Volume 160 No. 14

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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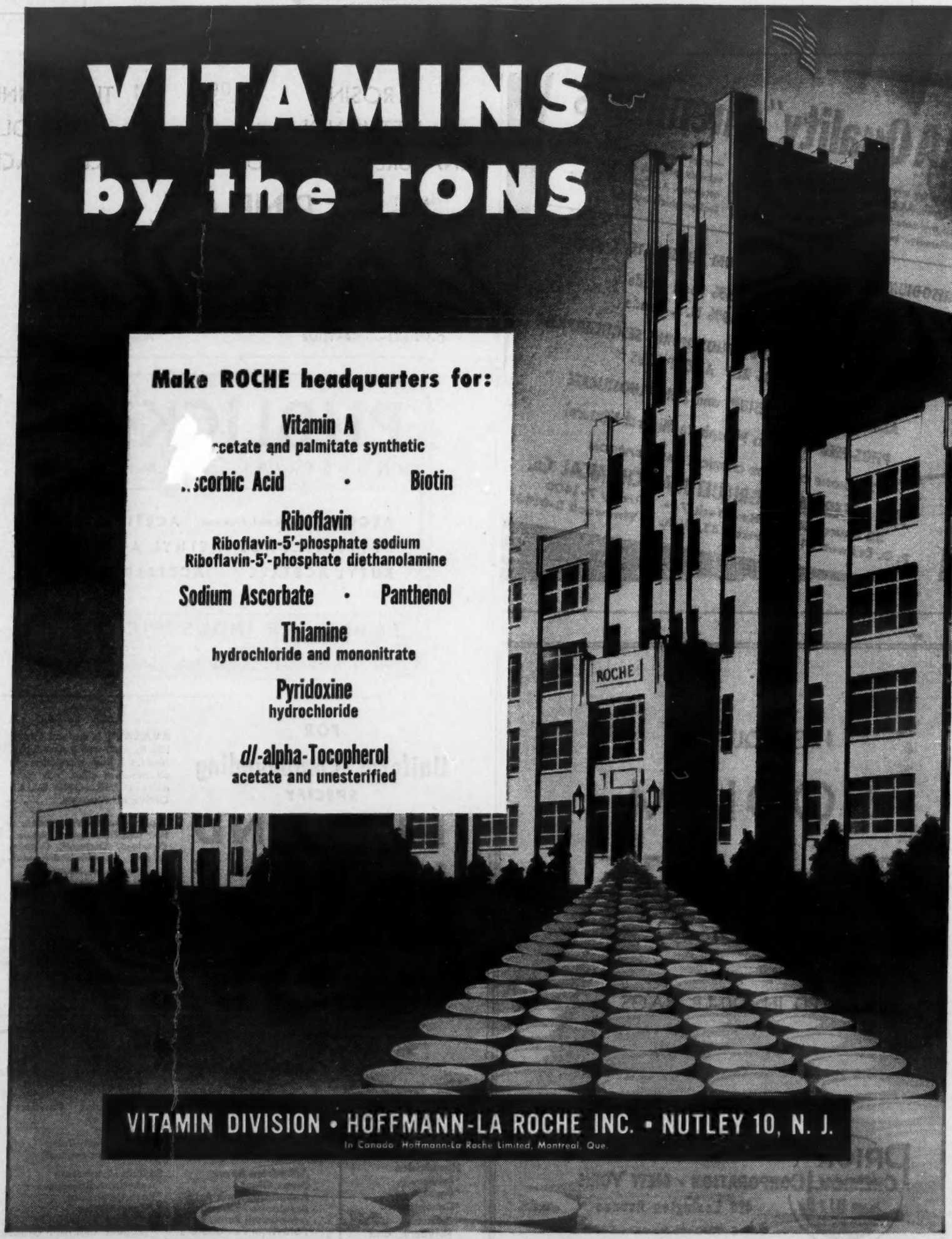

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Chemical Industry's Tariff Views Upheld

A proposal of the administration for repeal of the American selling price method of computing import duties on coaltar chemicals and certain other products under the tariff act of 1930 was rejected last week by the house ways and means committee as it put the finishing touches on the customs simplification bill, H. R. 1535.

The committee also eliminated another controversial feature of the bill having to do with tightening the provisions of the anti-dumping act, but it refused to strike out section 13 of the measure, which opponents claim gives congressional stamp of approval to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, or to provisions for converting the 3 cents per pound processing tax on coconut oil into a customs duty.

The committee's action upholding the American selling price method of computing tariffs on coaltar chemicals was a clear victory for the chemical industry which had vigorously protested the Administration's recommendations for its repeal. The administration claimed that it urged repeal only in the interest of uniformity in tariff procedure, but the industry charged that it was a move towards a drastic lowering of the tariff protection now afforded the industry.

The change proposed to be made in the anti-dumping act was to insert the word "material" so that an industry would have to show "material" damage before the penalties of the statute could be invoked. The Administration argued that the change proposed would conform to the present practice of the Customs Bureau of requiring a showing of material damage. The committee felt, however, that since the change in the law would not mean any change in procedure there was no use in changing the law, so it deleted this provision from the bill.

OPS Approves Ceilings

The Office of Price Stabilization has approved a ceiling price of 84 cents a gallon, 100 percent ethanol basis, f.o.b. plants, on recovered denatured ethyl alcohol by the American Cyanamid Company. The action was taken in a "letter order" dated September 24 and was effective immediately. On the same date, the agency approved a ceiling price of 28.9 cents a gallon for "Naphtha E" at the tankwagon level, Maryville, Tenn., sold by the Gulf Refining Company, Pittsburg. The company had asked for a ceiling of 30.2 cents per gallon.

Palm Oil Export Quotas Discontinued by USDA

The Department of Agriculture announced September 26 that export allocations on palm oil will be discontinued and that the Office of International Trade is authorized to place palm oil under general license, effective today.

The department also stated that no limits have been placed on the total quantity of medicinal castor oil, oiticica oil, and coconut oil which may be licensed for export during the period October through December. However, individual export licenses will still be required and applications will continue to be screened to prevent shipment of unreasonable quantities. Export allocations of 90,000 pounds of tung oil and 100,000 pounds of commercial or sulphonated castor oil were announced for the fourth quarter.

The action to relax controls on palm oil is in line with the department's policy of maintaining export controls only to the extent required by the national defense program.

Soybean Oil Wholesalers Warned on Ceiling Prices

Jobbers and wholesalers of soybean oil meal were notified September 24 by the Office of Price Stabilization to correct their ceiling price methods to accurately reflect the prices paid to suppliers instead of the supplier's ceiling.

In interpretation 1 to Supplementary Regulation 3, the agency stated that it has been informed that under SR 3 to GCPR jobbers and wholesalers of soybean oil meal have been computing their ceiling price on the basis of their supplier's ceiling price rather than on the basis of the price actually paid to the supplier.

"The phrase 'supplier's price' in the last sentence of section 1(c) of SR 3 refers to the price actually charged by the supplier and not to the processor's price of $74," the OPS stated. "Therefore, the ceiling price of a jobber or wholesaler of soybean meal is his supplier's actual price to him plus his customary dollars-and-cents markup. It is not the supplier's ceiling price plus customary markup."

Price Trend Turns Downward

Thirteen essential oils were reduced in price last week and this coupled with several declines in botanical drugs, was more than enough to offset a slight rise in oils and fats. The result was a 0.4 point drop in the overall index number for chemicals, oils and drugs. The index was 12.1 points above that of this time last year.

The situation in essential oils developed as replacement stocks of heretofore tight items appeared in the market. In some respects this reflected the increased crop yields of this year. Among the botanicals the first full week of freedom from price controls on domestic materials was primarily one of declines. It appeared that new crop influences were greater than removal of controls.

Trading in oils and fats was spotty but crude vegetable oils developed a steadier tone and were lifted fractionally. Strength of crude fish oils stiffened refined grades and caused higher quotations. Tallow and greases were lower. There was no noticeable change in the market for protective coating materials, although demand increased for various materials that had been slow in recent months. This was particularly true of synthetic resins, with expectations for a very satisfactory demand in October being noted.

Opinion in the heavy chemicals field was mixed. Some producers felt the buying slump which has featured the market since last May has run its course. Others were not optimistic. In any case, most chemicals were in fairly good supply and available on spot. Price movements in coaltar chemicals involved upward adjustments on chlorinated phenols and their sodium salts by certain producers and reductions by some others on benzoic acid and sodium benzoate.

The drugs and fine chemicals market was fairly quiet and unchanged. Roller processed nonfat dry milk solids was advanced in a strengthening market. Commodities weakened and this resulted in a decline, for the second straight week, in cocoa butter. In a move calculated to stimulate buying interest, capryl alcohol of the 85 percent grade was reduced.

Among the agricultural chemicals, at least two manufacturers of superphosphate have not gone along with the recent advance. In addition, OPS declared that it had not given phosphate rock sellers authority to advance prices, as the latter did two weeks ago. Sharp advances were recorded in bone meal, dried blood and tankage. Trading in sizing materials was moderate, chiefly for immediate needs. Tanners continued to show little interest in replacements of either domestic or foreign materials. Mangrove bark was lower.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Sept. 28, 1951	Sept. 21, 1951	July 1, 1950	Sept. 29, 1950
149.1	149.5	121.1	137.0

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1951	1950	1947	1946	1941
January	150.8	123.2	150.9	135.3	107.3
February	152.7	121.3	151.9	135.4	110.3
March	154.3	121.8	154.9	135.2	111.9
April	154.5	121.0	152.3	134.9	115.5
May	153.7	120.6	146.1	135.1	118.2
June	151.4	120.7	143.9	135.4	121.0
July	149.0	122.8	142.5	137.7	125.5
August	148.2	128.8	140.4	136.6	128.2

CMP-Rated Chemical Orders Restricted to Two US Agencies

Only defense ratings issued to the Department of Defense and the Atomic Energy Commission can now be used to acquire chemicals, the National Production Authority ordered last week. Effective September 25, all other users of chemicals must buy them through normal market procedure, without the assistance of any ratings.

Heretofore, anyone receiving an allotment of controlled materials—steel, copper or aluminum—automatically received authorization to apply a CMP rating to get other materials he needed in manufacturing his product. This widespread use of CMP-rated orders for chemicals caused orders to pile up at certain points, creating unnatural shortages which threatened disruption of the chemical distribution pattern and, in some instances, causing delays on vital defense orders, NPA said.

Last week's action, taken by issuing direction 3 to NPA regulation 2, was necessary to relieve this situation by making certain that vital defense needs are met first and by giving an equal footing to all other users of chemicals, NPA said. CMP-rated orders accepted before the direction will be filled as rated orders, but, effective September 25, no ratings shall b applied for chemicals except those by the Department of Defense or the Atomic Energy Commission.

The only exception will be a DO-Z-1 rating issued by the NPA itself to an essential user of chemicals who is unable to fill his needs in the open market or find an adequate substitute. The new method is patterned generally after the program used for chemicals in World War II.

NPA said it expects the new type operation to achieve these results:—

1. Clear the way for prompt filling of vital defense needs. Until now, these orders have had to compete with CMP-rated orders and thus were in danger of being delayed.

2. Deflate abnormal demands for certain chemicals which developed through the widespread use of ratings.

3. Encourage conservation and the use of substitutes where possible.

The agency pointed out that under the former procedure, certain users could apply CMP-DO ratings at will to obtain the chemicals they needed. Because of the complex nature of the chemical industry, this practice created difficulties.

For example, NPA explained, there frequently is a situation where several types of chemicals could be used to fill a particular need. A company with a rating naturally would select the chemical it preferred because of its price, distance of shipment, or other factors and apply the rating to get it. As a result, CMP orders piled up for certain chemicals. In some cases these orders amounted to more than 100 percent of production where normally the supply would have been adequate to meet all essential needs. This, in turn, worked an extreme hardship on the consumer who used no steel, copper or aluminum in his product and therefore had no CMP rating, even thoug he might be manufacturing an essential product.

This distortion of both normal and essential demand will be corrected by the new procedure, NPA said, for the agency now will be in a position to process individual requests for chemicals in extremely short supply, and thereby be able to trim some requirements and suggest substitutes in other instances.

OIT Tightens Resorcinol, DDT Export Restrictions

The Office of International Trade has tightened export controls over resorcinol, effective October 1, DDT, effective October 15, and has revised the definition of "corrosion-resistant materials." The last action was effective September 20. The actions on resorcinol and DDT prohibit the export of these commodities against a dollar limit (DL) license unless, prior to export, a form IT-375 has been submitted to and validated by the Department of Commerce authorizing the exportation of the specific commodities. The definition of "corrosive-resistant materials" as used in the positive list of commodities, has been revised in the following particulars:—

1. To include metals or alloys containing 75 percent or more copper (instead of 60 percent or more copper).

2. To include glass, ceramics, carbon, graphite, or other non-metallic materials of mineral origin, instead of glass, ceramics or other non-metallic material of mineral origin (no substantive change is involved in this rewording. It is intended to be explanator, only.)

3. To include rubber (natural or synthetic) plastics, or synthetic resins, instead of rubber (natural or synthetic) and plastics as defined in ASTM specification D-883).

Copper, Zinc World Quotas Set by IMC for 4th Quarter

A program of world allocation of available supplies of copper and zinc during the fourth quarter of the current year was announced September 30 by the International Materials Conference. The plan allots the United States 333,770 metric tons of copper and 228,460 tons of zinc.

The Chilean government accepted the allocation program with respect to 80 percent of copper production from its large mines, but with respect to the remaining 20 percent and the production of its small and medium mines, it reserved the right to dispose of this tonnage without reference to the allocation scheme.

The copper-zinc-lead committee of IMC, which drafted the allocation program, said that stated requirements of copper and zinc in the fourth quarter exceeds refinery or smelter production by approximately 100,000 tons for each metal—15.8 percent in the case of copper and 21.4 percent in the case of zinc.

Sebacic Acid Compounds Added to Positive List

The Office of International Trade has added dibutyl sebacate and dibenzyl sebacate and plasticizers containing compounds of sebacic acid to the positive list of commodities requiring validated licenses to be exported from the United States. The action was taken with respect to shipments to both country group R and O destinations and covers shipments valued at $100 or more. The materials were placed on the positive list effective September 29.

The agency announced that exports of nickel compounds after September 29 to country group O destinations will require validated licenses as well as those exports to group R destinations. The small shipment exemption from this requirement is $100.

Liming Materials Price Ceiling Formula Reported

A formula for establishing ceiling prices on agricultural liming materials sold in the continental United States was issued September 28 by the Office of Price Stabilization. The formula is contained in CPR-77 and is effective today. OPS said that it will result in a slight overall average increase in the price of liming materials.

Baker Gets GSA Contract For Eastern Germany Potash

Contracts were awarded last week by the General Services Administration, with the approval of the Economic Cooperation Administration, for supplying 15,000 metric tons K_2O of potash material for fertilizer use in Formosa.

H. J. Baker & Bro., New York, was given a contract to supply 14,000 tons at a price of $48 a metric ton of K_2O. The material, which is of East German origin, is in the form of potassium chloride. The second contract went to C. Illes, Hamburg, for 1,000 tons of West German material in the form of potassium sulphate at a price of $95.50 a metric ton of K_2O.

International Ore & Fertilizer Company, New York, offered 14,000 tons of K_2O of Spanish origin at $75.85 a metric ton, but ECA considered this price too high in comparison with the offering of Baker and awarded the contract to the latter.

Sulphur Export Allocation Cut In 4th Quarter Urged by NPA

The chemical division of the National Production Authority has recommended a cutback to 230,000 tons in sulphur export allocations during the fourth quarter, to save approximately 20,000 tons of the much-needed material for domestic uses. This would be at the level of the exports original authorized during the first quarter of the year.

This reduction in the export quota would reduce the estimated shortage of sulphur for domestic use during the quarter from 106,750, tons to 86,750 tons, which is less than 8 percent of the estimated production. The proposed reduction in the export quota is all in crude sulphur and no change has been recommended in the quota for refined, which has been at the rate of 7,500 tons per quarter for each of the three quarters.

The recommendations were disclosed to the senate committee on agriculture by Kenneth H. Klipstein, director of the division, on September 24, during the committee's studies of the fertilizer situation and its long-range outlook. The fourth quarter quota is under consideration now by the Defense Production Administration and an early decision is expected.

Earlier, Ralph S. Trigg, deputy administrator and M. L. Anshen, assistant deputy administrator of DPA, testified as to the allocation of steel for the construction of chemical plants and stressed the shortage of steel. The committee is greatly concerned over the lack of steel for new ammonia plants. Chairman Allen J. Ellender of Louisiana placed in the record a list, prepared by the American Plant Food Council, of sixteen companies which have received certificates of necessity and asked Mr. Anshen to furnish information on how much steel had been allocated to each of the companies. If no steel had been allocated, he said, he would like to know why.

Steel Needs Above Supply

Mr. Trigg stated that steel requirements in the fourth quarter amounts to 180 percent of supply. He said that for the chemical industry, stated structural steel requirements were about 50,000 tons, against which the facilities and construction bureau made an allotment of 18,815 tons. Requirements for sulphur and sulphuric acid were stated to be some 1,288 tons of structurals, and these were met in full, he said.

"The requirements for phosphorus was stated at 1,447 tons of structurals; of which 785 were for consideration only if additional claims could be presented for processing expanded phosphorous output into phosphates. Since no such assurance was given, the allotment was limited to 662 tons.

"The requirement for anhydrous ammonia (in connection with the nitrogen expansion program) was stated at 4,032 tons of structurals, against which an allotment

—Continued on page 56

Reichhold Signs Agreement For Resin Output in Brazil

Henry H. Reichhold, chairman of the board of Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., New York, announces the signing of an agreement whereby RCI's complete line of synthetic resins for the paint and varnish, plywood, paper and textile industries will be manufactured in Brazil by Resana S. A. Industrias, Quimicas, Sao Paulo.

A new plant will be erected by Resana on the outskirts of Sao Paulo with the assistance of RCI engineers. Resana was organized in September, 1948, since which time it has been supplying synthetic resins to Brazil's paint and varnish trade.

Coincidental with this development, a new company, Reichhold Chemicals do Brasil S. A., will take over Brazilian sales of the materials manufactured by RCI's US and European plants, as well as those manufactured by Resana. Reichhold Chemicals do Brasil will be headed by Guilherme Levy, who continues as director of James Magnus, Ltda., Reichhold's former Brazilian agents. Reichhold Chemicals do Brasil will maintain sales offices in Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo and other principal Brazilian cities.

CSC Research Positions To Bachman and Bennett

Commercial Solvents Corporation has appointed Marvin C. Bachman director of microbiological research in the research department at Terre Haute, Ind. Dr. Ralph E. Bennett has been named assistant director. The company also has established a new nutritional research division within the department with Dr. Joseph M. Pensack as director.

Mr. Bachman, who joined CSC in 1947, has for the past two years been in charge of the chemotherapeutic group in the pharmaceutical research division. Dr. Bennett joined the company in 1943 and has been active in the development of fermentation products.

As director of the nutritional research division, Dr. Pensack will report directly to the general director of research. He joined the CSC research department in 1948 and has been engaged in nutritional studies.

Shell Plans Ethyl Chloride Expansion at Houston Plant

Shell Chemical Corporation, New York, has announced plans to expand its ethyl chloride production capacity at Houston, Tex. The move, which already has government approval, is designed to increase the supply of tetraethyl lead and ethyl cellulose, according to the company.

The hydrochloric acid used in the production of ethyl chloride will be supplied as a co-product from a vinyl chloride plant, also being constructed in Houston by Shell in cooperation with Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland. Shell and Diamond are pooling their resources to manufacture and market vinyl chloride monomer, Jan Oostermeyer, Shell president revealed. Shell will supply the ethylene from petroleum, while Diamond Alkali will make the chlorine available from ordinary salt.

Emery's Tetrahydrofurfural Oleate Production Increased

Emery Industries, Inc., Chicago, has announced increased production of its tetrahydrofurfuryl oleate, resulting from additional production facilities and increased availability of raw materials. Primarily used as a secondry plasticizer for vinyl compounding, the material, sold under the trade name "Plastolein 9250," is said to impart low-temperature flexibility characteristics and excellent drape to vinyl film and sheeting. Samples of "Plastolein 9250" and a specification pamphlet covering all of the "Plastolein" plasticizers are available on request from Emery Industries, Inc., department 5, Carew Tower, Cincinnati 2, Ohio.

Sulphur Allocation Urged On Basis of Essential Need

Warning that the world shortage of sulphur probably will grow more acute, John C. Carrington, assistant to the president of Freeport Sulphur Company, last week urged the government to allocate the strategic mineral on the basis of essential need.

He recommended to a house interstate and foreign Commerce subcommittee inquiring into the newsprint situation that such a step should be taken immediately "to insure that those sulphur uses most essential to the national interest are fully supplied and that less essential uses are curtailed to the extent necessary to accomplish this objective."

"Our nation faces great dangers ahead and we cannot afford to borrow against the future by depleting our sulphur stockpiles," he declared. "If the available production of sulphur is properly distributed, the really essential needs of America and its allies can be fully met and the defense program of the free world successfully carried forward."

Mr. Carrington said the decision as to what uses are more important to defense than others is the responsibility of the government, since it controls the distribution of sulphur both for domestic consumption and for export. Current government efforts in this direction, he said, fail to take into account the needs of new plants and those that have been expanded.

OIT Adds to Positive List

Molybdenum oxide, molybdenum oxide briquets, molybdenum trioxide, molybdenum trioxide briquets and molybdic acid were added to the positive list by the Office of International Trade, it was announced September 27. The action was effective immediately.

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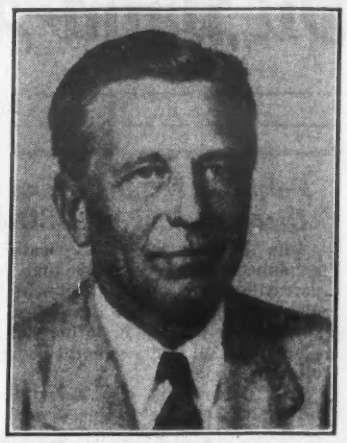
In Hooker Key Post



Bjarne Klaussen hass been elected executive vice-president of Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y. Mr. Klaussen joined the Hooker organization as a research chemist in 1916. He has served in various capacities including head of the fine chemicals department, shift superintendent, office manager, plant superintendent and works manager at the Niagara plant. He has been vice-president in charge of production of all Hooker plants since 1947.

Boyd Leaves Mines Bureau For Kennecott Copper Post

Dr. James Boyd has submitted his resignation as director of the Bureau of Mines and will join the Kennecott Copper Company, New York, as a member of its executive staff sometime this month, it was learned late Friday. A tentative date of October 16 has been set for him to join the company.

Dr. Boyd was relieved recently by Secretary of the Interior Oscar Chapman as administrator of the Defense Minerals Administration and replaced by Dr. W. C. Schroeder, former director of the synthetic liquid fuels division of Interior. Dr. Schroeder was named assistant director of the mines bureau at the same time.

United Carbon Co. Building New Furnace Black Plant

United Carbon Company, Charleston, W. Va., plans to put into operation a $2,000,000 oil-base furnace black plant shortly after the first of next year. The company stated that the unit, which is being constructed about fifteen miles west of Franklin, La., was needed to augment its furnace process facilities in line with the government's increased synthetic rubber output goal. The furnace black to be produced by the new unit will be of the high abrasion type. Capacity of the Franklin plant will be in excess of 30,000,000 pounds annually.

Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp. Appoints Tussing Treasurer

Pacific Vegetable Oil Corporation, San Francisco, Calif., has appointed Ford Tussing treasurer. Mr. Tussing was formerly vice-president in charge of manufacturing of Pabco Products, Inc., with offices at Emeryville, Calif. For the past two years he has been associated with a firm of investment bankers in the San Francisco area.

Monsanto (Canada) Elects 4

Four new members have been elected to the board of directors of Monsanto (Canada), Ltd., Vancouver, B. C. They are Edgar M. Queeny, board chairman of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., and a member of the concern's executive committee; Charles S. Cheston, a director of Monsanto Chemical; Felix N. Williams, vice-president, director and member of Monsanto Chemical's executive committee, and Raymond Atkin, vice-president, director and member of the executive committee of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

Cyanamid Post to West

H. J. West has been named technical director of American Cyanamid Company's plant in Bridgeville, Pa. Mr. West will direct development, pilot plant operations, raw material and finished product specifications, and the control laboratory.

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CMRA Reveals Agenda For Cleveland Meeting

The Chemical Market Research Association will discuss the "Newer Synthetic Fibers" October 16 at the Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio.

Under discussion at the morning session will be "Processes of Production and Chemicals Required for the Newer Synthetic Fibers." Carl Setterstrom, sales manager of the textile fibers department of Carbide & Chemicals Corporation, New York, will report on Dynel. "Orlon" acrylic fiber and "Dacron" polyester fiber will be the subject of a talk by Dr. J. B. Quig, manager of the development section, fibers technical division, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. Jesse F. Yeates, jr., sales manager of the fiber division of Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation, Richmond, Va., will discuss Vicara. Fiberglas will be reported on by Games Slayter, vice-president and director of research of Owens-Corning Fiberglas Company, Toledo, Ohio.

"Properties and Applications" will be the general theme of the afternoon session. C. W. Bendigo, American Cyanamid Company, New York, will report on "Dynel, 'Orlon,' 'Dacron," Vicara, Fiberglas, Viscose Rayon, Acetate Rayon and Saran." Dr. Stephen J. Kennedy, research director of textile clothing and footwear, Office of Quartermaster General, will discuss "Government Requirements for Fibers." "Wool and the Chemical Industry" will be the subject of a paper by Giles E. Hopkins, technical director of the Wool Bureau. George S. Buck, jr., technical director of the National Cotton Council, will deliver a talk, entitled "Market Research Points to Chemical Opportunities in Cotton." A dinner will be held in the evening, and the group will hear an address by a speaker to be announced later.

Pfizer Announces Cut In Terramycin Prices

A price cut ranging from 15 percent on oral capsuls to 40 percent on the intravenous form of terramycin was announced September 27 by John E. McKeen, president of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. New production facilities, important research and process improvements and world-wide demand made the move possible, Mr. McKeen said. Reductions in terramycin prices have totaled about 40 percent since its introduction to the market by Pfizer eighteen months ago.

Parke, Davis Announces Chloromycetin Reduction

Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., will reduce the price of chloromycetin today, Henry J. Loynd, president, announced last week. A decrease of 15 percent will be applied to four oral forms of the antibiotic, while three other forms for external application will be cut 10 percent. Parke, Davis previously reduced the price of the antibiotic 20 percent on February 1, 1950, and 25 percent on May 1, 1950.

Drew Appoints Bishop

E. F. Drew & Co., New York, has announced the appointment of Robert H. Bishop, formerly of Sylvania Electric Company, as vice-president in charge of sales. Mr. Bishop succeeds George H. Kent who has been appointed executive vice-president of the company.

P.A.'s-Eye View of Business

Composite view, September 30, of purchasing agents composing the Business Survey Committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents,

The September purchasing agents' survey indicates there has been a slight improvement in general business, the first step-up since April. Back orders continue to slide, though at a slower pace than in previous months. Production increased a little, but there is still a wide gap between declining orders and production. There has been a decided upswing in defense orders and production. However, much of our civilian production capacity appears to be unsuited for conversion to present defense requirements, and this area of our industrial economy is beginning to suffer from lack of orders or from shortages of the controlled materials for orders on hand. Faced with an ever-increasing break-even point and severe cuts in fourth-quarter material allotments, such manufacturers may be moving into a difficult last quarter. Prices seem to be leveling off, but are not considered stable. Employment is high, being up for defense and down for civilian. Buying policy is very conservative.

Considering normal seasonal trends, the lift off the bottom is not indicative of a boom in general business the balance of this year. Business is expected to be good but much depends upon further acceleration of defense production.

Commodity Prices

Prices of industrial materials, particularly the uncontrolled agricultural products and soft goods which have been slowly declining for the past few months, appear to have leveled off in September. Purchasing executives point out that this may not indicate stability in the general price structure, as the price control regulations continue to be confusing. Buyers are now not expecting many price rollbacks.

Keen competition by manufacturers with no defense orders, for the diminishing volume of fabricated items incorporated in civilian products, is holding many prices below the ceilings which might be justified by the revised defense act or the OPS formula. That such prices may not go much lower is indicated by the complaints of many producers that they are uncomfortably close to rising break-even points, and will be further squeezed by the generally increasing wage pattern. No definite over-all trend in prices is expected to develop in the next few months.

Inventories

The trend to lower purchased material inventories continues at a somewhat slower rate than in the past three months. Many are now reported down to, or below, economical operating minimums. With fourth-quarter controlled material allotments limited for civilian production, industrial inventories will continue to decline. A better balance is reported. In the effort to reduce costs, more attention is being given to material turnover rates.

Employment

Factory employment remains at a high level, increasing in the larger defense plants, decreasing in number and working time in others. Layoffs and short time are principally due to lack of critical materials and no immediate prospect of defense work. In some areas, labor is reported reluctant to move from one locality to another where jobs are available. Many strikes—more to come. Labor is generally reported uneasy.

Buying Policy

With CMP advance allotments running into the third quarter of 1952, it might be expected that buyers would take a longer commitment position. The September survey reports no change from the previous policy, with a predominant ninety-day coverage. Purchasing managers are keeping their noncontrolled material orders in balance with scheduled commitments for CMP allotments. Cutbacks in these allotments for fourth quarter have resulted in substantial cancellation of

—*Continued on page 83*

Nuodex Names A. Minich Executive Vice-President

Arthur Minich, formerly vice-president in charge of research and development, has been appointed executive vice-president of Nuodex Products Company, Elizabeth, N. J.

Mr. Minich joined the company as its first chemist in 1932, the year it was

Arthur Minich

founded. Prior to becoming vice-president in charge of research and development in 1943, he was chief chemist, Elizabeth plant manager, technical director and secretary of the firm.

As head of the company's research program, Mr. Minich directed the work which led to the development of napalm. Nuodex and Mr. Minich also hold three patents which made it possible to ease the critical supply position of naphthenic acid during World War II and during the present emergency. In addition he helped develop the Nuodex line of certified liquid driers and a patented system for producing them.

Before joining Nuodex, Mr. Minich worked as a research chemist with the Ault & Wilborg division of Interchemical Corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio, and as assistant chief chemist with Rinshed-Mason Corporation, Detroit, Mich. He is at present a director of Nuodex and of several of its affiliated companies including Nuodex Products of Canada, Ltd., and Nuodex International, Inc.

DMPA Plans Increase In Zinc, Copper Supply

In a four-fold move, announced last week by Jess Larson, administrator of the Defense Materials Procurement Administration, the government acted to increase the supply of zinc and copper in the United States.

A letter of intent was signed with the Volcan Mines Company, Lima, Peru, which will assure this country for a three-year period the entire output of the company's zinc deposit at Ticlio, Peru. The government also advanced $60,000 for working capital to the North Butte Mining Company for expansion of its facilities at the Granite Mountain Mine near Butte, Mont.

Pacts for Arizona Copper

In addition, DMPA reached agreements with Copper Cities Mining Company and Phelps-Dodge Corporation. The former will undertake a $15,200,000 expansion program to provide an annual capacity of 22,500 tons of copper annually by October, 1954, at its ore body near Miami, Ariz. Phelps-Dodge will step up its copper output at its Copper Queen branch at Bisbee, Ariz., by 38,000 tons a year.

The proposed zinc contract calls for Volcan Mines to build a $750,000 concentrating mill with a monthly capacity of 1,500 tons of 60 percent zinc concentrate at the site of the mine. The entire output will be shipped to smelters in the United States, where it will be processed into approximately 765 tons of slab zinc monthly. Under the contract, the government will purchase 50 percent of the slab zinc, up to a maximum of 380 tons monthly for three years, at 17½ cents per pound, f.o.b. smelter. The remainder of the output will be sold commercially by the company in this country at the same price.

As for the Montana action, North Butte Mining has a leaching operation at Granite Mountain which will be enlarged to produce a yearly output of approximately 7,000,000 pounds of cement copper. The company will repay the government through delivery of $60,000 worth of copper which DMPA has agreed to purchase at 24½ cents per pound. Under the contract with Copper Cities Mining, DMPA has agreed to buy, at 23 cents a pound, up to 170,000,000 pounds of the first 192,500,000 pounds of copper to be produced by the company at Miami.

Phelps-Dodge Agreement

The Phelps-Dodge agreement calls for that company to undertake a $25,000,000 expansion program which includes the construction of a new concentrating and leaching plant at the Bisbee mine site, as well as enlargement of its smelter at Douglas, Ariz. DMPA, in turn, has agreed to buy, at 22 cents per pound, up to 112,500 tons of the first 150,000 produced at the new facilities providing the company cannot sell it to other buyers in the United States at a higher price. The new Phelps-Dodge facilities are expected to go into production in late 1954 or early 1955.

Amer. Petrochemical Elects Officers; W.A. Jones Head

Officers and directors of the American Petrochemical Corporation, jointly owned by Firestone Tire & Rubber Company and Cities Service Company, were elected last week at an organization meeting of the board.

W. Alton Jones, president of Cities Service, was elected chairman of the board, and Harvey S. Firestone, jr., chairman of Firestone Tire, was elected vice-chairman. W. D. Gohr was elected president. George L. Mateer and Dr. John N. Street were elected vice-presidents.

The chemical company will construct one of its first plants at Lake Charles, La., to manufacture essential chemicals from petroleum hydrocarbons. Ultimately, the corporation's production will encompass the fields of plastics, synthetic rubber, additives for lubricating oil, antifreeze and many high volume petrochemicals.

A twelve-man board of directors was also named. In addition to the officers above the directors are:—Burl S. Watson, L. R. Jackson, H. L. O'Brien, J. E. Trainer, C. E. Weger, W. H. Price and Roger S. Firestone.

Hooker Appoints Donald Springer Chief Engineer

Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., has appointed Donald E. Springer chief engineer. Mr. Springer joined Hooker in 1936 and has been assistant chief engineer since May of this year. Prior to that he had been assigned to special projects among which was the design of the Hooker-Detrex plant at Ashtabula, Ohio. He has been associated with the company's engineering department since 1941.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

Government fumbling in the aluminum production expansion program is coming in for another round of investigations from congress. A subcommittee of the house committee on expenditures has just announced that it plans an immediate probe of the government loan of $46,000,000 to a newcomer in the field of aluminum production, and at the same time will look into the recent suggestions of Defense Mobilizer Wilson that some of the aluminum facilities be moved out of the Pacific northwest because of the power shortage.

Aluminum is one of the major bottlenecks in the whole defense program, if not the major bottleneck, and it has been recognized for a long time that the country was going to have to scrimp and save in order to get by. But it wasn't expected that the situation would be so bad that serious suggestion would have to be made that part of the industry be physically removed from the northwest and relocated because other uses for electricity in that area had been allowed to expand more rapidly than new power sources would be available.

And where would the pot-lines taken from the Pacific northwest be relocated? That's a question that Mr. Wilson's staff hasn't answered to the satisfaction of the house inquirers because the word that they get from the Defense Electric Power Administration is that a general shortage of power exists all over the country, and particularly in the southeast and southwest where it has been suggested that the pot-lines be relocated. Apparently they can't be located anywhere without a supplemental source of power that can't be had overnight.

The house committee intends to go deeply into the situation in view of some charges being heard that there is more to it than just the power shortage. One charge is that the relocation of the pot-lines is to create the impression that there is not and never will be enough electric power in that area for expansion of the aluminum industry, and another charge is that it is to generate strife between pub-

—*Continued on page 38*

Foreign Sales Leads

Firms in the United States who are interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating — not by telephone, please— with the OPD office, 30 Church street, New York 7:—

Automotive petroleum products, Capetown, Union of South Africa (IB-9).

Botanical drugs, Brussels, Belgium (IB-1, producers only).

Cascara sagrada, Brussels, Belgium (IB-1, primary suppliers only).

Chemicals, unspecified, Brussels, Belgium (IB-4, agency), industrial, organic and inorganic, Oslo, Norway (IB-7, agency).

Dyes and pigments, Oslo, Norway (IB-7, agency).

Explosives for mining industry, Oslo, Norway (IB-8, agency).

Fats and waxes, natural, synthetic, Oslo, Norway (IB-7, agency).

Molding compounds, polystyrene and cellulose acetate, Bogota, Colombia (IB-5, exclusive agency).

Naval stores, including tar, pitch, turpentine, Oslo, Norway (IB-7, agency).

Pharmaceutical specialties, Brussels, Belgium (IB-3, agency).

Solvents, varnish industry, Oslo, Norway (IB-7, agency).

Synthetic resins materials, including phenol, butyl-phenol, maleic anhydride, and fumaric acid, Lillestrom, Norway (IB-2).

Tallow, fancy, Oslo, Norway (IB-6, agency).

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Association Meetings

ADMA-APMA Combined Contact Committee, Washington hotel, Washington, D. C., October 31-November 1.

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, October 17-19.

American Council of Commercial Laboratories, Ambassador hotel, Baker hotel, Dallas, Tex., November 15-16.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, production and engineering section, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 8-9.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., December 2-5.

American Oil Chemists' Society, Fall meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, October 8-10.

American Petroleum Institute, annual meeting, Chicago, November 5-8.

American Public Health Association, annual meeting, Civic Auditorium, San Francisco, Calif., October 29-November 2.

American Society for Testing Materials, spring meeting and committee week, Statler hotel, Cleveland Ohio, March 3-7, 1952; annual meeting, Statler and New Yorker hotels, New York, June 23-27, 1952.

American Tung Oil Association, Buena Vista hotel, Biloxi, Miss., October 11-12.

Association of American Fertilizer Control Officials, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 5.

Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, annual convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 22-23, 1952.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 23.

Association of Economic Poisons Control Officials, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 6.

Association of Feed Control Officials, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 3-4.

Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 1-3.

Boston Conference on Distribution, Statler hotel, Boston, Mass., October 15-16.

Chemical Industries Exposition, Grand Central Palace, New York, November 26-December 1.

Chemical Market Research Association, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, October 16.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C., December 2-4.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 6, 1952.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., November 1-3.

Flax Institute, annual meeting, Nicollet hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 6-10.

Forest Products Research Society, annual meeting, Milwaukee, Wis., June 23-25, 1952.

Industrial Hygiene Foundation of America, annual meeting, Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., November 14-15.

International Congress of Industrial Chemistry, November 25-December 1, Paris, France.

Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association, eastern section, Statler hotel, New York, October 11.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, semi-annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 13; annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 23-24, 1952.

National Fertilizer Association, annual southern meeting, Atlanta-Biltmore hotel, Atlanta, Ga., November 12-14.

National Foreign Trade Council, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, October 29-31.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 29-31.

National Pest Control Association, annual meeting, Statler hotel, Boston, Mass., October 29-31.

National Wholesale Druggist's Association, annual meeting, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., October 13-17.

Packaging Institute, annual forum, Commodore hotel, New York, October 22-24.

Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute, annual meeting, Mid Pines Club, Southern Pines, N. C., October 13-17.

Paint Industries Show, held in conjunction with the FPVPC annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., November 1-3.

Parenteral Drug Association, annual meeting and dinner, New York Academy of Sciences, New York, October 26-27.

Society of Plastics Engineers, national technical conference, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, Ill., January 16-18, 1952.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, October 10, Commodore hotel, New York; annual meeting, December 11, Commodore hotel, New York.

Toilet Goods Association, scientific section, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 5; annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 13-15, 1952.

World Congress on Artificial Fertilizers, Rome, Italy, October 22-25.

World Metallurgical Congress, in connection with the National Metal Congress and the National Metal Exposition, Detroit, Mich., October 15-19.

Glycerine Ass'n to Meet

The Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers will hold its twenty-fifth annual convention January 22 and 23, 1952, at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York.

NPCA Meeting Oct. 29-31

The National Pest Control Association will hold its annual business meeting October 29 to 31 at the Statler hotel, Boston, Mass.

AATCC Convention Program Completed

The American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, which will hold its thirtieth national convention October 17 to 19 at the Statler hotel, New York, has released details of its program.

The morning of the seventeenth will be taken up with a council meeting. In the afternoon there will be concurrent sessions of the dyeing and printing groups of the association. Papers to be presented at the dyeing group meeting, which will be held in the Keystone Room, are as follows:—

"Attachment of Dyes to Cotton by Ether Linkage," Dr. G. D. Guthrie, Southern Regional Research Laboratory, Department of Agriculture, New Orleans, La.

"Textile Fibers from Synthetic Resins," Dr. George M. Gantz, Lincoln Bleachery & Dye Works, Lonsdale, R. I.

"The Copper Method for Dyeing 'Orlon' Acrylic Fiber," Dr. R. H. Blaker (speaker) and Dr. J. F. Laucius, Jackson Laboratory, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

"The Ogden Process," Fred A. Prisley, Watson-Park Company, Ballardvale, Mass.

"The Standfast Process of Dyeing," Francis S. Richardson, Waldrich Company, Delawanna, N. J.

Printing Group

Papers to be presented at the printing group meeting, which will be held in the Sky Top, are the following:—

"Mechanics of Textile Printing," D. C. McGiehan, Rice Barton Corporation, New York.

"The Trend in Textile Printing Today," Otto Habel, General Dyestuff Corporation, New York.

"The Use of Resinous-Copper Complexes in Printing," Albert Royle, Sandoz Chemical Works, Inc., New York.

"Effect of Emulsion Stability on Range of Color Values Obtained from Pigment Printing Media," Howard C. Woodruff, alkyd products engineering, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

A mixed fibers luncheon and symposium is scheduled to be held in the Grand Ballroom at 12:30 p.m. on the eighteenth. Leonard S. Little, chairman of the AATCC general research committee, will preside. Luncheon speaker will be J. Spencer Love, chairman of the board, Burlington Mills.

—Continued on page 65

WHO Agency Advised On '52 Pesticide Needs

Members of the directing council of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, an agency of the World Health Organization, holding its fifth annual meeting in Washington, September 24 to October 2, were urged last week by United States delegates to place their orders for 1952 requirements for DDT and other chlorine-based insecticides before the end of the present year, in order not to conflict with domestic agricultural needs in the United States.

Dr. Fred L. Soper, director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, recalled that the United States had last July established high priority ratings for DDT export orders destined for public health programs. The price of DDT, he stated, had been stabilized for this year by the Office of Price Stabilization, but prices may go higher in 1952.

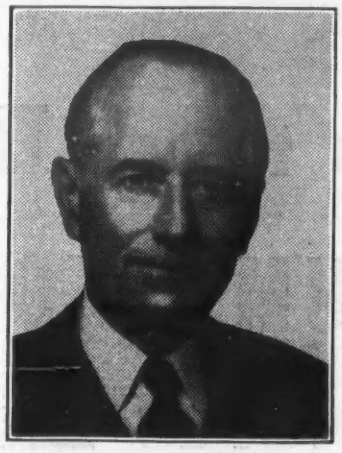
Dr. Frederick J. Brady urged the delegates to appeal to their governments not to attempt to stockpile DDT. He supported Dr. Soper's request that governments place their orders now for 1952 requirements, but added that the United States is not prepared now to make commitments for the quantity of DDT to be set aside for export during 1952. During the current year, 15,000,000 pounds were made available for export out of an estimated total production of 105,000,000 pounds.

ASTM Vice-Presidency To Dr. Harold Maxwell

Dr. Harold L. Maxwell, supervisor of general consultants, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has been elected a vice-president of the American Society for Testing Materials to fill a vacancy on the board. He will serve as vice-president through the society's fiftieth anniversary meeting to be held next June in New York.

Dr. Maxwell was an instructor in industrial chemistry at Iowa State College for two years, and, from 1926 to 1930, he held an associate professorship in chemical engineering at Purdue University. Dr. Maxwell worked as a metallurgist in the duPont ammonia department from 1930 to 1933, and for the next thirteen years was in charge of metallurgy for the company's engineering department. He was named supervisor of general consultants in 1946. Dr. Maxwell was an ASTM director for the three-year period ending 1950.

Merck (North America) Pres.



James H. Sharp, financial vice-president and director of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., has been elected president of Merck (North America), Inc., the Merck export subsidiary. He suceeds George W. Merck, who has resigned as president of Merck (North America) to fill the newly-created position of board chairman. Mr. Sharp became financial vice-president of the parent company last March, after having served on the board of directors since 1949, and will continue in both posts.

Lead Situation Outlined In DPA-NPA Statement

World production of lead is about the same this year as it was in 1950—approximately 1,860,000 short tons—yet there is an increasingly acute shortage of this metal in the United States, Defense Production Administration and the National Production Authority reported in a joint statement September 28.

The agencies pointed out that demand for domestic primary pig lead is more than three times the supply. Soft primary pig lead was placed under allocation September 1 by NPA under M-76, and for the initial allocation in September, NPA's tin, lead and zinc division received requests for 97,000 tons against an initial available supply of 28,000 tons. Because of work stoppages at the mines, the amount actually available was reduced to 19,000 tons.

To make up part of this loss, NPA has been authorized to distribute to industry 6,000 to 7,000 tons of primary soft pig lead which will become available on contracts calling for delivery of the metal to the stockpile from current production in the last four months of 1951. This, it was pointed out, amounts to a suspension of additions to the stockpile from new production during the period.

The prospect is that for October approximately 25,000 tons of soft primary pig lead will be available for allocation, it was said. Applications for October allotments are now being processed and allotments will be made shortly.

Pesticides Raw Materials Shortages Listed by PMA

Supplies of lead arsenate, copper compounds, liquid grain fumigants, and sulphur dusts will probably be inadequate to meet the needs of agriculture for pesticides next year, G. F. Geissler, administrator of the Production and Marketing Administration, stated September 25.

A shortage of drums and other containers may cause some real difficulties in distribution, he added, and PMA is working with the National Production Authority to seek a solution to these problems. At the same time, it is exploring the possibility of using alternate materials to make up for the anticipated shortages.

The fact that grave difficulties were not encountered this year in supplies of pesticides, he said, was due largely to the "splendid cooperation" of the industry.

"Partially due to efforts by this department and NPA, but largely due to the splendid cooperation of the industry," Mr. Geissler stated, "production of the major preferred pesticides was approximately 50 percent greater in 1951 than in 1950. As a matter of fact, the pesticides supply in general has been largely satisfactory during the 1951 crop year.

"This can be attributed in part to the excellent response of farmers to urgings by the department to place orders early so that producers could accurately gauge the need in advance and plan their production accordingly."

Remington '51 Medal Awarded to Schaefer

Dr. Hugo H. Schaefer, dean of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, will be presented with the Remington Medal at a dinner to be held in his honor the evening of December 11 at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York. Dr. James H. Kidder, dean of the Fordham University College of Pharmacy, will serve as toastmaster.

The award is made by the New York branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association to the individual who, during the past year or over a period of years, has made outstanding contributions to the advancement of pharmacy. The

Dr. Hugo H. Schaefer

Remington medalist is selected by a jury made up of past APHA presidents.

Speakers at this year's award dinner will include Dr. George Beal, associate director of the Mellon Institute for Industrial Research; Dr. Ivor Griffith, president of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science, and Edward Neimeth, president of the National Magnesia Company.

Frank J. Pokorny, professor at the Columbia University College of Pharmacy, is the dinner chairman. Irving Rubin, associate editor of *American Druggist*, is co-chairman.

NSC Fertilizer Subsection October 11 Agenda Mapped

The fertilizer subsection of the National Safety Congress chemical section, which will meet October 11 at the Stevens hotel, Chicago, has outlined its program plans.

The meeting will take place during the afternoon and will be opened by A. B. Pettit, supervisor of industrial health and safety of the Davison Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md., who will describe the "Organization and Objectives of the Fertilizer Section." H. R. Krueger, director of technical service of Phillips Chemical Company, Bartlesville, Okla., will present the report of the nominating committee, which will be followed by the election of 1951-52 officers.

W. N. Watmough, jr., vice-president, mixed fertilizer division, Davison Chemical, will discuss "Top Management's Safety Responsibility and the Benefits the Industry Will Derive from Safe Operations." A symposium entitled, "Achieving Safety in Fertilizer Plants," with J. M. Sisson, safety officer of the Tennessee Valley Authority, Wilson Dam, Ala., and a fertilizer safety film will make up the balance of the program. Papers to be presented for discussion during the symposium are the following:—

"Handling of Sulphuric Acid," David P. Delvan, chemical superintendent, Pasadena fertilizer plant, Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Pasadena, Tex.

"Handling Anhydrous Ammonia and Ammonia Solutions," H. R. Krueger.

"Handling Bulk Storage" (construction and removal of bulkheads, storage and handling of explosives and elimination of slides), U. C. Ellis, general superintendent, plant food division, Swift & Co., Chicago.

"Operation of Mobile Equipment," C. E. Killebrew, sales manager, Frank G. Hough Company, Libertyville, Ill.

"The Importance of Good Housekeeping in Lowering Costs," M. F. Wharton, secretary-treasurer, Arizona Fertilizers, Inc., Phoenix, Ariz.

Merck on NSF Board

The nominations of George W. Merck, chairman of the board of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., and Earl P. Stevenson of Massachusetts, to the board of the National Science Foundation were confirmed by the senate September 25.

can these Baker AMMONIUM THIOCYANATE features make your product better?

Check for Yourself ✓

- ✓ It is an all-synthetic product.
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- ✓ It is readily soluble.
- ✓ This all-synthetic chemical is stable* at ordinary temperatures.
- ✓ Containers are fiber moisture-resistant drums, polyethylene lined, with friction cover tops to safeguard against atmospheric moisture.
- ✓ You have uniform quality and scheduled availability, for Baker controls all raw materials.
- ✓ It is packaged in convenient 200, 100, 50 and 25 pound fiber drums, polyethylene lined.

*Picks up moisture. Should be kept in tightly closed containers.

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Address: J. T. Baker Chemical Co., *Executive Offices and Plant,* Phillipsburg, N. J.

Baker CHEMICAL

Baker Chemicals

REAGENT • FINE • INDUSTRIAL

Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, September 28 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

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A

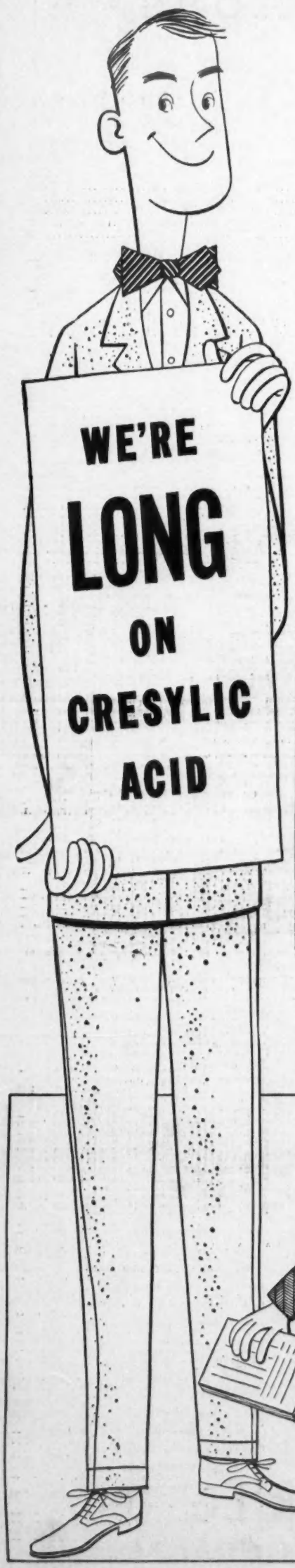
Acacia (see Gum, arabic).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb 40 - —
over 92.5 C, m.p. dms., works lb .50 - —
Acetaldehyde 99% dms, c.l., frt, equald lb. .12½- .13
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .13½- .13¾
tanks, frt. equald lb. .10½- .11
Acetaldol (see Aldol)
Acetamide, tech., fib. dms. lb. .52 - —
Acetanilide tech. bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- .26½
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .26½- .27½
smaller lots lb. .29½- .30½
USP bbls. 2,000-lb lots lb. .56 - —
smaller lots lb. .58 - .62
Acetic anhydride dms. c.l. frt alld, E. lb. .15 - .16
l.c.l., frt. alld, E. lb. .16½- .17½
tanks, frt. alld, E. lb. .13½- .14½
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dlvd lb. .79¾- —
fib. dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .73 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .74 - —
Acetoacetorthochloranilide bbls., dlvd lb. 1.23 - —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.23 - —
Acetoacetorthotoluidide, bbls., dlvd lb. .79 - —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .79 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10¼- .11¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - .12½
tanks, dlvd lb. .08½- 10
Methyl (see M).
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin USP bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.15 - 1.38
Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.35 - 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .40½- —
l.c.l. lb. .41½- —
tanks lb. .39 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .39 - —
Acid, abietic, com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1390- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .08 - .08½
Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs. 15.00 - 16.00
cbys., inclusive, works. 100 lbs. 24.00 - 26.00
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 9.00 - 11.50
USP, dms., works 100 lbs. 13.50 - 14.50
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above)
Acetylsalicylic, USP special, bbls., makers primary distrib., point of ship't, 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
standard, fine cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (60 mesh) bbls same basis. lb. .53 - —
Freight equald, ship't (identical quantity over standard routes from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Adipic, fib dms. works lb. .26½- —
Aminoacetic NF bbls., frt. adjusted lb 1.50 - 1.75
Anthranilic, resub. bbls lb 2.10 - —
tech., bbls., frt equald lb 1.21 - —
Arsenous, tech (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide)
Ascorbic, USP dms. 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 24.50 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 24.85 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 25.25 - —
bots., kilo lots kilo. 25.50 - —
500-gram lots kilo. 26.00 - —
Battery, cbys, c.l. E. works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., E., works 100 lbs. 2.80 - 3.20
Benzoic, tech, bbls dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .40 - .45
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. up lb. .50 - .54
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see betaoxynaphthoic acid).
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.35 - 1.39
Boric, tech., 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton. 120.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 166.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 171.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 145.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 191.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 196.00 - —
bulk., c.l., works ton. 116.75 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 95.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 141.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 146.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 120.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 166.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 171.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 91.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 100.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 146.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 151.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 125.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 171.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 176.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 96.75 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.
Broenner's, bbls. lb. 1.47 - —
Acid, butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38½- —
tankcars, works lb. .36½- —
Cacodylic, bots lb. 10.50 - 13.00
Camphoric, natural, dms lb 4.00 - 4.75
synth. dms lb 4.00 - 4.75
Capric, 90%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .37½- —
Caprylic, 90%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .37½- —
Cassello, dms. frt. allo lb. 1.44 - —
Castor oil, split, dms lb. .33¼- .33¾
Chicago, bbls. frt. alld lb. 3.21 - —
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .039 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .044 - .059
tanks, frt. equald lb. .034 - —
Chromic 99½-99¾% dms. c.l. works lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .28½
NF (see Chromium trioxide)
Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Citric, anhyd. gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .26½- —
10,000 lbs. 1 ship't lb .27 - —
smaller lots lb. .27½- —
kgs. lb. .28½- —
Anhydrous citric acid powder ½c per lb higher
USP cryst., dms. c.l. lb .27½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb .25 - —
smaller lots lb .28½- —
kgs lb .29½- —
gran., fine gran. dms. c.l. lb .24½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb .25 - —
smaller lots lb .25½- —
kgs. lb .26½- —
USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb higher.
Cleve's, mixed, bls lb. .79 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .1875- .2000
double dist., dms lb. .2025- .2150
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .1250- .1375
double dist., dms lb. .1275- .1475
Cresylic coaltar, dom., 50% above 207°C, non-ret dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. 1.31 - 1.36
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.34 - 1.49
ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.28 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal 1.33 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.20 - 1.25
204° to 207° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.36 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. 1.39 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis, gal. 1.33 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.38 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.25 - —
Imp., 75% at 215°C, or over, dms., c.i.f. gal. 1.40 - 1.55
Petroleum, dom., 195° to 213°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. 71 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 73 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. 58 - —
Acid, cresylic, petroleum, dom., 200° C to 222° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. 58 - 63
211° C to 236° C, non-ret. dms. c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. 63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 65 - 67
tanks, same basis gal. 50 - —
220° C to 242° C, tanks, Wilmington Cal gal. 50 - 53
245° C to 298° C, tanks, Wilmington Cal gal. 46 - —
Crotonic, fib. dms., works lb. .31 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech bbls lb 90 - 1 25
Desoxycholic, bots lb. 22.00 - 25.00
Dichlorophenoxyacetic, (see under "D" 2, 4-D)
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)
Diglycolic, bgs. works lb .14 - —
Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .32½- —
F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 1.67 - —
Folic, bots., fib. cns., kilo or more gram 2.00 - —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .14 - .17
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- .22
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .14½- .17½
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - .23½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms lb .37 - .38
Gallic, NF VII bbls 1,000-lb lots lb 1.80 - —
smaller lots lb 1.89 - —
technical, bbls, 1,000-lb lots lb 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb 1.69 - —
Gamma dry ground bbls. frt alld lb 1.50 - —
paste bbls frt allo lb 1.45 - —
Gentisic, 100 lb fib. dms. lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50% bots lb .25 - .33
dms. lb .16 - —
kgs. lb .18 - —
Glutamic, laevo, 99%, fib. dms., 100-lb lots, works lb 2.45 - —
25-lb. lots, works lb. 2.54 - 2.60
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb 2.25 - 2.35
Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic)
H, 100% basis bbls. works lb. .82 - —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb. 2.67 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb 2.93 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .37 - .43
Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls works lb. 1.10 - —
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric, annyd., cyls., works lb .24 - .25
tanks, works lb .18 - —
70%, steel dms., works lb .1535- .1955
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls., works lb .07 - —
Acid, hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila lb. .084 - —
tanks (see W Va 100% basis lb .085 - —
Hypophosphorous purif. 50%, cbys. lb 1.30 - 1.32
USP cbys lb. .88 - —
3 bbls works 100% basis lb 2.50 - 2.85
Koch, bbls. frt allo lb. .64 - .70
L, bbls frt allo lb 1.25 - —
Lactic, edible 50% bbls., 20 or more lb. .16 - .20
smaller lots lb. 16½- .21
80% bbls., 5 bbls. or more lb. .29 - .36
less than 5 bbls lb. 2950- .36
plastic grade 50% bbls., 20 or more works lb. 21¾ - —
1 to 19 lb. 22¼- .22½
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3865- —
tech., 22% bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.70 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 7.20 - 12.20
44% bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.95 - 11.95
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 11.35 - 12.35
cbys., works 100 lbs. 11.85 - 17.85
NF 85% cbys lb .85 - .88
Laurent's bbls lb .60 - .67
Lauric, 90-95%, dms lb. .24 - .34
60%, dms lb. .193¾- .20
Linseed oil, reg., dist., dms lb. .2270- .22
water white, dms lb. .2570- .26
Maleic, annydride (see M).
powder, dms lb. .37 - .38
Malic, dms lb .50 - —
Mandelic NF dms. 1,000-lb lots lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - —
Methacrylic, dms., c.l., and truckloads, works lb. .76 - —
less than truckload works lb. 76½- .80
Molybdic, dms. 85%-92% works lb. 1.40 - 1.55
Monochloroacetic, purified flake, 99% dms lb. 5.1½- .2
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms lb. .20 - .22
Muriatic, 18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - 2.60
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.55
tanks, works ton. 29.00 - 31.00
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - 3.05
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.30
tanks, works ton. 31.00 - 33.00
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.40
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.40
tanks, works ton. 36.00 - 38.00
CP USP, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- .13
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .24
Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb. less.
Myristic, dms lb. .30½- .31
Naphthenic 220-230 acidity, dms. works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
230-240 acidity, dms., works lb .22 - —
tanks, works lb .19 - —
Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid Neville and Winther s)
Naphthol (1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid L)
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H)
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma (2)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed)
Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's)
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broenner's)
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. allo lb. 1.05 - —
Nicotinic, USP dms. frt adjusted kilo. 9.00 - 9.30
Nicotinicamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36° cbys c.l. E. works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.30 - 11.10
38° cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.80 - 11.60
40° cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.30 - 12.10
42° cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.80 - 12.60
CP NF, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
Octoic (see Acid sulphuric rum ing)
Oleic, single distilled, dms lb. .15¼- .16
tanks lb. .13¾- —
double distilled (white) dms. lb. .17¾- .19
tanks lb. .16¼- —
Oleum (see Acid sulphuric fum ing)
Orthochlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.13 - —
Orthocresotinic, dms. (on lots, works lb. 62 - —
smaller lots works lb. 64 - —
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
10,000 lbs., works lb .16½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17½- —
Palm oil, white, dist., dms lb. .16¼- .17
Para-aminobenzoic, tech., dms lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works lb. 4.50 - 5.10
smaller lots, works lb. 4.85 - 5.30
Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 5.55 - 6.00
Parachlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.59 - 1.62
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic, dms lb. .77 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Perchloric, 60%, reagent, cbys., works lb. .77 - —
70-72%, reagent, cbys., works lb. .84 - —
Phenylacetic, bots lb. 1.45 - 1.75
tech., dms., 1,000 lbs lb. .90 - —
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	dest.-dist.	destructive-distilled	neut.	neutral
		dextro.	dextrorotatory	NF	National Formulary
alld.	allowed	dist.	distilled	nom.	nominal
ammo.	ammonia	distr.	distributor.	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	djus.	demijohns	ord.	ordinary
AMP.	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	oz.	ounce
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	Pac.	Pacific
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	pf.	proof
		E.	east	phos.	phosphate
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	photo.	photographic
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized	pkgs.	packages
		F.	fahrenheit	powd.	powdered
		ferment.	fermentation	precip.	precipitated
Be.	Baume	ffa.	free fatty acid	prod.	producer
bgs.	bags	ffc.	free from chlorine	pt.	point
bbls.	barrels	fib.	fiber	pulv.	pulverized
bls.	bales	f.o.b.	free on board	purif.	purified
bots.	bottles	FPA	free of prussic acid	redist.	redistilled
b.p.	boiling point			refd.	refined
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	frt.	freight	refy.	refinery
		fus.	fused	reg.	regular
b.r.	boiling range	gal.	gallon	resub.	resublimed
bxs.	boxes	gran.	granular	ret.	returnable
C.	centigrade	grd.	ground	SD.	specially denatured
cbys.	carboys	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	s.d.	single distilled
CD	completely denatured	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	S. E.	southeast
				secs.	seconds
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	imp.	imported	s.g.	specific gravity
		incl.	included	ship't	shipment
cks.	casks	indust.	industrial	solut.	solution
c.l.	car lots	kgs.	kegs	s.u.	standard unit
cns.	cans	lacq.	lacquer	synth.	synthetic
col.	color	lb.	pound	tanks	railroad tank-cars
com'l	commercial	l.c.l.	less than car lots		
conc.	concentrated	liq.	liquid	tech.	technical
CP	chemically pure	m.a.p.	mixed anilin point	USP.	U S Pharmacopoeia
cps.	centipoises	M c.f.	thousand cubic feet	vis.	viscosity
cryst.	crystal			VM&P.	varnish makers & painters
cs.	cases	min.	minimum		
ctns.	cartons	m.p.	melting point	W.	west
cyls.	cylinders	N.	nitrogen	w.w.	water white
dbl.	double	nat.	natural	whse.	warehouse
denat.	denatured				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.



Acid, Phosphoric—Aldrin

Acid, phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.00	—
l.c.l., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	7.50	8.00
tanks, works	100 lbs.	5.00	—
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works	lb.	.08	.08¼
l.c.l., works	lb.	.08½	.09¼
Picramic, bgs	lb.	65	.70
Picric, NF, 300-lb. bbls	lb.	.55	—
lots, dms	lb.	.31	.37
tech., bbls	lb.	.29	.33
Propionic, synthetic, pure, dms., works	lb.	.25½	.26
tanks, works	lb.	.24	—
Pyrogallic, NF, cryst., dms	lb.	3.25	3.30
tech., bbls	lb.	2.76	2.81
Pyroligneous, dms., incl., l.c.l., works	gal.	.36	—
whse	gal.	.504	—
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).			
S, bbls., works	lb.	3.25	—
Salicylic, crude, bgs	lb.	.33	.34
sublimed, tech., bbls., c.l	lb.	.35	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.42	—
dyestuffs grade, bbls	lb.	.36	—
USP, cryst., bbls	lb.	.44	—
powder, bbls	lb.	.49	—
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.90¾	.91½
l.c.l., works	lb.	.92	.92¾
Soybean oil, double dist., dms.	lb.	.15	.16¼
single dist., dms	lb.	.14½	.15¾
Stearic, double pressed, bgs	lb.	.14¾	.16
single-pressed, bgs	lb.	.14¼	.15½
triple-pressed, bgs	lb.	.17	.18¼
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works	lb.	.73	.75
Sulphanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.20	—
Sulphuric 60° Be cbys. c.l. works	100 lbs.	1.75	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.05	2.85
tanks, works	ton	16.30	—
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.10	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.30	3.10
tanks, works	ton	20.00	—
98%, tanks, works	ton	21.00	—
CP, NF, consumers cbys. extra, c.l., works, frt. equaid.	lb.	.09¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¼	.11¾
5 pt. bottles extra cs., c.l., works, frt. equaid	lb.	.13¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14¾	.20¾
fuming, 20% tanks, works	ton	22.40	—
Tallow, dist., dms	lb.	.11	.12¼
hydrogenated, dms	lb.	.12¾	.14
Tannic, tech., dms	lb.	.90	.93
NF, USP XIII, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.59	1.60
smaller lots	lb.	1.65	—
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots	lb	1.60	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.58	—
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230, 250-lb. dms., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't.	lb.	.39½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.40	—
100-lb. dms	lb.	.41	—
small dms	lb.	.43	.45
imported, bgs	lb.	.48	—
Thioglycolic, refined, bgs., cbys., basis 100%	lb.	1.60	1.86
Tobias bbls. frt. allo	lb.	74	—
Toluenesulphonic, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.18½	—
l.c.l. works	lb	20	—
tanks works	lb	17	—
Trichloroacetic, bots	lb.	2.00	2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under 2,4,5-T)			
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works	lb.	4.30	—
Undecylenic, dms	lb.	1.40	—
Aconite leaves, bls	lb.	.35	.40
Root, bls.	lb.	.45	.50
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots	oz.	27.50	32.50
cryst., potent, bots	oz.	78.00	85.00
Acrolein, dms., works	lb.	.50	—
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.44½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.45	.47
tanks, works	lb.	.43	—
Adeps lanae (See Lanolin)			
Adonis vernalis herb, bls	lb.	.22	.24
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls.	lb.	1.25	1.50
powdered, 30 mesh., fib. dms	lb.	1.60	1.85
Agaric, white, bls	lb.	2.25	Nom.
Agrimony herb, bls	lb.	.25	.30
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works,	lb.	8.50	11.00
Albumen (egg) edible, flake, bbls.	lb.	2.02	2.04
powd., bbls	lb.	2.06	2.08
tech., cryst., bbls	lb.	1.07	1.08
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).			
light, dms., l.c.l	lb.	.70	.80
Egg (see Albumen).			
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32½	—
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.30	—
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, ref.).			
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. Miss	lb.	.21	—
t.c.l. frt. alld. E. of Miss.	lb.	.22	—
tanks frt. alld. E. of Miss	lb.	.19	—
fermentation, refined, 126-132 C, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.33¾	—
t.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.34¾	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.32	—
128-132°C. dms. l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.36½	—
ACS grade dms. t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.38½	—
Benzyl, NF, dms	lb.	.65	.88
tech dms. works frt equaid.	lb.	45	50
Butyl, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.29¾	.30¾
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.30¾	.31¾
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.28	.29
synthetic normal dms. c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.21	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.18¼	—
secondary, dms. c.l. frt. alld.	lb.	.12¾	.14¾
l.c.l., dlvd., frt. alld	lb.	.13½	.15½
tanks, dlvd., frt. alld	lb.	.11	.13
tertiary, dms., c.l. frt. alld.	lb.	.13¾	—
t.c.l. frt. alld	lb.	.14½	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.12	—
Capryl, 95%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.21¾	.30
l.c.l., works	lb.	.22¼	.32½
tanks, works	lb.	.20¼	.30
Cetyl, NF, fib. ctns., 140 lbs. or more	lb.	.72	.95
smaller lots	lb.	.72	1.00
extra, 500 lbs. or more	lb.	1.32	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.37	—
Cinnamic, bots.	lb	2.75	3.20
Decyl, bots	lb.	1.70	2.00
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss R	gal.	1.01½	1.03½
t.c.l. dlvd. E. of Miss. R	gal.	1.05½	1.12½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R	gal.	.89½	.91½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.			
Proprietary soivent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R	gal.	.69½	1.03½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.73½	1.12½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.57½	.91½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.			
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R	gal.	1.01½	1.03½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.05½	1.12½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.57½	.91½
SD2B, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R	gal.	1.02	1.04
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.06	1.13
tanks, same basis	gal.	.56	.92
SD3A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss R	gal.	1.00½	1.01½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.04½	1.10½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.56	.89½
SD23A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R.	gal.	1.00	1.05
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.04	1.14
tanks, same basis	gal.	.88	.91
Alcohol, denatured, SD23H, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R	gal.	1.01	1.03½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.05	1.12½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.58	.91½
SD27A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R.	gal.	1.26	1.44
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.35	1.53
tanks, same basis	gal.	1.14	1.30
SD29, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R.	gal.	1.02	1.07
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.06	1.16
tanks, same basis	gal.	.90	.93
SD30, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R.	gal.	.99	1.01
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.03	1.10
tanks, same basis	gal.	.87	.89
SD35A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss R.	gal.	1.04	1.07
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.08	1.16
tanks, same basis	gal.	.61½	.95
SD40, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R.	gal.	1.03	1.05
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.07	1.14
tanks, same basis	gal.	.58	.93
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.12	—
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11½	—
Ethyl, 190 pf, USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R	gal.	18.11	18.15½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	18.15	18.24½
tanks, same basis	gal.	17.99	18.01½
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R	gal.	1.01	1.05½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	1.05	1.14½
tanks, same basis	gal.	.89	.91½
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., same basis	gal.	19.08	19.12½
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	19.12	19.21½
tanks, same basis	gal.	18.96	18.98½
Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.29½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.30	—
tanks, works	lb.	.28	—
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.29¼	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.30¼	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.27¾	—
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works	lb.	.31	—
dms., c.l., works	lb.	.22½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24	—
tanks, works	lb.	.19	—
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl fermentation, refined)			
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.20½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.17½	—
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.29¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.29¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.26¼	—
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.5225	.5400
l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.5640	.5900
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.3850	.4200
95%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.55½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.60½	—
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.43½	—
99%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd	gal.	.56¾	.59
l.c.l., dlvd	gal.	.61	.64
tanks, dlvd	gal.	.43	.47
Lauryl, bots	lb.	2.00	2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).			
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl)			
Nonyl (see Trimethylhexanol).			
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots	lb.	1.70	3.25
technical (see Octanol normal).			
Pantothenyl (see Panthenol).			
Phenylethyl, dms	lb.	1.65	2.15
Polyvinyl, various grades, bgs., ton lots, works	lb.	.76	.81
smaller lots, works	lb.	.81	.86
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.14	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.11	—
Salicyl (see Saligenin).			
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Waverly, N. Y.	lb.	.49½	—
dms., Niagara Falls, N.Y.	lb.	.42½	—
l.c.l., Waverly, N.Y.	lb.	.45	—
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y.	lb.	.40	—
Industrial grade, dms. c.l., Niagara Falls N. Y	lb.	.29	—
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y.	lb.	.30	—
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y.	lb.	.27	—
Aldol, 95%, dms., works	lb.	.20	.21
denaturing grade dms	gal	1.33	1.45
Aldrin 60% solut. dms., c.l. works frt. alld.	lb.	1.10	—
l.c.l. works, frt. alld.	lb.	1.30	—

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Aletris root, bgs ..... lb. 1.45 - 1.65
Alizarin, see Red alizarin
Alkanet, root, bgs ..... lb. .28 - .50
Allethrin, 100%, dms., works .. lb. 55.00 - —
solution, 20%, dms., 100 lb. lots, works .. lb. 9.00 - —
10% dms., works ..... gal. 37.75 - —
2%, dms., works ..... gal. 7.75 - —
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl, bromide, cbys., works ..... lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works ..... lb. .51 - —
solution, 40%, dms., works .. lb. .25½- —
Aloe, Cape, cs ..... lb. .40 - .45
powdered, cs ..... lb. .50 - .55
Curacao, kgs ..... lb. .40 - .60
Socotrine, kgs ..... lb. .25 - .35
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs .... lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Alphanaphthol, bbls., frt. alld .... lb. .35 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
Alphanaphthylthiourea, 93-98%, fib. dms., works, frt. alld lb. 2.00 - 2.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld .. lb. .41 - —
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald .. lb. .39½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald ..... lb. .40 - —
Alphapinene tanks South, works .. gal. No prices.
Alphaterpineol dms., l.c.l., dlvd E. lb .17 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots ..... kilo. 350.00 - —
Acetate, bots ..... kilo. 350.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls ..... lb. .20 - .33
Alum ammonium, gran., dms., works .. 100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.70
lump, dms., works .... 100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
powd., dms., works .... 100 lbs. 4.70 - 5.10
USP, burnt, dms ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., dms., works 100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
lump, dms., works .... 100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.20
powd., dms., works .... 100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.35
USP, burnt, dms ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms ..... lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina calcined, bgs. c.l., works lb. .03½- .05½
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd., dms., c.l., works .. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15½- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works .... lb. .1030- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .1070- —
solution, 32° cbys., c.l., works, lb. .0369- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0435- .0960
tankcars, works .... 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
NF, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .29 - .31
Fluoride tech, anhyd. bbls., c.l., works .. lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .14½- —
Formate, basic solution, cbys .. lb. .09½- —
l.c.l. works lb — —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald .. ton. 60.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 65.00 -85.00
light bgs. dlvd lb .17 —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works .. lb. .24 - —
contract, works .. lb. .22 - —
8-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .20 - —
contract, works .. lb. .19 - —
dried, USP XIV, fib., dms., works lb. .83 - —
contract works ..... lb. .80 - —
powder tech (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls lb. .44 - —
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000 lbs. lb. .19 - —
pigs, 10,000 lbs .. lb. .18 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 1.7%, dms., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, Calcined).
crystalline, flour, classified, 8-240 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb. .14 - .15
kgs, ton, frt. alld lb. .12½ —
smaller lots frt alld. lb .13 .13
230-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .32 - .33
kgs, frt alld lb .31 —
300 mesh, dms., frt. alld .. lb. .35 .37
kgs, frt alld lb. .34 - —
600 mesh, dms, frt. alld. lb. .51 - .53
kgs, frt. alld lb .50 - —
Aluminum oxide flour prices W of Denver ¼c. per lb higher.
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd .... lb. .36 - .86
unclassified dms, frt alld. lb. .16 - .17
kgs, frt alld lb .15 —
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms ... lb. .59½- —
standard dms lb. .41 - —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms. lb. .97½- —
standard dms lb. .68½- —
rubber comp. dms lb. .58½- —
unpolished standard, dms .. lb. .54½- —
varnish standard dms lb. .59 —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb for 100-lb dm., 1½c per lb for 50-lb dm 3c per lb for 10-lb. can and 5c to 12c per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs. 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs or over.

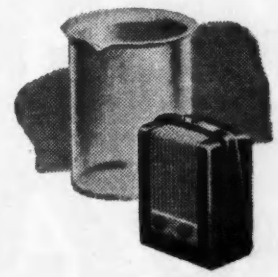
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. .... lb. .37 - —
ton lots or less ..... lb. .38 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l ..... lb. .37 - —
ton lots or less ..... lb. .38 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .37 - —
ton lots or less ..... lb. .38 - —
Sulphate com'l bulk c.l. works, 100 lbs 1.65 - —
ground, bgs, works ton. 33.00 - —
lump, bgs., works ton. 36.00 - —
tron free bgs c.l. works frt equald 100 lbs 3.25 — —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.65 - 6.15
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .30
powd., dms., works lb. .36 - .37
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate)
Ambergris, gray, bots oz 8.00 -10.00
Ambrette seed, bgs ..... lb. .65 - .66
Aminoazotoluene, bbls lb. .94 1.03
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .47½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .45 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns, dms, works lb 60 —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb dms lb 5.60 - 5.85
Aminopyrine, USP, bots, dms lb 6.00 - 6.15

Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works .. ton. 79.00 -80.00
pure, cyls., extra zone 1 .... lb. .17 - .17½
2 ..... lb. .19 - .19½
3 ..... lb. .21 - .21½
4 ..... lb. .16 - 19½
refrigeration, tanks, works ton. 80.00 -82.50
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 3.10 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton. 80.00 -86.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bgs. c.l. works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.65 -11.15
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
Ammoniacal liquor tankcars, works, anhyd basis ton. 75.00 -80.00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms lb. .47 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms, kgs, 4,000 lbs. frt alld lb. .80 —
smaller lots, frt., alld .. lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works . ton. 312.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ..... ton. 375.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton. 380.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06 - —
imported, dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .07¼- .08¼
Bichromate, bbls., works ..... lb. .33 - .38
Bifluoride dms., dlvd ..... lb. .18¾- .19¾
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls ..... lb. .36 - .39
dms. ..... lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms .. lb. .23 - .24
Chloride, tech., (see Ammoniac sal)
USP, gran., bbls., dms .... lb. .19 - —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls ..... lb. .75 - —
dms. ..... lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride)

Ammonium hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms ..... lb. 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, jars ..... lb. 4.01 - 4.11
Linoleate, 80% dms., works ..... lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian eastern, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point .. ton. 69.50 - —
western 33.5% N, bgs., del., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton. 77.57 - —
domestic, bgs., western works, ton. 61.00 -63.00
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton 48.50 - —
Oleate, 75%, dms., works ..... lb. .55 - .60
Oxalate, fine gran, dms ..... lb. .25 .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton. 222.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ..... ton. 285.50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ... ton. 290.00 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs., works ..... lb. .50 - .75
Persulphate, kgs ..... lb. .30 - .35
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .08¾- —
dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms .... lb. .45 - —
tech, bgs., c.l., works ... lb. .06 —
l.c.l., works ..... lb .06½ —
Salicylate, NF, dms, kgs ..... lb 1.34 1.35
Silicofluoride, dms., works ..... lb. .13 - .14
Sulphamate, bbls, dms, works lb 18 .20
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens .. ton. 40.00 -45.00
synthetic, Gulf and Atlantic ports ton. No prices.
c.l., basis 100% works .. lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15½- —

Ammonium sulphate, synthetic, tanks, dlvd. or frt. alld. lb. .09 - —
Sulphocyanide (ech (see Ammonium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .19 .30
Thioglycollate com'l, cbys., 100% basis lb 1.60 - —
highly purified, cnys., same basis lb 1.70 1.96
Thiosulphate cryst., photo grade, fib dms., frt. alld.. lb. .50 .55
Amphetamine citrate dextro, bots lb. 36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms ..... lb. 6.50 7.00
Hydrochloride, dibasic, dextro, bots lb. 36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms ..... lb. 6.50 - 7.00
monobasic, dextro, bots .... lb. 34.00 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, dextro, bots lb. 36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo dms lb 6.50 7.00
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, dms., monobasic, dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.25 - —
Sulphate, dextro, dms ..... lb. 36.00 40.00
dextro-laevo, dm ..... lb. 6.50 7.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 29¾ 31¾
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. 30¾- 32¾
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .28 - .30
High test amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, 1½c. per pound higher.
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .19½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).

For Perfumes or Plastics...



Food Products or Pharmaceuticals

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Ethyl Alcohol

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PUBLICKER INDUSTRIES Inc.

1429 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Amyl Butyrate—Black, Carbon, Channel

Amyl butyrate dms ..... lb. .95 - 1.30
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms ..... lb. 1.95 - 2.05
Nitrite (NF) bots ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate cns, dms ..... lb. .80 - .85
Anethol, NF cns., dms ..... lb. 1.35 - 1.60
Angelica root dom. bls ..... lb. .60 - .70
imported, bls ..... lb. .55 - .70
Angostura bark, bls ..... lb. .43 - .45
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .18 - .19
c.l. works frt alld lb. .19 - .20
tanks, works, frt. alld ..... lb. .17 - .18
Salts, dms frt allo ..... lb. .20 - —
Anise, Chinese, star, bgs ..... lb. .40 - .41
Czech, bgs ..... lb. .15 - .16
Mexican, bgs ..... lb. .16 - .16½
Spanish, bgs ..... lb. .17 - .17½
Turkish, bgs ..... lb. .15½- .16
Anise seed, NF, bots, dms .... lb 2.00 - 2.85
Anise seed powder dms lb .24 - .25
Seed, bgs ..... lb. .22 - Nom.
Anthracene 40-45% bbls, works lb 1.10 - —
80% bbls works lb 1.25 - —
Anthraquinone 99.5% bbls, frt. alld lb .85 - .88
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines ..... lb. .42 Nom.
cases, c.l., mines ..... lb. .42½ Nom.
Oxide, bgs, c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .44½- —
c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .45½- —
c.l., works, Idaho ..... lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .46 - —
Sulphide 62-64% bgs. frt. alld., divd lb. .42 - .42½
Trichloride, drms, c.l., works .. lb. .35¾- .50
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .37¾- .52
solution, cbys ..... lb. .29 - .30
Antimony potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic)
Antipyrene, NF, dms ..... lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 23.40 - 23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls ..... lb. .13 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide NF bots, oz. 5.00 - 5.75
Arginine hydrochloride laevo, dms kilo. 90.00 - 100.00
Argols, min. 50% bgs., shipment ports per 100 kilos (100% purity) 15.00 - —
Arnica (true montana) flowers, bls. lb. .85 - .86
root bls lb 1.45 - —
Arrowroot, powd., bgs ..... lb. .16 - .18
Arsenic metal lump bbls., prompt shipt lb. .80 - .90
Trioxide, USP dms lb. .40 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., divd lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., divd ..... lb. .07½- .08½
Asafetida, cs ..... lb. .32 - .35
powd, bbls dms lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc fibrous N.F.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l., (20 tons), mines .. ton. 1,137.00 - —
No. 2, c.l (20 tons), mines ton. 587.00 - —
Run-of-mine c.l., (20 tons), mines ton. 484.00 - —
fiber, 3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 379.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 323.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 302.00 - —
3Z, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton. 279.50 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 150.50 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 150.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 135.00 - —
4Z, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton. 135.00 - —
5D, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton. 106.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 106.50 - —
5M, c.l (20 tons), mines ton. 101.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 91.60 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 71.40 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 63.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 59.50 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 42.50 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 37.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 36.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 34.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 37.00 - —
7TF, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton. 37.00 - —
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 34.50 - —

Prices quoted above are in U. S. funds. Add $4 per ton for l.c.l. lots.

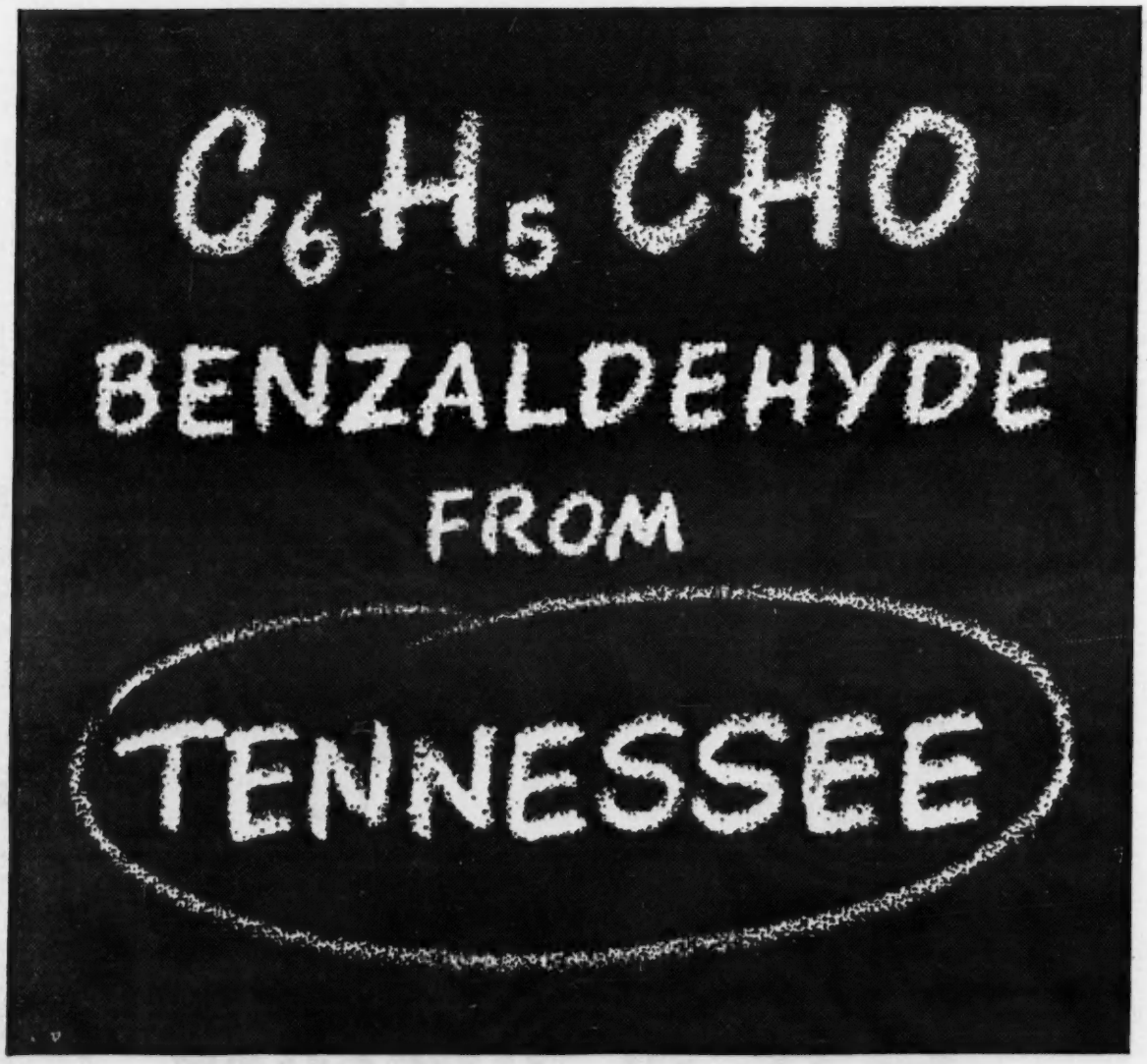
Asphalt, gilsonite, black, seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing point not uniform, bgs., c.l., Colo. ship. pt ton. 34.00 - —
select, 350°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 38.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 37.00 - —
jet, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 34.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06½- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refinery gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refinery gal. .09½- .10
steam-refd., less than 80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton. 22.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton. 21.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid, Acetylsalicylic.)
Atropine, USP, bots ..... oz. 10.75 - 13.75
Sulphate, USP, bots ..... oz. 5.75 - 6.50

B

Bacitracin, wholesalers, unlabeled, topical, 2,000 units vial .42 - —
10,000 units ..... vial .80 - —
50,000 units ..... vial 2.88 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs. lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barbasco root (see Cube root).
Barberry, root, bark, bgs ..... lb. .35 - .40
tree bark, bgs ..... lb. .40 - .45
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms ..... lb. 5.00 - —
Sodium, USP dms ..... lb. 5.25 - 5.27
Barium carbonate precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works ton. 82.50 - 87.50
smaller lots, works ..... ton. 92.50 - 97.50
Chlorate, kgs., works ..... lb. .30 - .35
Chloride, NF cryst., dms ..... lb. .19 - .21
anhy., bgs., c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 7.80 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 8.30 - 10.80
Chromate, bgs. frt. equald ..... lb. .31½- .32
Dioxide, dms., works ..... lb. .15 - —
Hydrate crystals, bgs. ..... lb. .09 - .09½
Hydroxide, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .19 - —
Iodide, bots ..... lb. 6.14 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide)
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16¾- —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works .. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .12½- —
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Stearate, ctns., c.l. ..... lb. .41 - —
ton lots ..... lb. .42 - —
less ton lots ..... lb. .43 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls ..... lb. .14 - —
Sulphide dms., c.l., works ton. 55.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton 70.00 - —
Baryte ore approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines ton 9.40 - 12.50
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs. mines ton. 20.00 - —
95 75% bgs. mines ton 20.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton. 37.60 - 37.85
ex-whse., N. Y. ..... ton 53.45 - 61.75
Bauxite, bulk, mines ..... ton. 9.50 - 10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves)
Belladonna leaf, bls ..... lb. .45 - .50
root, bls ..... lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, 200 mesh bgs., works ton. 12.50 - —
Italian, white, high gel, bgs., l.c.l., works .. ton. 71.40 - —
5 ton lots, ... ton. 68.90 - —
ex dock, 10 ton lots .. ton. 57.00 - —
low gel., bgs., l.c.l., works ton. 69.70 - —
5-ton. 67.20 - —
ex dock 10 ton lots, ton. 55.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms ..... lb. .73 - .78
tech., cbys., dms ..... lb. .50 - .55
Benzal chloride cbys., works .. lb. .22 - .23½
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane)
tech., bgs., dms, c.l., works, gamma unit lb .02 - .0225
l.c.l., works, unit lb. .0210- .0225
gamma, 50% dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., divd., gamma unit lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works, unit lb. .0295- —
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., divd., gamma unit lb. .0325- —
l.c.l., divd., gamma unit lb. .0335- —
Benzidine base, bbls ..... lb. 1.02 - —
Hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld lb. .94 - —
Benzocaine, dms ..... lb 3.50 - 3.77
Benzol, pure, nitration, tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa ..... gal. .37 - —
Birmingham district .. gal. .30 - .35
Chicago district ..... gal. .30 - .35
Cleveland district .... gal. .30 - .35
Geneva, Utah ..... gal. .30 - —
Johnstown, Pa ..... gal. .35 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. .... gal. .37 - —
Lone Star, Texas ..... gal. .37 - —
Lorain, Ohio ..... gal. .30 - —
Minaqua, Colo ..... gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa ..... gal. .37 - —
Pittsburgh district .. gal. .30 - .35
Sparrows Point, Md .. gal. .37 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. ..... gal. .37 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. .... gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich. ..... gal. .37 - —
Youngstown, Ohio .... gal. .35 - —
Benzophenone, dms ..... lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald. lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20½- .23¼
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21½- .24½
Peroxide, pure, 50% ctns., works, lb. .90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .65 - 1.05
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl)
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .80 - —
Chloride, tech., cnys., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22 - —
High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns. ..... lb 3.00 - 4.00
Formate, cns. ..... lb. 1.60 - 2.10
Propionate, bots ..... lb 1.35 - 1.80
Salicylate, bots ..... lb 1.65 - 1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots ..... lb. 1.68 - 2.45
Benzylisoeugenol, bots ..... lb. 8.80 - 10.50
Berberine, bisulphate, cns ..... lb. 35.00 - 36.25
Hydrochloride, bots ..... lb. 35.00 - 36.25
Sulphate, cns ..... lb 35.00 - 36.25
Berberis root, bls ..... lb. .22 - .30
Betagammapicoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .30 - —
Betamethylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Betanaphthol resublimed, dms., works lb. .78½- —
tech., bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .34 - —
Benzoate, lib. dms., works ..... lb. 3.00 - —
Custom contract ..... lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Salicylate dms ..... lb 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works .. lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 1.30 - 1.60
Betapicoline, 98%, dms., works .. lb. .95 - —
Beth root bls ..... lb .45 - .50
Biotin, cryst bots ..... gram. 10.00 - —
Bismuth chloride, jars ..... lb 3.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms ..... lb 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs, ton lots ..... lb 2.25 - —
Nitrate cryst., dms ..... lb 2.17 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms ..... lb 4.47 - 4.85
Oxychloride, dms ..... lb 4.32 - 4.37
Phenolsulphonate, lib. dms .. lb 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms ..... lb. 3.20 - —
Subgallate NF lib. dms ..... lb 3.15 - —
Subiodide, lib. dms ..... lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms ..... lb. 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP dms ..... lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
cs., l.c.l., ship't point ..... lb. .19 - .21
Bone, bgs., bbls., l.c.l., divd .... lb. .14¾- .22¼

Carload price ½c. per lb. less. Deliveries to the Pacific Coast ex dock or whse., 1½c. per lb. higher

Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works .. lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .0740- —
l.c.l., divd or whse lb. .1225- —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., divd or whse, lb. .16 - —



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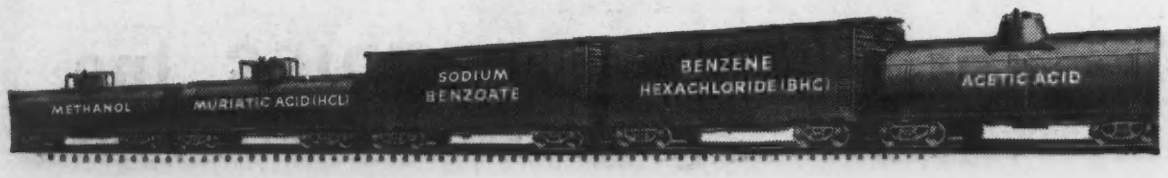
TENNESSEE PRODUCTS & CHEMICAL Corporation
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE



Black, carbon, furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .1250- —
high modulus bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G)
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works 11¼- —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide)
Blackberry bark of root, bls. lb. .25 - .30
root, bls lb. .12 - .13
Black dyes (see Dyes)
Black haw, root, bark, bls. lb. .70 - .75
tree bark, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Black Indian hemp root, bls lb. .50 - .58
Blanc fixe, dry by-product, bgs., c.l., works ton.95.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.105.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.100.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton.120.00 -130.00
pulp, 66⅔% bbls, c.l., works. ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.83.00 - —
Bleaching powder dms, c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs. unit-ton. 8.50 - —
high-grade, unground, 18-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago unit-ton. 8.50 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .18 - .19½
l.c.l. lb. .19 - .25
Bloodroot, bls lb. .70 - .72
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Penn and N. of Miss R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport Rock Island, St Louis lb. 2.00 - —
Toner bbls, litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Cobalt, genuine bbls, same basis lb. 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue ultramarine)
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.85 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.40 - —
water dispersable lb. 1.54 - —
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Russian and Soda)
Methyl violet toner molybdated, PMA bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
tungstate, PTMA bbls., same basis lb. 3.85 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis. lb. .75 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
soluble bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Soda C.P., bronze bbls, same basis lb. .48 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .27 - .31½
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .23 - .31½
Victoria toner, molybdic PMA bbls lb. 3.90 - —
Tungstic PTMA bbls lb. 5.00 - —
Blue dry colors dlvd prices ½c higher Ala, Fla., Ga. La (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss. N. C., S. C., Tenn. Tex (El Paso 2c.) Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha St. Joseph 1 6c higher Pac Coast Denver Pueblo, Salt Lake City Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag, root, bls. lb. .60 - .65
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls lb. .08 - .10
Bone, raw, bulk, Atlantic ports ton.60.00 - —
meal, raw 4½% ammon 50% phos., bgs., works, E. ton.70.00 - —
steamed, works, E. lb.72.50 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D).
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip)
Boneset leaves and tops, bls. lb. .17 - .20
Borage flowers bls lb 40 45
Borax, tech. anhydrous bgs., c.l. works ton 74.50 - —
ton lots ex whse N. Y. or Chi ton.120.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.125.25 - —
bulk, c.l. works ton 67.50 - —
crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.63.75 - —
ton lots ex whse N. Y. or Chi ton.109.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.114.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.88.25 - —
ton lots ex whse N. Y. or Chi ton.134.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.139.00 - —
bulk, c.l. works ton.59.25 - —
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l. works ton.37.75 - —
ton lots ex whse N. Y. or Chi ton.83.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.88.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.62.25 - —
ton lots ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.108.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.113.00 - —
bulk, c.l. works ton.33.25 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton.42.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse N. Y. or Chi ton.88.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis ton.93.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.67.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse N. Y. or Chi ton.113.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.118.00 - —
bulk, c.l. works ton.38.25 - —
Borax packed in kgs is $45.50 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher than tech.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l. works, frt alld or nearest whse. point lb. 15 - 21
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - .23
Borneol, ens. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Bornyl Thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl Thiocyanoacetate)
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic)
Brimstone (see Sulphur)
Bromine purified cs, c.l. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
dms., lead-lined, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 - 2.60
cbys. lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A)
Gold, litho., cns., dms., works, lb. .75 - .85
moulding, cns., dms., works, lb. .85 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., works lb. 1.03 - 1.25
radiator, cns., dms., works, lb. .80 - .85
Broomtop, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Brown iron oxide synth. bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .12 - .13
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .0373- —
Sap, crystals, bgs., works lb. .12 - —
powdered, bgs. lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l., works lb. .04½- .15½
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- .12
l.c.l., works lb. .04¾- .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
raw, American, bgs., same basis lb. .06¼- .06½
Turkey type bgs., same basis. lb. .06½- .06¾
Vandyke, bbls. works lb. .11 - —
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .27 - .30
Bryonia root, bls. lb. .22 - .34
Buchu leaves, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Buckthorn bark, bls. lb. .15 - .17
cut and sifted bls. lb. .19 - .23
Berries bgs lb .80 .90
Burdock, root, bls. lb. .22 - .26
Butadiene, cyls, refinery lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .11½- .12½
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .05 - —
Butternut bark, bls. lb. .23 - .25
Butyl acetate, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .29¾- .30¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¾- .31¾
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - .29
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼- —
secondary, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .22¾- —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .49¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Laurate, dms., works lb. .39 - —
Methacrylate normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb. .70 - —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
Phenylacetate, dms lb. 4.50 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .27½- .48¾
Butylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide bars lb 5.00 5.23
Metal ingots or sticks, cs, dlvd. lb 2.55 - —
Stearate 50-lb ctns., l.c.l. f.o.b N. Y. frt equald lb 1.25 - —
Caffeine natural, USP, crystals, dms. 100 lbs. or more lb 5.25 - —
anhydrous, dms lb. 5.50 - 5.75
synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs or more lb 3.80 - —
anhydrous dms 100 lbs or more lb. 4.00 - —
Citrated USP dms. 100 lbs or more lb 2.60 - —
Hydrobromide bots lb 6.70 Nom.
Calamine, USP, dms lb. 34 - —
Calamus root, dom., natural, bgs. lb. .25 - .30
imported, bleached bls lb .70 Nom.
stripped, bls lb. .30 - .40
Calciferol cryst., vials, 250 grams or more works gram 1.90 - —
25 to 249 grams works gram 2.10 - —
1 to 24 grams works gram 2.30 - —
in edible oil dms., 10,000 or more standard units, (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works unit .04¾- —
1,000 to 10,000 standard units, works unit .05¼ —
less than 1,000 standard units, works unit .05¾ —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd 100 lbs. 3.00 4.00
Arsenate dealers dms c.l whse. works frt. allwd on 98 lbs or over lb. .11 —
l.c.l., same basis lb .12 - .13

ENCO

CHEMICAL CORPORATION

Distributors of Heavy and Fine Chemicals from Basic Producers both here and abroad. Shipment from warehouse stocks in Metropolitan New York or direct from producers' plants.

We solicit inquiries on

CAUSTIC SODA, Solid

SODA ASH, Light

EPSOM SALTS U.S.P. and Technical

TARTARIC ACID U.S.P.
Excellent quality, Spanish manufacture continuously available in substantial quantity.

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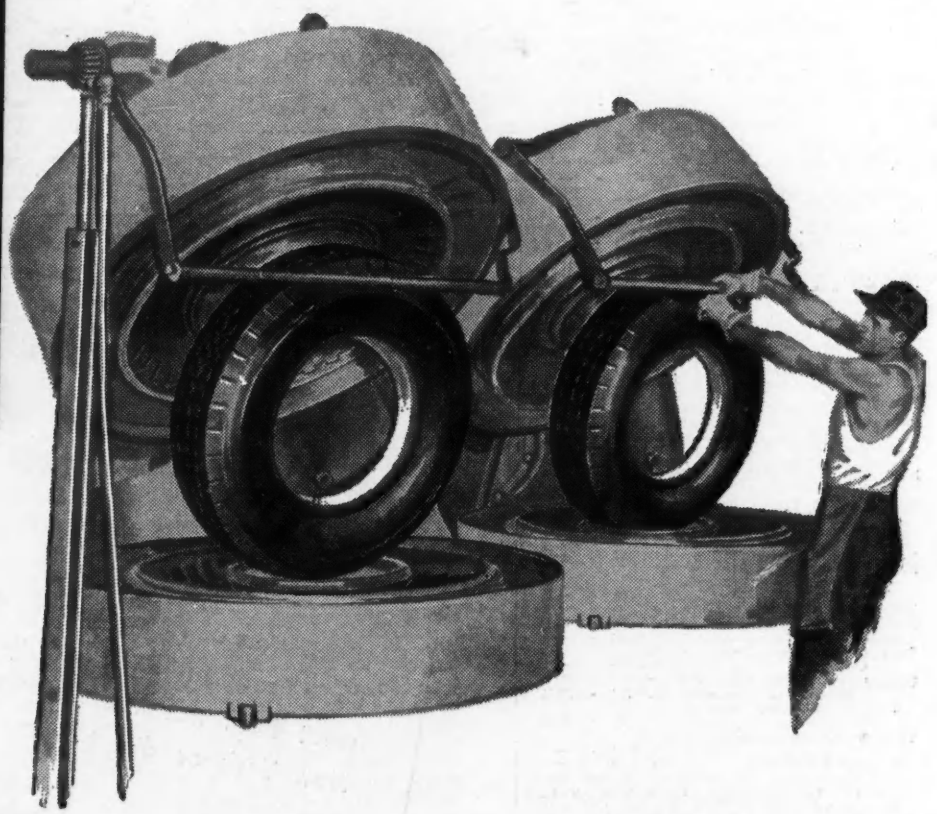
FACTS about ANILINE



Today aniline is used extensively in many industries. Aniline is utilized in the manufacture of hydroquinones which are essential to the photographic and rubber industries. Aniline is an important ingredient in the anti-aging compounds used by rubber manufacturers to increase the life of rubber products. As a valuable intermediate, aniline is vital to the production of various dyes and pharmaceuticals, such as indigo, phenylhydrazine, acetanilid, acetoacetanilide. Also it is used in aniline-formaldehyde type resins which exhibit excellent electrical properties.

Despite current shortages of this material, Dow is extremely interested in helping you utilize aniline to best advantage in your manufacturing processes. Dow will gladly cooperate with you if you desire technical assistance or further information about the economical use of aniline. Write to Dow, using the coupon at right.

HANDLING

Aniline is commonly stored in plain steel tanks. These tanks should be vented to a safe place. Although there is no particular fire hazard involved, it is advised that vents should be equipped with flame arrestors. It is also good practice to ground all equipment in which aniline is used.

If possible, it is advisable to use aniline in closed equipment only. When this is not possible, suitable ventilating equipment must be installed. A down-draft exhaust is indicated since aniline vapors are heavier than air.

Properties and Specifications of Aniline

Aniline is a practically colorless, highly refractive, oily, poisonous liquid with a characteristic odor. It tends to darken on exposure to air or sunlight but remarkably little color change occurs if aniline is stored properly.

Freezing Point, °F.	21
Boiling Point, °F.	364
Flash Point, Open Cup, °F.	158
Specific Gravity (77°F./77°F.)	1.021
Solubility (g/100 g.solvent)	
Water (25°C)	3.5
Alcohol	∞
Ether	∞

SPECIFICATIONS

Boiling Range at 760 mm Hg	
IBP-DP, within	1.5°C.
5-95%, within	0.2-0.7°C.
Freezing Point, minimum	−6.3°C.
Nitrobenzene	None
Color	Colorless to straw

This is one of a series of Dow advertisements you may wish to keep on file for reference and information. Write Dow for reprints.

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Aniline is so readily absorbed that adequate protective equipment should be worn whenever contact is possible. This equipment should consist of a minimum of safety goggles, rubber gloves and apron, rubber shoes or boots and coveralls and underwear.

Whenever an aniline tank is to be entered it should be washed completely free of aniline and fumes. Anyone entering the tank should be provided with a proper harness and life line in addition to the previously mentioned equipment. Another individual should be watching the person in the tank from the outside at all times.

Any individual upon entering aniline equipment should be equipped with approved breathing equipment. This may consist of a positive pressure hose mask with hose inlet in a vapor free atmosphere or a self-contained breathing apparatus with stored oxygen or air. All masks and breathing apparatus should be approved by the U. S. Bureau of Mines and should be equipped with full face masks.

The precautions taken in unloading tank cars or other containers of any poisonous, flammable liquid should apply to the unloading of aniline.

TOXICITY INFORMATION

Aniline is highly toxic but it may be handled safely if proper care is taken. It is readily absorbed by the body upon contact, inhalation or ingestion. The first symptom of absorption of toxic quantities is cyanosis or blue lips. A feeling of "drunkenness" may exist for a short time followed by headache, drowsiness, nausea and vomiting. This may be followed by unconsciousness and death if exposure continues.

Toxic effects of aniline are generally acute; however, repeated exposure to low concentrations may give rise to what is called chronic aniline poisoning. However, upon complete cessation of exposure, individuals generally regain their normal health with no permanent pathology being in evidence.

FIRST AID

In the event of aniline contact, all contaminated clothing should be removed immediately and the person should be washed with large amounts of soap and warm water. All clothing should be thoroughly decontaminated before further use. In case of eye contamination, the eyes should be washed for at least 15 minutes with large amounts of flowing water. A physician should be summoned as soon as possible.

If aniline is ingested, the victim should be given immediately an emetic such as mustard and water or lukewarm soapy water. In any case mentioned previously or poisoning by inhalation, the patient should be removed from any further exposure . . . kept warm and be transported to the nearest medical attention.

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY • MIDLAND, MICHIGAN

WRITE DOW FOR INFORMATION AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.

The Dow Chemical Company, Dept. OC-33,
Midland, Michigan

☐ Please send me additional information about aniline.
☐ Please send_____reprints of this advertisement.

Name_____ Title_____

Company_____

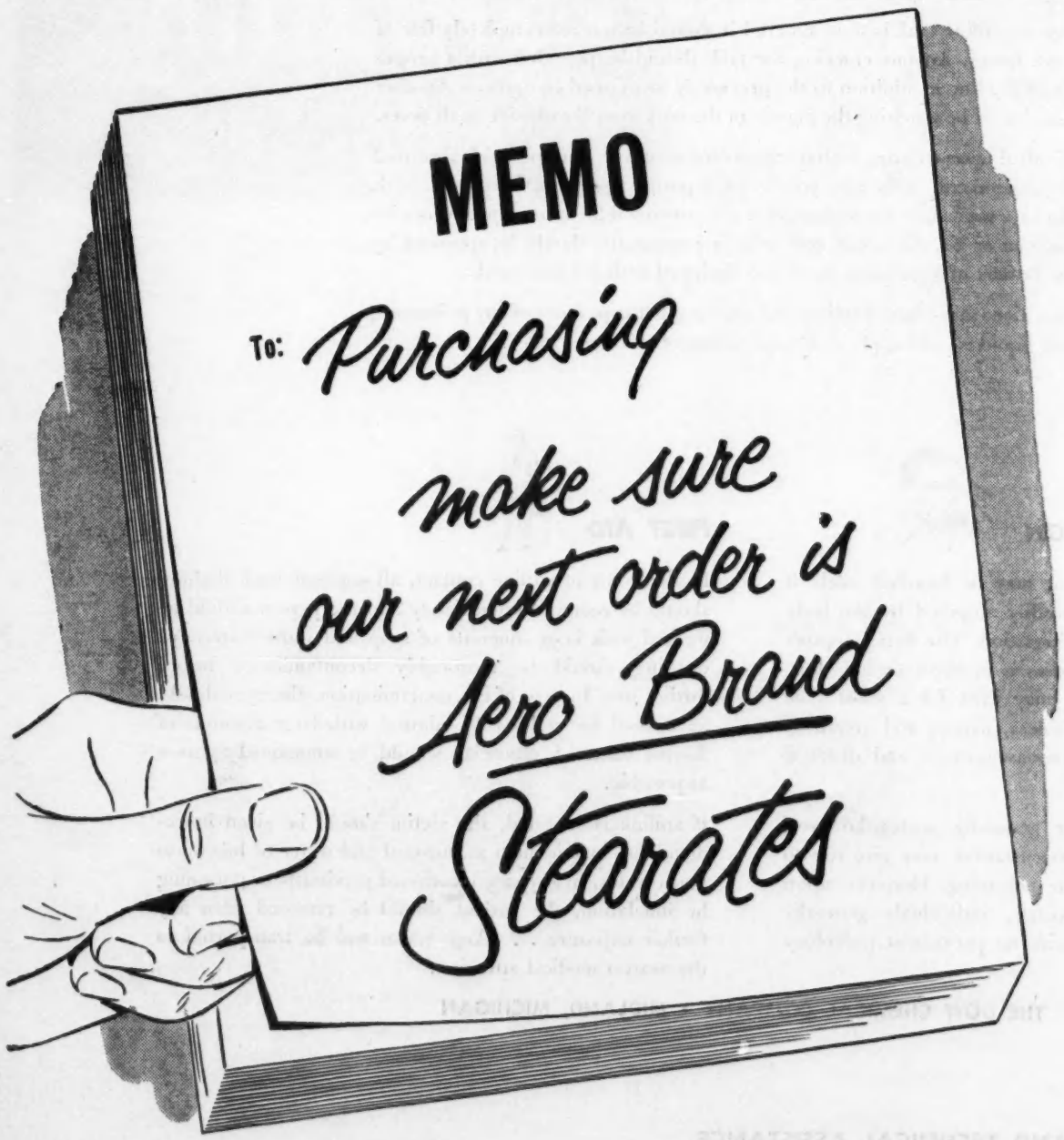
Address_____

City_____ State_____

DOW
CHEMICALS
INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

Calcium Bromide—Charcoal, Hardwood

Calcium bromide, NF, jars lb. .90 - 1.10
Carbide standard generator size, dms., c.l. dlvd ton.128.00 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst. purified, bbls., jars lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80% paper bgs., c.l. works frt equald ton.25.00 - —
liquor, same basis 40%, tank cars ton.10.50 - —
pellets bgs., c.l., works ton.31.25 - —
powdered, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.65 - —
solid, 73-75% dms. c.l., frt equald ton.23.50 - —
l.c.l. works same basis ton.32.00 .69 00
USP, gran., bbls lb. .30 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .29½- .30
lb. .29½- .30
Cyanide, dms. dlvd E. of Rockies, lb. .30 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms lb. .65 - .72
USP, bbls, dms lb .58 .65
Glycerophosphate NF fib. dms lb 2.00 2.15
Hydride, dms., works lb. .90 - —
Hypochlorite, high test., cns., cased (45 lbs.) dlvd. E. of Rockies cs.21.00 -23.00
100 lbs., dms., same basis dm.25.25 -29.85
Hypophosphite, dms. ton lots or less lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars lb. 4.32 - —
Lactate, USP dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - .47
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald lb. .25¾- .26¼
Calcium nitrate, tech., bbls., works. lb. .10 - .12
fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton.49.25 - —
Pantothenate, dextro, jars, 100 grams or more, frt. adjusted gram. .07½- —
Phenolsulphonate, dms lb. .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.25 7.50
feed grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.90.00 Nom.
l.c.l., bgs., works ton.95.00 Nom.
monobasic, bgs. 10,000 lbs., works, frt. equald lb. .0605- —
smaller lots, same basis lb .0655- —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs 6.75 —
l.c.l., works lb 7.20 7.50
Phytate, bgs., works lb. .28 - —
Resinate, precip dms. frt. alld., works lb. .27½- —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½ —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .39 - —
ton lots lb. .40 - —
less ton lots lb. .41 - —
Sulphate (see Gypsum)
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, steel pails, 100 lb. to 999 lb lots, works.lb. 2.60 - 3.50
fine particle size, same basis, works lb. 2.85 - 3.75
Calendula flowers, bls lb. .50 - .55
Calomel, USP, powd., dms lb. 4.02 - —
Camphene, dms., extra, c.l., works. 100 lbs.17.80 -18.80
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.18.30 -19.65
tanks, same basis 100 lbs.15.60 -16.60
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor monobromated NF dms., kgs lb. 3.00 - 3.10
natural, powd., 100-lb. lots, bbls lb. .45 - .70
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz., cs lb. .73 - .95
synthetic, tech., bbls., 10 bbls., 1,300-lb. lots lb. .55½- —
smaller lots lb. .56 - .66
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .61 - —
smaller lots lb. .62 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .93 - —
1,000-lb lots lb. .94 - —
smaller lots lb. .95 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canella alba bark, bls lb 25 30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb. 1.05 - 1.10
powd., bxs. lb 1.15 - 1.20
Russian, bgs lb 2.80 2.90
powd., bxs lb 2.90 3.00
Capsicum (see Pepper, red)
Oleoresin NF from domestic sep. per lb. 4.75 - 5.50
from African pepper lb. 6.25 - 6.65
Caramel coloring NF bbls gal 1.05 1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs lb. .12¼- .12½
Carbazole 97% steel dms. ton lots, works lb 1.55 —
bbls. same basis lb 1.65 1.85
Carbinol, methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld to competitive points lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07½- —
5-gal dms., c.l. same basis lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09¾- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .0480- —
Dioxide, cyls lb. .06 - .08
Carbon tetrachloride, CP, dms., works lb. .10½- .11½
NF, cbys lb. .17 - .19
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .08 - —
W of Rockies, f.o.b. stock points lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
W. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .109 - —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .07¼- —
W of Rockies, frt. alld lb. .08¼- —
Carboxymethylcellulose-Sodium—See CMC
Carbromal NF dms. 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 4.25
smaller lots works lb. 4.10 4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, A, cs. lb. 4.60 - —
medium, cs., futures lb. 4.30 - 4.35
decorticated, Alleppey, cs. lb. 3.90 - 3.95
Guatemalan, cs. lb. 3.60 - 3.65
Mangalore type, cs. lb. 3.50 - 3.55
Indian, cs. lb. 3.40 - 3.45
green, Alleppey, bgs. lb. 2.70 - —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 2.70 - —
seed (see Cardamom fruit, decorticated)
Carmine No 40 NF bulk, 100 lbs. or more, dlvd lb 5.50 —
smaller lots, dlvd lb 5.65 6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, pure alpha or beta ampuls. 10 mg. 5.00 - —
90% beta 10% alpha, ampuls 100 mg. 2.00 - —
gram quantities, ampuls gm. 5.00 - —
technical, 1,350,000 A units per ampuls gram gm. .67½- —
tins, works gm. .44 - —
dry powder, 3,330 A units per gram., tins lb. .81 - —
emulsion (in milk), 600,000 A units per 16-oz. can per can. 1.00 - —
in vegetable oil, 166,666 A units, per gram lb.25.24 - —
50,000 A units per gram, cns lb 7.86 - —
3,330 A units per gram cns lb. .85 - —
Carotene, cryst., tech., feed grade, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb., dms., works, mill units. .18 - —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works, mill units. .26 - —
Carvol, bots lb. 8.75 -10.50
Cascara sagrade bark, bulk lb. .34 - .36
Casein, dom., acid-precip. standard, bgs., 10,000 lbs or more, ship't point lb. .42 - .43
premium, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point lb. .44 - .45
imp., acid-precip., ground, 100 bgs. or more, ex dock lb. .39½- .40
rennet-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ex dock lb. .39½- .42½
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.i. f.o.b Newark, N.J lb. .21 - —
ton lots same basis lb. .22¼- —
dm lo's same basis lb. .24¼- —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls. lb. .13½- .14
longstick lb. .17 - .17½
shortstick, bls lb. .14 - .14½
China, Canton, Kwangsi rolls, select, cs. lb. .16½- .17
broken, bls. lb. .15½- .16
Honan, Yunnan, scraped, bls.lb. .23 - .25
broken, bls lb. .22 - .24
unscraped, bls lb. .22 - .24
broken, bls. lb. .22 - .22½
Saigon, broken, bls lb. .27 - .29
medium, bls lb. .33 - .34
thin, bls. lb. .50 - .51
Cassia, buds, bgs lb. .35 - .38
Cassia fistula, bskts lb. .30 .35
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports long ton.230.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton.37.25 - —
Castoreum, artificial, cns lb. 9.00 - 9.25
natural, cns lb. 7.00 -30.00
Catechol, CP cryst. fib. dms., works lb. 2.00 —
resublimed dms. works lb. 4.00 —
Catnip leaves, southern, bls. lb. .65 - .70
Celery seed, French, bgs. lb. .36 - .37
Indian, bgs lb. .29 - .29½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap)
Cellulose acetate flake, ctns, works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .40 - .50
molding, composition, plain colors, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
regular black dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
molding and extrusion transparents, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
extrusion compounds, translucent metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works lb. .62 - —
less than 500 lbs., works. lb. .63 - —
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works.lb. .56 - —
less than 500 lbs., works. lb. .57 - —
26.5% butyryl content 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .62 - —
less than 500 lbs., works.lb. .63 - —
37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .58 - —
less than 500 lbs., works.lb. .59 - —
48% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .70 - —
less than 500 lbs., works.lb. .71 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
regular black dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
Triacetate flake ctns, works, frt alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .52 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works lb. 1.44 - 1.60
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb. No prices.
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.73 - 1.95
smaller lots, works lb. 1.80 - 2.25
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., cl., works lb. .0295- .035
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .0395- .05
paint, bgs., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works ton.32.50 -40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works ton.55.00 -60.00
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian and Hungarian style, cs. lb. .50 - .85
Roman, cs. lb. .75 - .80
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .26¼- .32¼
smaller lots works lb. .27 - .50
Bone see (Black, bone).
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton.70.00 -80.00
l.c.l., works ton.75.00 -85.00
bulks, c.l., works ton.64.00 - —
granular, bgs., c.l., works ton.65.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.65.00 - —
lump, bulk, c.l., works ton.46.00 - —



AERO* Brand Stearates: Aluminum Calcium Magnesium Zinc

MANUFACTURED BY: AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS DIVISION
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, NEW YORK
In Canada: North American Cyanamid Limited, Toronto and Montreal

*Trade-mark

Charcoal, pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South..ton 43.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton 43.50 -53.50
lump bgs c.l works South ton 40.00 —
l.c.l., works, South.....ton 50.00 -60.00
bulk, c.l., works, South..ton 33.50 - —

Chestnut extract 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0510- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0543- —
tanks, works .....lb. .0425- —
powd 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works..lb. .1092- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .1165- —

China clay dom. dry-grd., air-float, 99 75%. 300 mesh, bgs. c.l., works ton 12.50 -13.00
l.c.l., works ton 13.50 -14.00
bulk c.l. works ton 9.50 -10.00
99 75%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton 10.00 -12.00
l.c.l., works ..ton 11.00 -16.00
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½ %. 325 mesh bulk c.l. works ton 13.00 - —
paper bgs. c.l. works. ton 16.00 - —
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Phila., Portland, Me gross ton 19.00 -40.00
powd. bgs. c.l. ex dock net ton 35.00 -45.00
l.c.l. ex whse net ton 45.00 -60.00

Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. works lb .24 - —
tanks works lb. .21 - —
Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.30 - —
500-lb. lots .....lb. 1.33 - —
100 lbs. or less.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40

Chloramine T NF bbls. works lb. .75 1.00

Chlordane, agricultural, dms., pails, c.l. works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .70 - .75
refined, dms., c.l., works ... lb. .75 - —
l.c.l. works ... lb. .80 - .85

Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., frt. alld., c.l..lb. .14 - .14¼
l.c.l. .....lb. .15 - —
tanks .....lb. .13 - —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .19 - —
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., works, c.l lb. .58 - —
same basis, l.c.l. .....lb. .59 - .60
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., same basis, c.l lb. .60 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .61 - .62

Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., N.Y. lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., N.Y., stock points..lb. .10¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.20 - —
2 cars, same basis..100 lbs. 3.80 - —
1 car, same basis ...100 lbs. 4.40 - —

Chloroform, tech. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - .18
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .16 - —
USP dms .....lb. .30 - .35

Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls.....lb. 1.38 - —

Chlorophyl, oil-soluble, copper fixed, 6½% tins, pails, works. lb. 3.75 - 4.50
not fixed, 4%, tins, pails, works lb. 3.75 - 4.50
water-soluble, copper fixed, 20%, tins, pails, works.....lb. 17.50 -18.50
40%, tins, pails, works..lb. 36.00 -37.00
50%, tins, pails, works..lb. 40.00 -50.00
75%, tins, pails, works..lb. 66.00 -76.00
not fixed, 4%, tins, pails, works lb. 3.50 - 4.50
14%, tins, pails, works..lb. 11.50 -13.00
25%, tins, pails, works..lb. 50.00 -55.00

Chloropicrin, com'l, bots .....lb. 1.50 - —
cyls., 150 lbs., frt. alld.....lb. .95 - —
100 lbs., same basis.....lb. .97 - —
25 lbs., same basis.....lb. 1.22 - —

Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots..lb. 8.80 - 9.50
5-lb. pkg.....lb. 9.00 -10.50
1-lb. pkg.....lb. 9.50 -10.50

Choline bitartrate fib dms., frt. adjusted lb 2.30 2.55
Chloride, fib dms., same basis lb 2.30 2.55
Dihydrogen citrate fib dms., same basis lb 2.30 2.55

Chromium acetate powd. 72% Cr., bbls. works lb. No stocks
solut., 7½ % bbls., works.....lb. .08½- —
cbys .....lb. .10¼- —
8½%, bbls., works .....lb. .09 - —
cbys .....lb. .10¾- —
Fluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .44½- —
Green (see Green chromium oxide)
Oxide (see Green chromium oxide)
Oleate, solid, bbls .....lb. .49 - —
Trioxide, NF, bots.....lb. .82 - —
Yellow (see Yellow chrome)

Chrysarobin, USP, bots.....lb. 6.50 - 8.99

Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs..lb. .28 - .30
yellow, broken, bgs.....lb. .28 - .30

Cinchonidine cryst. cns., 100 ozs. oz. .71 - .73
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs..... oz. .37 - .40½

Cinchonine cryst. cns., 100 ozs. oz. .57 - —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs... oz. .27½- —

Cinchophen NF heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 4.05
Standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85

Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 4.50 - 4.85

Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic)
Aldehyde, NF, cns., dms .....lb. 1.05 - 1.30

Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls.....lb. .30 - —

Citral, bots., cns .....lb. 7.75 - 8.30

Citronellal, bots., dms.....lb. 4.00 - 4.75

Citronellol, bots., dms.....lb. 3.20 - 3.25

Civet, artificial, bots.....lb. 13.75 -15.00
natural, bots.....oz. 4.00 - 7.00

Clove, Madagascar, bls lb. .38 - .39
Zanzibar, bls .....lb. .60 - .61

Clover tops, red, bgs.....lb. .80 - .85

CMC, purified, high vis., (see Gum, cellulose).
standard low vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt alld..lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .62 - —
medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .59 - —
technical, high vis., 50% purity, bgs., 20,000 lbs. or more, dlvd. E., 100% basis..lb. .56 - —
2,000 to 20,000 lbs., dlvd. E lb. .58 - —
less than 2,000 lbs., dlvd. E lb. .62 - —
low vis., 62% purity, bgs. nr fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E, 100% basis lb. .46 - .47
l.c.l., dlvd. E .....lb. .48 - .49
58% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. net weight basis..lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E .....lb. .36 - —
47½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd., E., 100% basis..lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .46 - —
36½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., net weight basis..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E .....lb. .20 - —

Technical grades of CMC West of the Rocky Mountains are quoted f.o.b. works at 1c. per pound below the above delivered prices.

Coaltar, coal gas, water gas, crude, resale dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .25 - .27½
l.c.l., ex-whse. .....gal. .27 - .28½
tanks, ex-whse. .....gal. .15 - —
refd., resale, bbls., c.l., ex whse..gal. .26 - .28½
l.c.l., ex-whse. ....gal. .28 - .29½
tanks, ex-whse. .....gal. .15½- .16

Cobalt acetate, 23.7% bbls., dlvd lb. 1.11 - —
Carbonate 48%, powd., bgs., works lb. 1.84 - —
Chloride, 24.2% Co., kgs., works, lb. 1.06½ - —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co., bbls .....lb. 2.41 - —
Linoleate fused, 8½ % Co., dms lb. .62¼- —
liquid, 6% Co., dms .....lb. .51¾- —
Metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex-whse lb. 2.10 - —
under 100 lbs., ex-whse lb. 2.17 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., frt. alld. lb. .42¼ - —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls .....lb. .96 - —
Oxide, 70-71% Co., black, kgs lb. 1.60 - —
Phosphate, powdered, 32.1% Co., kgs lb. 1.49 - —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co. dms lb. .26½ - —
Sulphate, 21% Co., bbls .....lb. 1.22¼- —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz oz. 15.00 - —
Hydrochloride cns 100-oz lots..oz 11 75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs.....lb. .67 - .72
Cocillana bark, bgs.....lb .15 - .17
Cocoa butter, bgs.....lb. .58 - —
Codeine NF cns 100 ozs oz 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns. 100 ozs oz 11.85 - —
Phosphate, USP cns., 100 ozs oz 10 25 - —
Sulphate USP cns 100 ozs oz 10 75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil codliver)
Cohosh black root, bls.....lb. .18 - .22
Blue root, bls .....lb 17 - 18
Colchicine USP bots. cns.....oz 74 50 -85 00
Colchicum root, bls.....lb. .46 - .52
Seed, bgs .....lb. .80 - 1.10
Collodion, USP, dms.....lb. .32½- —
Flexible USP dms.....lb. .34 - —
Colocynth pulp bls .....lb. .30 - .35
Colombo, root, bls.....lb. .11 - .14

Coltsfoot leaves, bgs.....lb. .25 - .30
Condurango bark, bgs.....lb. .17 - .18
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms.....lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l. works.lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .38 - —
Carbonate 55%, bgs. works lb. .22 - .23¼
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works..lb. .34½- —
crystals, bbls., works lb. .22¾- —
Citrate USP 5-lb bots lb 2.40 - —
Cyanide, tech., bbls .....lb. .61 - .639
Gluconate cns. dms lb 3.00 3.24
Hydrate dms. frt alld. E. Miss. lb. .27½ - .28
Metal, electrolytic, ...lb. .24½- .27½
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld. lb. .24¾- —
Nitrate tech. cryst. bbls. works. lb. .25¼ - —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms, works, lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .39 - .42
red, com'l, bbls., works, c.l lb. .41 - .47
l.c.l. .....lb. .43 - .49
Oxychloride-suphate, bgs., frt. alld lb. .24¼ Nom
Quinolinalate, fib., dms .....lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate precip dms. frt. alld lb. .27½ -
Stearate, ton lots, works .....lb. .38½- .39¼
less ton lots, works .....lb. .40½- —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.95 - 9.95
100 lbs. 9.20 -10.95
l.c.l.
CP, cryst., gran., bbls., works lb. .1615- —
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 14.95 -15.50
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld...100 lbs. 25.60 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 27.10 - —
USP, gran., cryst., dms.....lb. .1615- .2500
Undecylenate, dms. .....lb. 2.90 - 3.00

Charcoal, Pinewood—Cream of Tartar

Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton. 17.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.55 - 2.00
bbls., c.l., works.....ton. 20.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton. 14.00 - —
Copra, c.i.f. Atlantic, Gulf ports ton. 187.50 - —
Pacific ports .....ton. 182.50 - —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .14 - .14½
Czech, Roumanian, bgs.....lb. .14 - .14½
Moroccan, bgs., spot.....lb. .11½- .12
futures .....lb. .11 - .11½
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs, c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 6.94 - —
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 6.96 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.11 - —
Cornsilk, bls.....lb. .13 - .15
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 3.68 - —
gran., powd. dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 3.53 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Cottonseed hull ash 32-36% potash bgs. dlvd. unit-ton 1 75 —
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, Memphis..ton. 72.00 - —
Coumarin, cryst., NF, cns lb. 2.95 - 3.25
powd. cans .....lb 3.25 3.50
Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .80 - .90
Cranesbill root bls lb .55 .60
Cream of tartar, dom., NF, gran. or powd. bbls. 5,000 lbs. one shipment lb. .34½- —
smaller lots, bbls. kgs lb. .35 .36
imported, kgs.....lb. .31¾- .33¾

The Standard of Quality

PHELPS DODGE REFINING CORPORATION
NICHOLS TRIANGLE BRAND REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
CHEMICALS
40 WALL ST. NEW YORK

COPPER SULPHATE

99+% PURE

ALSO *Nickel Sulphate*

Selenium · Tellurium

•

PHELPS DODGE REFINING CORPORATION
Electrolytic Refiners of Copper
40 Wall Street, New York 5, N. Y. 230 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 1, Ill.

Creosote—Dimethyl Sulphate

Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .20 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .35 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. .41 - —
tanks same basis gal. .27 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works gal. .188 - —
Beechwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Hardwood, bots., cbys lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Pinewood dms gal. .31 - .33
Carbonate, NF bots, cbys lb. 2.80 - 2.90
Cresol tech, dry, above 207°C, non-ret. dms. c.l frt. equald. lb. .158 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .161 - —
ret dms. c.l. same basis. lb. .155 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
USP non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .168 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .171 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .155 - —
Crotonaldehyde 91-93% dms., c.l works lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 15.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 16.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs. ton lots works lb. .27 - .30
Cubeb berries, XX NF, bgs lb. .45 - .50
powd., cs. lb. .55 - .60
Culvers root, bbls lb. .65 - .75
Cumene dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .14 - —
tank works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Indian, bgs lb. .22½ - .23
Iranian, bgs lb. .22 - .22½
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .22½ - .23

Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08 - —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, ton 65.45 - —
Cyclohexane, tech. dms., c.l. works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .09¼ - —
Cyclohexanol, tech. dms., c.l., works. lb. .37¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .37¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .35¾ - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .26½ - .30
l.c.l., works lb. .27 - .31
tanks, works lb. .25 - .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .41½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .42½ - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2 lb. cyls, works. cyl. 48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
USP hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots, gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

D

2, 4-D bbls., c.l., works frt. equald. lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .59 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .64 - —
Damiana leaves, bls lb. .30 - .35
Dandelion root, bls lb. .45 - .50

DDD, tech., fine grd., fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .44 - .50
smaller lots, same basis lb. .46 - .51
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .39 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P, paper bgs. works ton. 49.25 - —
18½% P, paper bgs., works ton. 62.75 - 63.75
Rock, 14½% P paper bgs. works ton. 50.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .13½ - .14
Neutral less 2% ffa, bbls lb. .21 .22
over 2% ffa., bbls lb. .20 - .21
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls lb. .35 - .38
Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dextro, dms. lb. 30.00 - 34.00
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 7.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., N.Y. 100 lbs. 8.61 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.76 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.35 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.60 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.19 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.34 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs lb. .0360 - .0910
Dextrose, USP dms lb. .17¾ - —
Diacetone (see Alcohol diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 5.00 - 5.55
laboratory grade, bots 100 grams 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works lb 3.00 - —

Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyD.
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. No prices.
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. No prices.
tanks, dlvd. E lb. No prices.
Dianisidin, dms lb. 1.90 —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton. 50.00 - 52.00
California ton. 38.00 - 40.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 80.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atl. ton. 62.00 - —
California ton. 50.00 - —
l.c.l. ex whse ton. 90.00 - —
Atlantic coast ton. No prices.
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .03 —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .06 —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .75¾ —
l.c.l., works lb. .76¾ —
tanks, works lb. .74 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .40¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41¾ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .39 - —
Sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works. lb. .69¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70¼ - —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .67¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .68¼ - —
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .79 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .54¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .55¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .53 - —
Dicaprylphthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .41¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .42¾ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .40 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .64¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .61½ - —
Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .75 - .83
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyD.
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
tanks, works lb. .04 - —
Dichlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .28 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .44½ - —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .61 - —
Dieldrin, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 3.06 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 3.30 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .29¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .27½ - —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .46¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .47¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Malcate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .48½ - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .41¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31¾ - .34¼
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .32¾ - .35¼
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - .32½
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17¾ - —
tanks works lb. .15½ - —
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (see DDD).
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .62¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .63¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .60½ - —
Diethylaniline, dms. lb. .48 —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .20¼ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .21¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ - —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l. lb. .32½ - —
Diethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .40½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .47 —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .28¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Monobutylether acetate dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½ - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .20¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .26¾ - —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .24¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .25¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .23½ - —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .42½ - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .67½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .65¾ - —
Dietnylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 100 kilo lots kilo. 135.00 - 160.00
10 kilo lots kilo. 140.00 - 210.00
1 kilo lots kilo. 150.00 - 230.00
Digitalin, cryst., bots gram. 10.00 - 12.50
powd. bots oz. 25.00 - 30.00
Digitalis, leaves, bls lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 8.00 - 9.60
Diglycol, laurate, dms lb. .37 - —
Oleate, dms lb. .36 - —
Stearate, dms lb. .36½ - —
Dinexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .51¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .50 - —
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride and sulphate bulk, 50 kilos or more gram. .324 - —
unlabeled 1-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. .384 - —
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. 1.766 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, pure, dms lb. 2.80 - 3.00
tech., dms lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17¾ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .09¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
tanks, works lb. .07½ - —
Di-isooctyl phthalate dms. c.l. dlvd. lb. .41¾ - .42
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42¼ - .43
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Miss lb. .49¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs lb. .12 - .13¼
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns lb. 5.50 - 5.90
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .51 - —
Hydroquinone, dms lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .28¾ - .31¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .27 - .30
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾ - .32¾
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .78¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .79¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .77 - —
Sulphate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb 15 - —
l.c.l. works lb 16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., works lb. .16½ - —

Jefferson Ethylene Oxide

A highly reactive chemical intermediate

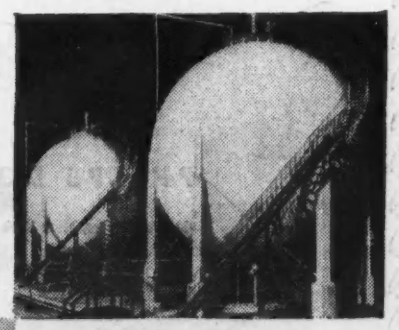
For use in...

- Synthetic fibers
- Synthetic rubber
- Textiles
- Detergents
- Fumigants
- Plastics

These are only a few of the many fields where ethylene oxide is a useful raw material. Such widespread use rests on the ability of ethylene oxide to enter into countless reactions. For example, this chemical will react with...

- Organic acids to form glycol esters
- Alcohols and phenols to form glycol ethers
- Ammonia to form ethanolamines
- Mercaptans to form thioglycols and ethers
- HCN to form ethylene cyanohydrin

Shipped in tank cars or in ICC 5P insulated drums, 400 lbs. net. Samples for experimental use are available. Please make requests on your company letterhead... address to Department A.



Pressure spheres store ethylene oxide at the Jefferson plant at Port Neches, Texas.

Jefferson Chemical Company, Inc.

711 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

ESSENTIAL CHEMICALS FROM HYDROCARBON SOURCES

ETHYLENE OXIDE
DIETHYLENE GLYCOL
ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE
ETHYLENE GLYCOL

Dimethylamine 25-40% dms., c.l. works, basis 100% lb. .27 - .38
l.c.l., works basis 100% lb. .37½ - .38½
tanks works basis 100% lb. .32 - —
Dimethylanilin dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .25 - —
Dimethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb 1.45 - —
tanks dlvd lb 1.40 - —
Dinitroaniln dms., frt. equald lb. .57 - —
Dinitrobenzene, crude, dms lb. .20 - —
purified, dms lb. .22 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
l.c.l. frt alld E lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt alld E lb. .17 - —
Dinitrophenol obls lb. .34 - —
Dinitrotoluene oily, dms lb. .10 - —
refd. dms lb. .21 - —
Dioctyl adipate dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .41½ - .44¼
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .42½ - .45¼
tanks, frt. alld lb. .40 - .42½
Diopside, 16 mesh, bgs., works ton 17.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis ton 20.00 - —
Diorthotolylguanidin dms. ton lots, dlvd lb. .52 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb .53 - —
Dioxan, dms c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .26¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½ - —
Dip oil (see tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .37 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .49 - —
l.c.l. gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., whse gal. .68 - —
steam-dist. dms. c.l., works, south gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., works, South gal. .69 - —
dlvd. N. Y. gal. .83 - —
Diphenyl obls. c.l. works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns lb. .53 - .91
Phthalate dms. c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
Diphenylamine, refined, gran., obls., c.l. works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tankcars, works lb. .25 - —
tech., tankcars, works lb. .24 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms. ton lots lb. .43 - —
smaller lots lb. .44 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP dms lb. 5.30 - 5.60
Dipropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¾ - .17
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾ - .18
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .19¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼ - —
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Ditertiarybutylparacresol dms., c.l., works lb. .91 - —
l.c.l. works lb .95 - —
Divi-divi 45% tannin bgs., bls., c.l., U. S. ports, ex dock ton. 120.00 - —
Divinylbenzene, 20-25% dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
40-50%, on 100% basis, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.35 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.20 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .14¼ - —
Doggrass root, dom., cut bls lb. .26 - .28
imp., NF, cut, bls lb. .28 - .35
Dogwood bark, Jamaica bls lb. .11 - .13
Dragon's blood drops cs lb. 45 - 47
mass, cs lb 90 - 1.00
reeds, cs lb. 1.60 - 1.65

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb and 1-lb lots, dlvd.:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb. 17.00 - 17.60
No. 2, cns. lb. 17.00 - 17.60
Green FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 17.00 - 17.60
No. 2, cns. lb. 22.20 - 22.85
No. 3, cns lb. 35.25 - 35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb 3.65 - 3.75
No. 2, cns lb 4.55 - 4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb 4.55 - 7.85
No. 2, cns. lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 3, cns. lb. 22.20 - 22.85
No. 4, cns. lb. 7.20 - 7.50
No. 32, cns. lb 5.30 - 5.40
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 17.00 - 17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 10.50 - 11.05
No. 3, cns. lb 3.30 - 3.40
No. 4, cns. lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 5, cns. lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No 6, cns. lb. 4.00 - 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 10.95 - —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns. lb. 13.55 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 15.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns. lb. 15.10 - —
No. 6, cns. lb. 15.10 - —
No. 7, cns. lb. 14.90 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns. lb. 10.95 - —
No. 4, cns. lb. 20.05 - —
No. 5, cns. lb. 5.70 - —
No. 10, cns. lb. 20.70 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns. lb 3.75 - —
No. 9, cns. lb 3.75 - —
No. 10, cns. lb 3.00 - —
No. 11, cns. lb 2.25 - —
No. 12, cns. lb 3.00 - —
No. 17, cns. lb. 10.95 - —
No. 18, cns. lb. 24.00 - —
No. 19, cns. lb. 20.05 - —
No. 21, cns. lb 4.70 - —
No. 22, cns. lb. 10.95 - —
No. 28, cns. lb. 24.65 - —
No. 33, cns lb. 17.45 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns. lb. 16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7 cns. lb. 10.95 - —
No. 8, cns. lb. 10.95 - —
No. 10, cns. lb. 13.50 - —
No. 11, cns. lb. 13.50 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots works 25-50 lb. lots dlvd:—
Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns lb. 16.10 - —
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1 cns lb. 16.10 - —
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 13.50 - —
Yellow Ext. D&C No 1 cns lb. 10.95 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
20 Orange AD lb. .64 - —
27 Fast light orange 2G lb. .78 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. .64 - —
36 Alizarine yellow 2G lb. .83 - —
40 Orange B extra, conc lb. 1.06 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. .57 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. .74 - —
151 Orange V lb. .47 - —
161 Orange RR lb. .55 - —
176 Fast red A conc lb. .90 - —
179 Azo rubine XX, conc lb. 1.04 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. .92 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc lb. .93 - —
202 Chrome blue black, conc lb. .68 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .71 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb. .91 - —
216 Chrome red B lb. .84 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
234 Resorcin brown lb. .89 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb. .86 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc lb. 2.03 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc., 125% lb. 1.09 - —
299 Black F, conc lb. 1.40 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc, 200% lb. 2.01 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 1.64 - —
332 Bismarck brown RX, conc lb. .86 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc lb 2.34 - —
382 Scarlet B lb. 1.65 - —
401 Diazo black, BHD lb. .63 - —
406 Blue 2B extra conc lb. 1.07 - —
419 Diamine fast red FC lb. 1.12 - —
420 Diamine brown M lb .90 - —
448 Benzo purpurine 4B conc. lb 1.18 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF extra conc., 150% lb. 2.25 - —
561 Trisulphon brown BCW, conc lb. 2.03 - —
581 Direct black E, double lb. .89 - —
593 Diamine green BXN conc. 150% lb. .97 - —
150% lb. 1.46 - —
598 Congo brown GG, conc. lb. .92 - —
620 Stilbene yellow G conc lb. .92 - —
639 Xylene light yellow GX lb 1.79 - —
640 Tartrazine conc lb 1.46 - —
655 Auramine conc lb 1.85 - —
657 Victoria green sml cryst lb 2.10 - —
662 Brilliant green cryst lb 2.79 - —
667 Brilliant milling green B conc lb 3.68 - —
671 Brilliant blue E lb 1.73 - —
680 Methyl violet S, conc lb 1.10 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb 2.15 - —
698 Formyl violet S4B lb. 1.58 - —

Dimethylamine—Dyes, Coaltar, for Stains, Spirit-Soluble

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
720 Chrome azure blue BR conc. 200% lb. 3.75 - —
729 Victoria blue B conc lb 2.79 - —
739 Green SN extra lb. 2.41 - —
749 Rhodamine B extra lb 4.33 - —
814 Fast yellow NNL conc. 175% lb 3.11 - —
841 Safranine T extra, conc., 125% lb 2.90 - —
865 Nigrosine WSJ lb. 68 - —
922 Methylene blue ZX lb 1.55 - —
969 Sulphanthrene blue GR paste. lb. 76 - —
978 Sulphogene carbon HCF grains lb. .32 - —
1034 Alizarin red S conc lb 2.59 - —
1054 Anthraquinone blue B lb 2.91 - —
1078 Anthraquinone green G lb 2.72 - —
1085 Alizarin blue black B lb 2.33 - —
1098 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste lb 2.00 - —
double paste lb. 4.00 - —
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste lb. 1.75 - —
1101 Brilliant green B, double paste lb. 2.36 - —
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, double paste lb. 2.57 - —
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste lb. 1.75 - —
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste lb. 1.10 - —
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste lb. 1.68 - —
double paste lb. 3.33 - —
1212 Sulphanthrene red violet 2RN, single paste lb. 1.62 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
1217 Sulphanthrene orange R, single paste lb. 1.65 - —
p-4 Acid anthracine brown PGN. lb. 2.31 - —
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown EBN lb. 1.31 - —
p-24 Benzo fast black L conc., 150% lb. 2.18 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA lb. 2.79 - —
p-202 Zambesi black V lb. 1.06 - —
p-313 Naphthol AS-SW lb. 2.42 - —
p-244 Celliton scarlet B lb. 1.31 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb dms., sellers' works.
Black, blue No 550 lb. .81 - —
Jet, No 551 lb. .89 - —
Brown, R, conc lb. 1.72 - —
Orange R brilliant lb. .90 - —
Red 4 B, conc lb. 1.37 - —
Yellow G lb 1.18 - —
FN, conc. lb. 1.22 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers works.
Auramine, O lb. 1.85 - —
Black, basic, blue lb. 1.21 - —
Jet lb. 1.21 - —
Blue, methylene, 2 B conc lb. 1.55 - —
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc lb. .86 - —
Chrysodine, R, extra lb. .60 - —
Y, extra lb. .64 - —
Fuchsine, conc lb 3.08 - —
Green, malachite, conc. lb 2.10 - —
Rhodamine, B lb 4.33 - —
Safranine, Y, conc. lb 2.90 - —
Violet, methyl, B lb. 1.10 - —

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Company_____

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Dyes, Coaltar, for Stains, Water-Soluble—Fusel Oil

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms. sellers' works.
- Azo rubine B, extra, conc lb. 1.04 - —
- Black, acid blue, B, extra lb. .86 - —
- Orange, Acid, Y, conc lb. .47 - —
- Scarlet, croceine, MOO lb. 1.45 - —
- Yellow, azo-, conc lb. .90 - —
- Fast light, 3 G, extra lb. 3.04 - —
- Methanil, conc lb. .91 - —

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls lb. .65 - .70

Egg albumen (see Albumen).

Yolk, dried, dom., bbls lb. 1.33 - 1.35
Chinese, spot, bbls., duty paid lb. No stocks.
tanners, bbls lb. .06 - .06½

Elder flowers, bright, bls lb. .28 - .40

Elecampane root, bls lb. .21 - .25

Elm bark grinding, bls lb. .30 - .35
powd., bbls. bgs lb. .40 - .45
select, bundles lb. .50 - .55

Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz. 38.75 - —

Ephedrine synthetic, USP anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous, bots 100 ozs oz. .92 - —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs oz. .75 - —
Sulphate cryst tins, 100 ozs oz. .72 - —
powd. tins 100 ozs oz. .73 - —

Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works lb. .38¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .39½ - —
tanks, works lb. .37 - —

Epinephrine, synth., USP bots., 100 grams gram .50 - .60

Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15

USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs 3.35 - —

Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst xtlo. 150.00 - —

Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined, futures lb. 7.25 - —

Eserine, bots. oz. 45.00 - 50.00
Salicylate, USP, bots oz. 32.50 - 34.00
Sulphate, bots oz. 34.50 - 35.50

Ether acetate (see Ethyl acetate).

Butyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½ - —
tanks, works lb. .32½ - —

Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).

Dichloroethyl, purif., dms., frt. equald lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
technical, dms., c.l., works lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —

Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms lb. .37 - —
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb. .89 - —
½-lb. cns lb. .97 - —
¼-lb. cns lb. 1.05 - —
solvent, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —

Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .06¾ - .09¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07½ - .10
tanks, dlvd lb. .05 - .07½

Ether, nitrous, conc., bots., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.03 - 1.10

Vinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 cc. hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
75 cc. hospitals bot. 1.56 - —

Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾ - .21¼
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¾ - .22¾
tanks, frt. alld lb. .18 - .20
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20¼ - .22
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21¼ - .23
tanks, frt. alld lb. .18½ - .20¼
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼ - .22¼
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21¼ - .22¾
tanks, frt. alld lb. .18½ - .20½
NF, dms, frt. alld lb. .24 - .25
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½ - .15¾
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
95-98%, c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¾ - .16
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13¼ - —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¼ - —
l.c.l., frt alld lb. .16¼ - —
tanks, frt alld lb. .13½ - —

Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .56½ - —

Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .49¾ - —
less than truckload, dlvd lb. .58¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .48¾ - —

Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).

Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .68 - .73
Bromide, tech., 98% dms lb. .43 - .47
Butyrate, bots. gal. 6.10 - 6.60
cns., dms., works lb. .80 - 1.02

Carbamate (see Urethane).

Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., works, cyls., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - .20
cyls., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .22
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
USP, bbls., cyls lb. .22 - .24

Ethyl cinnamate, cns lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Formate, dms lb. .64 - .73
Gallate, dms., 100 lb. to 2,000 lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Iodide, bots., works lb. 3.80 - 4.13
cbys., works lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms., works lb. .44¼ - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .50 - —
less than truckload, works lb. .50½ - .60
Nitrite (see Ether, nitrous).
Oenanthate, dms lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. No prices.
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethylorthosilicate), 40% available SiO_2, dms., works lb. .55 - —
Ethylaiphanaphthylamine (see Monoethylalphanaphthylamine).
Ethylanilin dms, frt. alld lb. .50 - —
Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. lb. .15 - —
tanks lb. .13 - —
Ethylbutyl ketone, dms., c.l., works, lb. .33½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks lb. .32 - —
Ethylcellulose, fib. dms, 5,000-lb. lots, work lb. .73 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .75 - .83
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. .11¾ - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .12¾ - —
tanks frt. alld., E. of Rockies. lb. .10 - —

Prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.

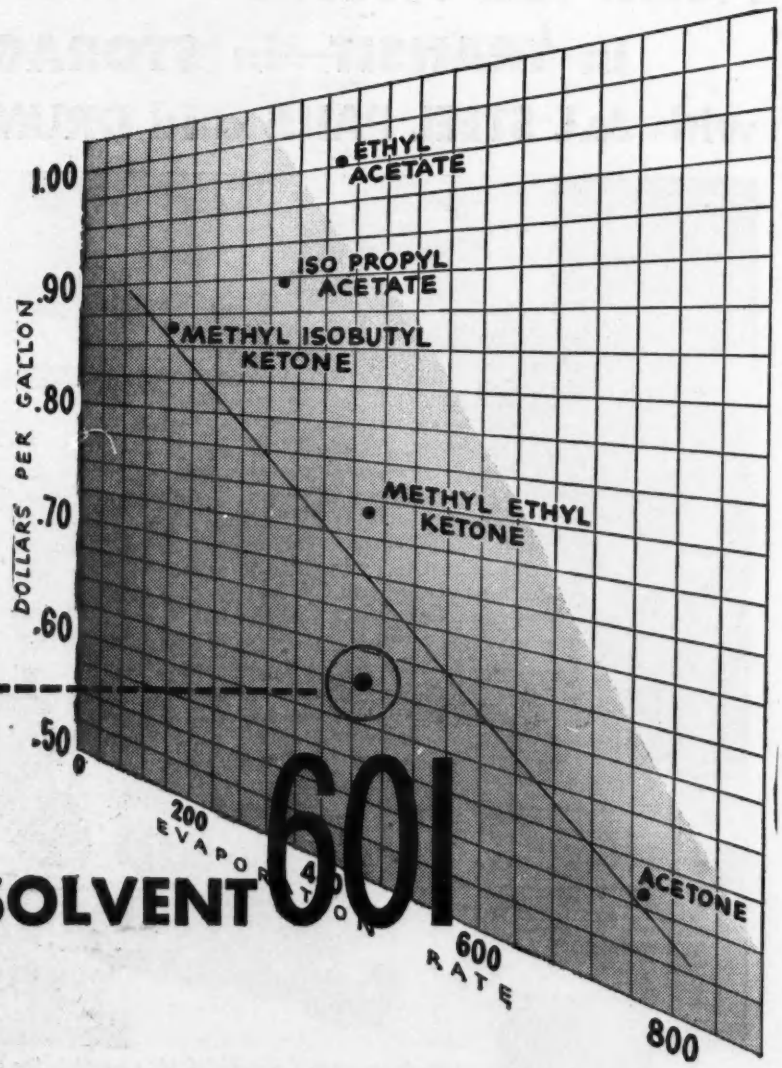
Oxide, cyls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .27¼ - —
tanks, frt. dlvd lb. .19¼ - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)
Ethylenediamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .48½ - —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Ethyleneglycol dms., c.l., frt alld. E lb. .18¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works, lb. .55 - —
Monobutylether dms., c.l., works lb. .22¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Monoethylether dms., c.l., works, lb. .20¼ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .20¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .19¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Monomethylether dms., c.l. works lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22½ - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Monostearate, dms lb. .41 - —
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. Miss lb. .42 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .43 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride USP bots oz. 11.85 - —
Ethylorthotoluidine (see Monoethyl-orthotoluidin.)
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25 lbs lb. 7.30 - —
smaller lots lb. 7.35 - 7.40
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms lb. 2.60 - 3.25
Eucalyptus leaves, bls lb. .10 - .11
Eugenol, pure, USP, cns lb. 3.45 - 4.15
Euphorbia, herb, bls lb. .12 - .14

F

Feldspar enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works ton 20.00 - 22.00
Glass, 20 mesh bulk, tons works, ton 11.75 - 12.50
Pottery, bgs., ton lots, works ton 20.00 - 22.00
bulk c.l., works ton 18.00 - 20.00
Fennel seed, Czech, dark, bgs. lb. .18 - .18¼
light, bgs. lb. .12½ - .13
French, bgs lb. .14½ Nom.
Indian, bgs lb. .22 Nom.
Syrian, bgs lb. .20 - .21
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs lb. .11 - .11¼
Moroccan, bgs lb. .07 - .07½
Tunisian, bgs lb. .06½ - .07
Ferric-ammonium citrate (see Iron ammonium citrate)
Ferric cacodylate (see Iron cacodylate)
Ferric glycerophosphate (see Iron-glycerophosphate)
Ferric hypophosphite (see Iron hypophosphite)
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate-ferric)
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms lb. .83 - .95
Film scrap, colored, cs., works lb. .15 - —
water-white, cs., works lb. .20 - —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns gal. 33.50 - —
Oregon, bbls. gal. 2.25 - —
Fishberries, bgs lb. .17 - .21
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal, ground, 60% protein, bgs., Balto area ton. 135.00 - —
Fishscrap, dried 60% protein bulk, Balto area ton. 130.00 - —
Fluorspar, acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine ton. 48.50 - 50.00
ceramic grade, 95-98% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine, c.l. ton. 47.00 - 48.00
85% CaF_2, grd. bulk, mine ton. 41.50 - —
metallurgical grade, foundry, lump, 55-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l., ton. 38.00 - —
washed gravel, 50-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l. ton. 38.00 - 40.00
60-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine ton. 39.00 - —
65-70% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l ton. 40.00 - —
70% or better effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l ton. 41.00 - 43.00
imported, bulk, ex dock, New York ton. 37.00 - —
Formaldehyde, USP (inhibited), dms, c.l., E. works lb. .0625 - .0675
l.c.l., E. works lb. .0675 - .0725
tanks, E. works lb. .0420 - .045
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works lb. .0395 - .0425

Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna. and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.

Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed)
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .55 - .62
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs, c.l., Fla., Ga., mines ton. 38.50 - —
Illinois mines ton. 37.20 - —
spent, bulk Bayonne ton 2.00 - 4.00
imported, bgs, c.l ton. 30.00 - 40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .10½ - —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .28¾ - .29¾
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .29¾ - .30¾
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27 - .28



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ACETIC ACID • ACETALDEHYDE • FORMALDEHYDE • PARAFORMALDEHYDE • ACETONE • BUTYL ALCOHOLS • METHANOL
NORMAL PROPANOL • BUTYLENE GLYCOLS • DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL • PROPYLENE GLYCOL • PROPYLENE OXIDE • TRICRESYL PHOSPHATES

Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, bbls. frt. alld. lb. .73 - —
Galangal root, bls. lb. .18 - .25
Gammapicoline 95% dms., c.l., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas 80 octane tanks, gal. .1075- —
N. Y. Harbor, 86 octane, tanks, gal. .1285- .138
Group 3, 82 octane tanks gal. .10375- .107
Gulf coast, 82 octane tanks gal. .105 - .11
Pennsylvania, western U. S. motor 86 octane tanks, gal. .1275- .13
natural 26-70 octane group 3, tanks gal. .06875- —
Gelatin, silver label, imported, cs lb. 1.25 - —
Gelsemium root, bls. lb. .24 - .25
Gentian root, bls. lb. .18 - .22
grd., bbls., bxs. lb. .22 - .26
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .23 - .27
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms. lb. 2.70 - 2.75
standards, cns., dms. lb. 1.50 - 2.60
Geranyl acetate, cns. lb. 2.70 - 2.75
Ginger oleoresin NF from African root, bots. lb. 7.75 - 8.50
root, African, bls. lb. .33½- .34
Cochin, unbleached, bgs. lb. .46 - .46½
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs. lb. No prices.
No. 2, bgs. lb. .62 - .63
No. 3, bgs. lb. .61 - .62
Rhattoon, bgs. lb. .59 - .60
Nigerian, split, bgs. lb. .32 - .33
Ginseng root cs lb. 13.00 - 16.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd (see Sodium sulphate)
cryst. bgs. c.l. works, frt. alld. ton 43.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton 50.00 - —
Glue, bone calcium type 24 millipoise, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest lb. .23 - —
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
80 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .27 - —
130 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
over 150 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
Bone glue l.c.l. 1c per lb higher than c.l.
ground, 50-55 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), divd lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., divd lb. .26½- —
Hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., divd lb. .26 - .30
122-149 bgs., c.l., divd lb. .27 - .32
150-177, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .28 - .33
178-206, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .29 - .35
207-236, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .30 - .36
237-266, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .31 - .37
267-296, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .32 - .38
299-330 bgs., c.l., divd lb. .33 - .39
331-362 bgs., c.l., divd lb. .34 - .39
363-394, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .35 - .40
395-427, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .36 - .41
428-460, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .37 - .42½
461-494, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .38 - .44
495-529, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .39 - .45
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c higher than c.l bbls ½c more than bgs
Glycerin crude saponification 88%, to refiners, tanks, divd lb. .41½- —
soaplye, 80%, tanks, divd lb. .38 - .38½
dynamite, dms., c.l., divd lb. .54 - .54½
l.c.l., divd lb. .54½- .54¾
tanks, divd lb. .53½- .53¾
high gravity, dms., c.l., divd lb. .54¼- —
l.c.l., divd lb. .54¾- —
tanks, divd lb. .53¾- —
refined, BP, 99%, dms., c.l., divd lb. .55½- —
l.c.l., divd lb. .56 - —
tanks, divd lb. .55 - —
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., divd lb. .55¼- —
tanks, divd lb. .54¼- —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .54½- —
l.c.l., divd lb. .54¾- —
tanks, divd lb. .53¾- —
Glycine, USP, (see Acid aminoacetic)
Glyoxal 30% dms. c.l. works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .19 - —
tanks works lb .18 —
Gold chloride, acid brown, bots oz. 23.50 -24.00
acid-yellow, bots oz. 21.00 -21.50
Gold of pleasure seed bgs., futures lb 12 13½
Goldenseal root bls lb. 3.75 - 4.25
powd. bxs. lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Gold-sodium chloride photo, bots. oz. 13.00 -14.00
USP 1X bots oz. 14.50 -15.50
Grains of paradise, bgs. lb. .33 - .34
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .05 - .09
crystalline, 88-90% powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .17 - .17½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - —
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse. lb. .25 - .27
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib., dms., ex whse. lb. .25 - —
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .23 - —
Grease, brown, loose, f.o.b. works, lb. .05¾- —
house lb. .06¾- —
white, choice lb. .09¼- —
yellow lb. .07¼- —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 4.50 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb. 5.75 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light medium, blue content up to 5% bbls., divd, N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including St. Paul Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .38 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis lb. .40½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .41¼- —
26-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .41¾- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .42¾- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .44½- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .46 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis. lb. .47¾- —
50% and over, bbls., same basis lb. .48¾- —

Green, chrome, reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .17 - .17¼

Chrome green prices are ½c higher divd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.) Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.) El Paso, 2c.) Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c higher divd Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, l.c.l., bbls., dms., frt. alld. lb. .95 - 1.20
pure, c.l., bgs., frt. alld lb. .37½- .44
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar)
Emerald, malachite toner, tungstic, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Marine toner, thioflavin malachite, molybdated, PMA, bbls., works lb. 4.25 - —
tungstated, PTMA kgs lb. 5.00 - —
Paris (see P).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works lb. 4.40 - —
resinated lb. 4.00 - —
water dispersable lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs lb. 1.35 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls. lb. .23 - .25
Guaiac resin, NF, cs lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, cs lb. .49 - .51
Guaiacol, cryst. tins lb 1.90 —
Liquid, NF, bots, cbys lb 2.15 2.20
Guaiacol carbonate, dms lb. 3.15 3.20
Guarana, powd. cs lb 1.50 1.75
Gum accroides (see Gum yacca)
Aloe (see A.).
Ammoniac tears, cs lb. .35 - .45
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs. lb. .16½- .17
powdered, USP, bbls lb. .21 .22
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).

Gum, benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .40 - .45
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, bgs 23,000 lbs. or more, works, frt. alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs. lb. .25 - .27
No. 2, bgs. lb. .20 - .22
No. 3, bgs lb. .17½ - 19½
Manila, loba B, bgs. lb. No prices.
C, bgs lb. .32 - 33
CBB, bgs lb. .27 - 28
CNE, bgs. lb. No prices.
DBB, bgs. lb. .27 - 28
DK, bgs lb. .22 - 24
dust, bgs lb. .12½- 13½
soft, MA, bgs lb. .25 - 26
WS, bgs lb. No prices.
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs. lb. .27 - .28
nubs, bgs. lb. .32 - .33
seeds, bgs. lb. .20 - .21
sorts, bgs lb. .24 - .25
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb. .26 - .27
nubs, bgs lb. .40 - .41
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, bgs. lb. .23 - .25
dust, bgs. lb. .06 - .10
E, bgs. lb. .14 - .15
East India, bales, bold, bgs. lb. .13½- .14½
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .06 - .10
black, bold, bgs lb. .13½- .14½
unscraped bgs. lb. .11 - .12
nubs and chips, bgs. lb. .10 - .11
pale, chips, bgs lb. .14 - .16
nubs, bgs lb. .27 - .28
Singapore, No. 1, bgs. lb. .34 - .36
No. 2, bgs lb. .23 - .25
No. 3, bgs lb. .09½ - .11
dust, bgs lb. .09½ - .11
seeds, bgs. lb. .12½ - 13½
Elemi, cns. lb. .24 - .26

Gum, ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., divd, Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich. Mid-Atl States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .17½- —
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., divd. Ill., Ind., etc. lb. .17½- —
Euphorbium, cs lb. .20 - .25
Galbanum, cs lb. .75 - .80
Gamboge, pipe, cs. lb. .70 - 1.00
powd., bbls lb. .90 - 1.15
Ghatti No 2 bgs lb 35 37
No 3, bgs lb 31 33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin)
Karaya, powd., No. 1, bbls lb. .55 - .56
No. 2, bbls lb. .43 - .49
No. 3, bbls lb. .44 - .45
Kauri, bgs. lb. .31½- .32¾
Kino, cs lb. 1.15 - 2.40
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .32 - .39
Mastic, cs lb. 1.55 - 2.10
Myrrh, cs lb. .30 - .35
Olibanum, siftings, cs lb. .16 - .18
tears, cs. lb. .20 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks lb. No stocks.
Scammony, cs lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum karaya).
Talha, bgs lb 10 11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs lb. 3.80 - 4.10
No. 2, cs lb 3.50 4.00
No. 3 cs lb 2.75 3.50
powdered, USP, bbls lb 1.25 1.35
Yacca, bgs lb .06 —

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Why do so many top-quality coatings rely on Glycerine-derived alkyd resins or ester gums?

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Gypsum—Laurel Leaves

Gypsum, anhydrous filler, paper bgs., c.l., medicine Lodge, Kan. ton.19.00 • —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore frt. equald.ton.18.30 • —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald. .ton.17.30 • —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald. .ton.16.00 • —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Akron, N. Y., frt. equald. .ton. 8.00 • —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald. .ton. 8.00 • —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 • —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 • —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald. .ton. 8.00 • —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald. .ton. 8.00 • —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 • —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 • —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 • —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald. .ton. 8.00 • —
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore. .ton.14.40 • —
Harlem River. N. Y. .ton.14.40 • —
English, paper bgs., ex dock. ton.48.00 • —
ex warehouse .....ton.53.00 -56.00
small quantities..... lb. .04 • —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs .....lb. .32 • .35
Heliotropine, cryst., cns.....lb. 3.40 • 3.65
Helonias root, bls .....lb. 1.75 • 1.80
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls..lb. .65 • .75
imp., black, whole bls.....lb. .25 • .30
ground, bxs .....lb. .30 • .35
powder bxs .....lb. .32 • .37
white, whole, bls.....lb. .25 • .30
powder bxs .....lb. .35 • .45
Hematine, extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l .....lb. .47 • —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l .....lb. .43 • —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. .....lb. .41 • —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. .....lb. .39 • —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l. .....lb. .37 • —
paste No. 1 bbls., l.c.l. .....lb. .20½- —
Henbane leaves, bls .....lb. .28 • .35
Henna leaves, bls .....lb. .23 • .25
powd., bbls, bgs .....lb. .23 • .29
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks..gal. .18 • —
group 3, tanks .....gal. .1375- .1405
Hesperidine methylchalcone, bots., works...lb.50.00 • —
Hexachlorophene, dms .....lb. 2.60 • —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., c.l. Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .24 • —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .26 • —
bbls., c.l., same basis.....lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .26½- —
USP, dms, 500 lbs or more, same basis lb. .40½- —
smaller lots, same basis...lb. .41½- —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).
Hexane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks .gal. .18 • —
Group 3, tanks .....gal. .145 • .148
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works, lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .33 • —
tanks, works .....lb. .31 • —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms .lb. 2.25 • —
Salicylate, dms. .....lb. 1.75 • —
Hexyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd .lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .14 • —
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload. works, lb. .71 • —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50 lbs. up, frt. alld .....lb.17.00 • —
works .....lb.16.00 -17.00
smaller lots, frt. alld.....lb 18.00 • —
works .....lb.18.00 -20.00
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots., kilo.450.00 • —
Histidine hydrochloride-laevo, NF, fib. dms., 50 kilo. lots, works kilo.100.00 -120.00
1-5 kilos, works .....kilo.110.00 -130.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots..oz.13.75 -13.85
Hydrochloride, bots .....oz.20.00 -22.00
Methylbromide, USP, bots .....oz.13.00 -16.25
Hoof meal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago..unit-ton. 7.25 • —
Hops, NF, bls .....lb. .30 • .35
Horehound herb, bls .....lb. .15 • .18
Hydrangea root, bls .....lb. .22 • .25
Hydrastine, bots .....oz.31.00 -32.50
Hydrochloride, NF, bots .....oz.29.50 -36.00
Sulphate, bots .....oz.35.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots.... bot. 1.93 • —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cans, works lb. .30 • .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyl., works lb. .55 • .60
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd..... lb. .03¾- .05
35%, cbys., same basis.....lb. .23½- .26½
dms., c.l., same basis.....lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .22 • .26½
tanks .....lb. .20¾- —
Hydrogen peroxide prices on W. Coast, 2c. per lb. higher.
Hydroquinone, photographic grade, bbls., dms lb. .90 • —
tech., dms., frt. equald.....lb. .76 • .81
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 8.10 • 8.25
Hyoscin salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots .....oz.15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots. .....oz.16.50 -18.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz.13.50 -15.00
Hypernic extract cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .52 • —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .35 • —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .27 • —
Hyssop herb, bgs.....lb. .35 • .44
Leaves, bgs.....lb. .50 • .58

I

Iceland moss, bgs.....lb. .30 • .35
Ichthammol, NF dms..... lb 60 • .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests ..... lb 2.14 • 2.16
synth., paste, 20%, bbls.....lb .25 • .28½
Indol CP bots .....lb 17.50 -21.00
Inositol dms., dlvd.....lb 4.90 • —
tins, dlvd .....lb 5.00 • —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum)
Iodine, crude, kgs .....lb 1.70 • 1.90
resubl. USP bots., jars lb 2.55 • 2.78
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin NF dms. lb 6.50 • —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs.....lb 4.70 • 4.85
Ionone, alpha, cans.....lb. 8.15 -11.50
Beta, cans .....lb. 8.60 -17.50
Methyl, dms., cns.....lb. 7.00 -10.65
Ipecac root, bgs.....lb. 7.00 • 7.50
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. 7.25 • 7.75
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .25 • .30
Iron acetate, liquor, 25° bbls., c.l., works lb 09 • —
l.c.l., works lb 09¾- —
solut., USP IX, chyr..... lb 16 • —
djns ..... lb 17 • —
Cacodylate, NFA, bots.....lb.13.50 -14.50
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms. c.l. works 100 lbs 6.25 • —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.50 • —
cryst., tech., c.l., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 5.25 • 6.25
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs 5.75 • 8.25
USP, dms., works .....lb. .07½- .09
solut. 42° Be 100% basis tanks, works 100 lbs 3.45 • —
Citrate gran dms lb 77 • .80
Gluconate, NF (see Ferrous Gluconate, NF).
Glycerophosphate, N.F. powd lb. 4.45 • 4.55
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb 2.60 • —
Iodide, bgs .....lb. 3.66 • 3.73
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms. frt. alld lb. .24¼- —
Oxalate, gran., dms. lb. .83 • .85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 • .65
Pyrophosphate soluble, NF VII, gran., pearls, dms lb. 78 • .91
Reduced, NF, kgs.....lb. .90 • .95
Resinate 7.4% Fe, dms. frt alld lb. .26½- —
Stearate, dms., c.l.....lb. .41 • —
ton lots .....lb. .42 • —
less ton lots.....lb. .43 • —
Sulphate, partially hydrated, bgs c.l. works ton 30.00 • —
l.c.l., works ton 31.00 • —
ferrous, tech (see Copperas)
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.... lb. .09½- .10
Iron by hydrogen (see Iron, Reduced).
Iron-ammonium citrate green, NF, gran., dms lb. .55 • .58
brown, USP, gran., dms lb. .55 • .58
Oxalate, dms .... lb 25½- .28½
Iron-potassium, oxalate, fine gran. dms lb. .30½- .33½
Iron-sodium, oxalate, fine gran. dms lb 25½- 28½
Isoborneol, cns. .....lb. 1.25 • 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns.....lb. .75 • .97
Propionate, dms.....lb. 1.15 • 1.50
Isobutyl acetate, cns.....lb. .75 • .97
Methacrylate, dms., works .... lb .60 • —
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works lb .50 • .53
Isoeugenol, cns. .....lb. 4.50 • 4.75
Isopentane, dms., works.....lb. .83 • .85
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works .....lb. .22½- —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¼- .14¾
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15 • .15½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .12½- .13
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl)
Benzene (see Cumene)
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl)
Isopropylamine (see Monoisopropylamine).
Isoquinoline, dms., works..... lb. .60 • 1.25

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .15 • .20
Jalap root, NF, bls .....lb. .43 • .45
powd., bbls, bxs.....lb 48 • .50
Juniper berries, bgs.....lb. .10 • .18
Tar, NF, dms.....lb. .42 • .63

K

Kamala, powd., cns .....lb. .80 • .90
Kaolin (see China clay)
Kava kava root bls .....lb .28 • .30
Kerosene, at refinery, Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w. tanks, gal. .09375- —
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .126 • .13
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .09 • .0925
N. Y. Harbor, 44-43 s.g. w.w., tanks gal. .101 • —
Okla.-Tex. 41-43 s.g. w.w. tanks gal. .0925- .09625
Penn., Western, 43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .11 • —
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .08 • .09
Kyanite, imp., 60% alumina, low iron content, 10-mesh, bulk, whse ton.95.00 -100.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse ton.95.00 -105.00

L

Lady's slipper root, bls.....lb. 1.45 • 1.55
Lanolin, USP, dms., works.....lb. .34 • .36
Anhydrous, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .36 • .40
USP, dms., works.....lb. .35 • .39
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago.....lb. .1810 Nom.
Larkspur seed bgs .....lb .20 • .25
Laurel berries, bgs.....lb. .25 • .30
Leaves, Greek, bls.....lb. .10 • .10½
Portuguese, bls., afloat.....lb. .10 • .10½
Turkish, bls., futures.....lb. .12½- .13

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ACCOUNTING
PAYMENT of FREIGHT CHARGES
INSURANCE
GUARD SERVICE
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Lauryl Chloride—Magnesium Hydroxide

Lauryl chloride, dms., works, frt. equald lb. 75 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload works lb 1.00 - —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb .55 - .60
ordinary, bls. lb. .16 - .20
select, bls lb .60 - .65
Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls., lb. .22 - —
gran, bbls. lb. .23 - —
powd., bbls. lb. .23 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .32 - —
gran. powd. dms lb. .32 - —
Arsenate, dealers, basic powder, 3-lb bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld on 96 lbs. or over lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .29¾- —
1-lb bgs. c.l. lb. .42 - —
l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt alld lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, dms lb .39 - —
Iodide, NF V, jars lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate, precip., 26.15%, dms lb. .34½- —
Metal pigs, prime, N. Y lb. .17 - —
St. Louis lb. .1680- —
Metallic, paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lbs., works lb. .34½- —
10,000-20,000 lbs., same basis, lb. .35 - —
2,000-10,000 lbs. same basis lb. .35½- —
200 to 2,000 lbs., same basis, lb. .36 - —
Prices ex whse., Jersey City, N. J. 4½c. per pound higher.

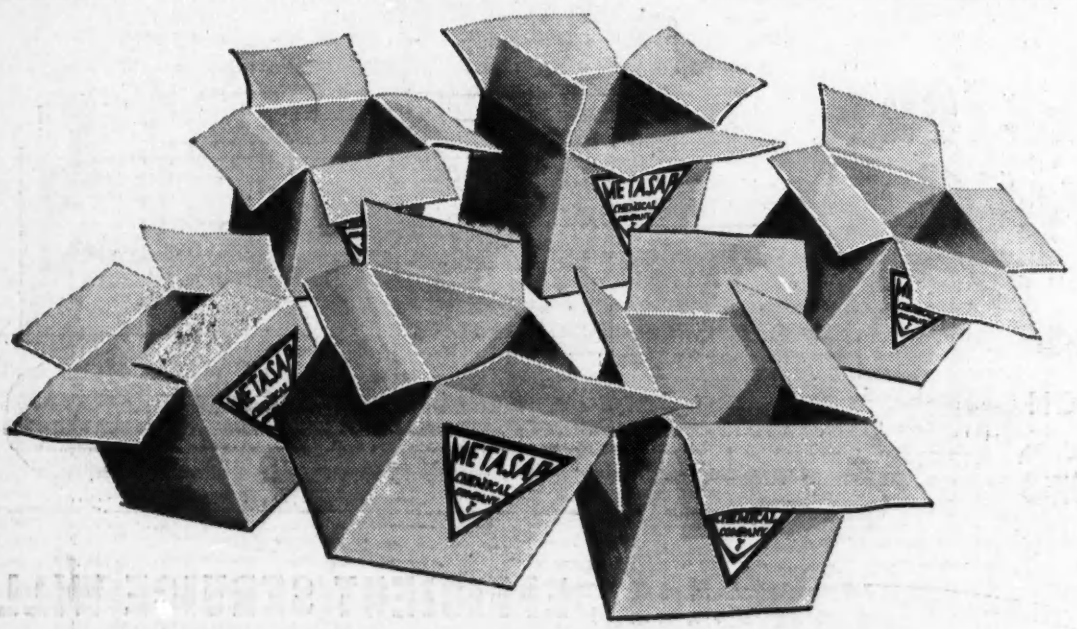
Lead naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd. lb. .17¾- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .24¼- —
37% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .31¾- —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l. lb. .22¼- —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .24 - —
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works lb. .31¾- —
60% PbO, dms., works lb. .30¼- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls lb. .41 - .43
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works, lb. .42½- —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld, lb. .19¾- .20½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- .21½
97%, PB_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .20¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - .21¾
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- .21
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- .22
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd lb. .28½- —
Salicylate, normal, dms. works lb. .47¾- —
Silicate, bgs., l.c.l. ship't pt., frt alld lb. .1805- .1875
Stearate, dibasic, dms., c.l. lb. .54 - —
ton lots lb. .56 - —
precip., bbls., c.l. lb. .43 - —
ton lots lb. .44 - —
less ton lots lb. .45 - —
Sulphate, see Lead, blue; Lead, white; basic sulphate)
tribasic, dms., works lb. .27½- —
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms lb. .15½- —
24% Pb, dms lb. .21 - —

Lead white, basic, carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .16¼- .21¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .22¼
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —
Lecithin, edible, tech. bleached, dms., non-ret., c.l., works, lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
unbleached, c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
Lemon peel, bls lb. .20 - .22
Leucine dextro-laevo, dms., works, lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns lb. .20¾- .27
powd., bbls lb. .31 - .35
Root, bls lb. .08 - .09
5-lb. bundles, cs lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbl lb. .11 - .12
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l. works lb. 05¼- .06½
Lime, agricultural, bgs., works ton. 14.50 - —
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass. ton. 18.00 - —
Annville, Pa ton. 11.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton. 11.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y ton. 11.00 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton. 11.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton. 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 12.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton. 12.00 - —
Keystone, Ala. ton. 10.25 - —
Kimballton, Va. ton. 10.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn. ton. 10.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
Limedale, Ark. ton. 10.00 - —
Longview, Ark. ton. 10.25 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va. ton. 11.00 - —

Lime, chemical (quicklime) lump, pebble, bulk, McNeil, Tex. ton. 9.50 - —
Mosher, Mo ton. 10.25 - —
Redick, Florida ton. 13.50 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 7.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 11.50 - —
York, Pa ton. 11.50 - —
Hydrated, paper bags, Adams, Mass. ton. 15.50 - —
Annville, Pa ton. 14.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton. 14.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y ton. 14.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa ton. 14.50 - —
Chicago, Ill ton. 12.50 - —
Engle, W. Va ton. 14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass ton. 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 14.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton. 12.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ton. 13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va ton. 13.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton. 13.00 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton. 14.00 - —
Limedale, Ark. ton. 12.00 - —
Longview, Ala. ton. 13.50 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton. 13.50 - —
Manistique, Mich ton. 15.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton. 12.00 - —
McNeil, Tex. ton. 13.00 - —
Mosher, Mo ton. 12.50 - —
Petoskey, Mich ton. 10.00 - —
Redick, Fla ton. 16.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 9.00 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 14.50 - —
York, Pa. ton. 14.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton. 17.00 - —
Annville, Pa ton. 17.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton. 15.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 11.00 - —
Engle, W. Va ton. 14.50 - —
Farnams, Mass ton. 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 16.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ton. 13.50 - —
Kimballton, Va. ton. 13.50 - —
Kingston, Ala. ton. 13.50 - —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton. 16.00 - —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton. 16.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
McNeil, Tex. ton. 16.00 - —
Mosher, Mo ton. 12.50 - —
Redick, Florida ton. 16.00 - —
Rockland, Me ton. 10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 16.50 - —
York, Pa. ton. 15.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium)
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose, dms. lb. 6.25 - 6.60
ex lignaloe wood, dms. lb. 6.75 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 55-92%, dms. lb. 6.15 - 6.45
96-98%, dms. lb. 6.60 - 7.35
ex petitgrain, bots. lb. 5.00 - 6.50
Lindane, 25% formulation, cns., works lb. 2.70 - —
dms., works lb. 2.60 - —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .34 - .38
without leaves, bls lb. .40 - .48
Linseed meal expeller, 34% bulk, Midwest mills ton. 64.50 - —
extracted, 36%, same basis ton. 63.00 - —
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .18¾- .19½
l.c.l., same basis lb .19¾- .20½
Lithium benzoate, dms lb. 1.67 - —
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.90 - 2.35
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Chloride, cryst., dms lb. .95 - 1.25
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Fluoride, bbls lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Hydride, dms., works lb. 10.25 -14.00
Hydroxide monohydrate, dms. lb. .80 - 1.25
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., divd lb. .08¼- .08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., divd lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .10¾- —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls lb. .75 - .80
Lobelia herb, bls lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, NF lb. .85 - .90
Loheline sulphate, bots., works oz. 34.00 -36.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .39 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .18½- —
solid, No. 1 lb. .35 - —
Lovage root, imported, bls lb. .60 - .65
Lupulin, tins lb 1.95 2.00
Lycopodium, cs lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo, bots kilo 145.00 149.00

M

Mace, Amboina, bls lb. No prices.
Banda, No. 1, bls lb 1.85 Nom.
Siauw, No. 1, bls lb. 1.14 - 1.15
West Indian, cs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
broken, cs lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Madder, Dutch, bgs lb. No stocks.
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns. works lb. .32 - 34¾
synth. rubber grade, ctns., works lb. .31 - —
USP, light ctns lb. .34 - .36
heavy, bbls lb. .36 - .38
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs. c.l. works, frt. equald ton. 72.50 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l. standard grain, Chewalah, Wash ton. 36.30 - —
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works lb. .20 - .30
Bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .10½- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt alld lb. .11¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .13 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .12¼- —
bbls., c.l. frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt alld lb. .12¾- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. frt alld lb .14 - —
Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila county, Pa. Frt equald, with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.
Chloride, anhyd., lump, 95-98%, dms., 40 tons, works, frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
15 tons, same basis lb. .12¼- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .14½- —
powd., dms., works lb. .12¾- .15
bbls., c.l., works ton. 45.00 —
hydrous, flake, l.c.l., works ton. 49.00 -51.00
Gluconate, dms. cns lb 1.83 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb 5.10 - 5.20
Hydroxide, NF, medicinals, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .29 - .30



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We, at Metasap, take pride in our contribution. Empty Metasap cartons in mills and factories thruout the nation testify that Metasap Stearates are serving producers in every field of industry. Witness:

PAINT MAKERS are using Metasap Aluminum and Zinc Stearates, which provide a wide range of gelling properties, to solve pigment suspension problems, increase the viscosity of vehicles, and produce primers and sanding sealers with excellent filling qualities.

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PLASTICS MANUFACTURERS find Metasap Calcium and Zinc Stearates afford superior internal lubrication when added to molding compounds—resulting in improved preforms and finished products, and longer mold life.

RUBBER PROCESSORS find Metasap Aluminum Stearate prevents sticking of uncured and processed stock, and provides an excellent mold lubricant.

LUBRICANT MANUFACTURERS are using Metasap Stearates to achieve anhydrous greases of high stability—the *right* grease for *every* grease job.

And producers in many other industries—such as the COSMETIC, PAPER, TEXTILE, and CONSTRUCTION FIELDS—are employing Metasap Stearates to help step up output, promote economies and improve products.

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Stearates
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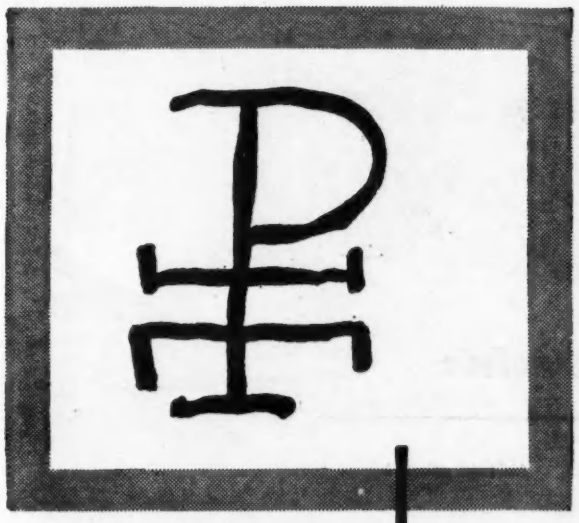
Magnesium hypophosphite, dms lb. 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls lb. .46 .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .24½- —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .42 - .44
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .31 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined)
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF bbls lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc)
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .12 - .14
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Stearate, ctns., cl. lb. .42 - —
ton lots lb. .43 - —
less ton lots lb. .44 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .43 - .45
1,000-lb lots lb. .45 - .47
100-lb. lots lb. .48 - .50
bulky and super grades, 7c. per lb. higher.
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .38 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride West of Rockies 1½c. higher
Malva flowers, black, bls lb. .90 - 1.10
Blue, bls. lb. .80 Nom.
Leaves, bls lb. .35 - .38
Mandrake root, bls lb. .43 - .45
Manganese acetate, bbls lb. .33¼- —
Arsenate, bgs lb. .12 - 12½
Borate, tech., bbls lb. .24 - .28½
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .21 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .21 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .20 - .22
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bgs., 100 tons, works ton 78.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton 84.00 -94.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.86 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., works lb. .34 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .30½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn., bbls. lb. .33½- —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .25½- —
Oleate, precip., bbls lb. .33½- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms lb. .21¾- —
precip., dms lb. .24½- —
Stearate, ctns., cl. lb. .42 - —
ton lots lb. .43 - —
less tons lb. .44 - —
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton 70.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., S.E. ton 77.00 - —
feed grade 80% bgs., dlvd. S. E lb. 05¼ .07
75%, bgs. c.l., dlvd. S.E. ton 81.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton 88.00 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms lb .22¼- —
Mangrove bark, S. Africa, raw tan min, c.l., ex dock ton 82.50 - —
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton 58.00 -59.00
Manna, flake, large, cs lb. 1.25 - 1.30
small, cs. lb. .90 - 1.00
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works lb 40 43
reagent 50-lb dms. works lb 85 —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls lb. No stocks.
Bohemian, bls lb. .32 - .33
Chilean, bls. lb. .24 - .25
French, bls. lb. .32 - .33
Peruvian, bls. lb. .24 - .25
Matico leaves, bls lb 25 .33
Melamine, bgs. ton lots, works lb .33 —
500 lbs. or more, works lb 33½- —
less 500 lbs., works lb 38½ —
Menadione, USP, bots gram .06 .06¼
Menthol, natural, USP, bots lb. 10.15 -10.60
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns lb. 8.10 8.60
Menthyl salicylate, cns lb 4.00 4.25
Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms, ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .34 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .36 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyldisulphide, bgs., fib dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .42 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .44 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate)
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Chloride (see Calomel)
Cyanide, NF, VIII powd., fib. dms lb. 5.29 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms. lb. 6.22 - —
yellow, NF, fib. dms lb. 6.47 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, USP (see Red precipitate).
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide)
USP, fib. dms. lb. 4.54 - —
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¼- .14¼
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - .15
tanks, dlvd. lb. .11½- .12½
Metaldehyde, dms., works lb. .95 - —
Metachloranilin, dms., works lb. .80 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .76 - —
Metanitroanilin, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.03 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls lb. 1.54 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs. frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls. c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tankcars, same basis lb. .76 - —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld. lb. 1.00 1.02
Methanol, natural, denaturing grade, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .78 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld gal. .79 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .70 —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 3c. higher
synthetic, zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld gal. .49 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .32 - —
zone 2, dms., c.l., frt. alld gal. .49½- —
l.c.l., ex whse gal. .54 - —
tanks, frt. alld gal. .35½- —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt. alld 50-lb or more lb. 4.55 - —
feed grade, 98% fib., dms., same basis lb 3.00 - —
97%, fib. dms. same basis lb. 2.97 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% solut., dealers, dms., cs. works lb .65 - —
Methyl abietate, non-ret, dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .17 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
hydrogenated, non-ret, dms., c.l., dlvd, zone 1 lb. .17¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Penn.
Acetone, natural, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .57 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - —
tanks, same basis gal .45 —
Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. 3½c. per gal. higher.

Methyl acetone, synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. gal. .66½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld., E. gal. .73 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld. E gal. .54 - —
Methyl acetone, synth., East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of these four.
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .49 - —
less than truckload, works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .48 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol)
Anthranilate, cns., 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.50 - 2.55
extra, cns. lb. 2.80 - 4.00
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .60 - .65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works lb. .47 - .51
Chloride, indust., cyl., works lb. .18½- —
tanks, multi-unit, works lb. .14 - —
single-unit, works lb. .11½- —
refrigerator mfrs. cyls. dlvd lb. .39 - .43
other consumers or service men, cyls. dlvd lb. .49 - —
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .32½- —
Formate, refd., dms lb. .35 - .40
tech. non-ret dms., any quantity works lb. .08 —
tanks, works lb. .07 —
Iodide, bots., works lb. 3.60 - 3.95
cbys., works lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —

Methyl methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .36½- —
less than truckload works lb. .37 - —
tanks, works lb. .35 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib. dms lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, NF, fib. dms lb. 5.40 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms. 500 lbs lb. .50 - —
cns, 50 lbs lb. .55 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms gm. 2.60 - 3.00
Methylal, refined 95% dms., c.l., works lb. .11 —
t.c.l., works lb. .12 —
tanks, works lb. .09 —
Methylamyl acetate, dms. c.l. dlvd. lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½- —
Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Methylcellulose special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works lb. .78 - —
2,000 lbs. and more same basis lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. .85 - .97
standard vis., (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .66 - —
2,000 lbs. and more same basis lb. .68 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .73 - .83
Methylene blue, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 3.60
smaller lots kgs. same basis lb 3.40 3.60
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., E lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .11½- .11¾

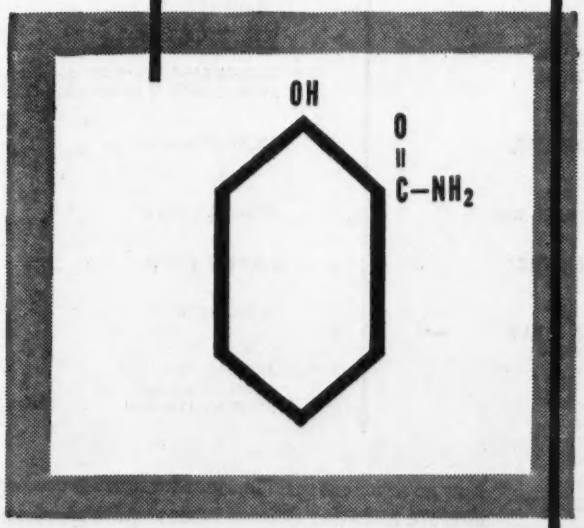
Methylethylketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾- .13¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- .14½
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - .12
Methylheptin carbonate, bots lb. 35.00 -45.00
Methylionone A, cns lb 6.55 8.80
D, cns lb 7.50 9.55
prime, cns lb 4.55 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl)
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 14¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 15½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. 13 —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cans. lb. 3.00 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol)
Methylphenylpyrazolone 250-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.60 1.70
less than 250 lbs., dms. dlvd lb. 1.80 1.90
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03½- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs. c.l. works, frt. alld., E lb. 05¾- —
t.c.l. ex whse or frt. alld. E lb. 06½- —
extra fine, bgs. c.l. works, frt. alld. E lb. .05¾- —
t.c.l. ex whse or frt. alld. E lb. 06½ —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¼- —
t.c.l. ex whse or frt. alld. E lb 08 —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
t.c.l. ex whse or frt. alld E lb. .07¾ —

Magnesium Hypophosphite—Mica, Wet-Grd., Rubber



ANCIENT ALCHEMISTS made this sign, meaning "to powder"

MODERN PHARMACISTS recognize this symbol of salicylamide, a powder with possibilities—



A stable compound with analgesic properties

Monsanto Salicylamide has indicated analgesic qualities that are worthy of study by pharmaceutical manufacturers especially in view of its stability. Monsanto offers salicylamide, a member of the salicylate family, *as a chemical*. Qualified persons, associated with pharmaceutical manufacturing organizations, are invited to write for technical information and samples. Address the nearest Monsanto Sales Office or MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Organic Chemicals Division, 1700 South Second Street, St. Louis 4, Missouri.

Chemical and Physical Properties of Monsanto Salicylamide

Formula: $HOC_6H_4CONH_2$; M. Wt. 137.06

Appearance and Color: White to light cream-colored powder.

Melting Point: 139°C.

pH of Saturated Water Solution at 28° C.: 5.0 approx.

Solubility: (approx.)

Water at 30° C. 0.2%
Water at 47° C. 0.8%
20% Cane Sugar Solution. . . . . Same as above
50% Cane Sugar Solution. . . . . Same as above
Glycerin at 5° C. 2.0%
Glycerin at 39° C. 5.0%
Glycerin at 60° C. 10.0%
Propylene Glycol at 5° C. . . 10.0%

Taste: Initially somewhat bitter. Produces definite sensation of warmth on the tongue and in the throat.

Miscellaneous: Forms water-soluble sodium salt with NaOH or Na_2CO_3 at pH of about 9.

Monsanto Pharmaceuticals

Acetanilid, U.S.P.
Acetophenetidin, U.S.P.
Acetylsalicylic Acid, U.S.P. (aspirin)
Benzoic Acid, U.S.P.
Benzyl Benzoate, U.S.P.
Caffeine, U.S.P.
Calcium Phosphate, Di
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P.
Chloramine-T
Ferric Phosphates
Glycerophosphates
Magnesium Phosphates
Methyl Salicylate, U.S.P.
para-Aminosalicylic Acid
Phenol, U.S.P.
Phenolphthalein, U.S.P.
Phosphoric Acid
Potassium Ammonium Phosphate
Saccharin, U.S.P.
Salicylic Acid, U.S.P.
Salol (Phenyl Salicylate)
Sodium Benzoate, U.S.P.
Sodium Phosphate, Di
Sodium Salicylate, U.S.P.
Sulfanilamide, U.S.P.

DISTRICT SALES OFFICES: Birmingham, Boston, Charlotte, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, Portland, Ore., San Francisco, Seattle. In Canada, Monsanto (Canada) Ltd., Montreal.

MONSANTO CHEMICALS—PLASTICS

SERVING INDUSTRY . . . WHICH SERVES MANKIND

Mica, Wet-Grd., Wallpaper—Oil, Capsicum

Mica, wet-grd., wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¼- —
t.c.l. ex whse or frt alld. E lb. .08 - —
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¼- —
t.c.l. ex whse or frt alld. E lb. .08 - —
Mica, wet-grd., W of Miss R. ½c. higher, W of Rockies 1c higher
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. .14¾- .16¾
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .1560- .1775
whole, roller, bbls., c.l. lb. No prices.
spray, bbls., c.l. lb. .36 - .42¾
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
edible, bgs., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb lots lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots lb. .25¼- —
Edible milk sugar in fib., dms., 1c. higher.
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .29 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .29¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .30¼- —
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap, for stock foods, tanks gal. 36. - .37
Molybdate orange (see Orange molybdate).
Molybdenum metal 90% Mo. powd., kgs lb. 3.00 Nom.
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.35 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.13 - 1.14

Monochlorobenzene, dms. c.l. frt. alld., or dlvd. E lb. .10¼- .11½
t.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .12½
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - .10
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¼c. higher.
Monoethanolamine dms. c.l. frt. alld., E lb. .29¾- —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .30¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine, dms., works lb. .88 - —
Monoethylamine dms., c.l., frt. alld. E., basis 100% lb. .32 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30¼- —
Monoethylorthotoluidin, bbls. lb. .80 - —
Monoisopropylamine dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .28¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .29¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .26½- —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%, lb. .35 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- .36
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
tanks, works lb. .49 - —

Morphine, cns. oz.12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns. oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns. oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns. oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Sulphate, USP, cns. oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., works lb. .61¼- —
t.c.l., works lb. .62 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Mullein flowers, cs. lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Leaves, bls. lb. .21 - .25
Musk, natural, Tonquin grains, bots. oz.40.00 -55.00
synthetic, ambrette, 100 lbs., fib. dms. lb. 5.60 - —
25 lbs., cns. lb. 5.70 - —
5 lbs., cns. lb. 5.85 - —
ketone, 100 lbs., fib. dms. lb. 5.35 - —
25 lbs., cns. lb. 5.45 - —
5 lbs., cns. lb. 5.60 - —
xylol, 100 lbs., fib. dms. lb. 1.65 - 1.75
25 lbs., cns. lb. 1.75 - 1.78
5 lbs., cns. lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Musk root, bls. lb. No prices.
Mustard seed Calif. brown bgs., f.o.b. source lb. .12 - —
Danish, bgs., futures lb. .14 - .14½
English, yellow, bgs. lb. .16 - .16½
German, yellow, bgs. lb. .17 - .17½
Montana, brown, bgs., f.o.b. source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .08¼- —
oriental, bgs., source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .07½- —
yellow, bgs., source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .11½- —
Myrobalans, J1 assorted, bgs., ex dock ton.58.00 - —
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton.77.00 - —
J2, bgs, ex dock ton.45.00 Nom.

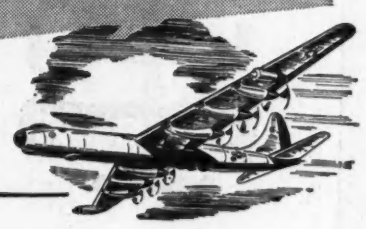
N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74° tanks, frt. alld lb. .0625- —
78°, dms., c.l. same basis lb. .0765- .0790
t.c.l., same basis lb. .0790- .0815
tanks, same basis lb. .0675- .0700
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .11¾- —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .14½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l. same basis lb. .14¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l. same basis lb. .17 - —
imported, crude, 78°, large lots. lb. .11 - .17
Natural gas, sweet, as chemical raw material, Texas well-head average prices, July, 1950:—
District 1, San Antonio M c.f. .04468- —
2. Refugio M c.f. .04128- —
3. Houston M c.f. .04769- —
4. Corpus Christi M c.f. .03729- —
5. Kilgore, Palestine, Mt. Pleasant M c.f. .04869- —
6, Kilgore, Palestine, Mt. Pleasant M c.f. .06743- —
7B. Abilene M c.f. .04696- —
7C. San Angelo M c.f. .04696- —
8. Midland M c.f. .04655- —
9. Wichita Falls M c.f. .04424- —
10. Pampa M c.f. .03913- —
Neocinchophen USP dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Nephelin syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N Y ton.14.25 - —
pottery 200 mesh bulk, Rochester, N Y ton 18.25 - —
Nephelin syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, cns. lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel, acetate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .60 - .60½
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd. lb. .66¼- —
Chloride, bbls., dlvd. lb. .34½- —
Cyanide, bots., dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .58½- .59½
Metal, electro cathodies, cs, works lb. .56½- —
Nitrate, bbls, works lb. .33½- —
Oxide, black, bbls. lb. .63¼- —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .26¼- —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .26¾- —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo.12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms. frt adjusted kilo.11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40% 50-lb. dms., dealers frt. alld. over 70 lbs. dm.49.40 - —
10-lb. tins, dealers, frt. alld. on cases of 6 tin.10.85 - —
Nikethamide, cbys. lb. 7.50 - 7.75
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - .11¼
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - .12¼
tanks, frt. alld lb. .10 - .10¼
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40 60-80, 125-175 secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .36
18-25 cps., c.l lb. .35 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - .38
30-35 cps, 250-400, 600-1,000 secs., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .45 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - .48
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .47
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra Drums extra, but returnable
Nitroethane, dms., dlvd., E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N. ton.120.00 - —
Nitrogenous process, tankage, bulk, works, ammo., ship't unit-ton. 4.90 - —
Sewage sludge, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.25 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., t.c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitropropane, 1, dms., dlvd., E. of Rockies lb. .23¼- —
2, dms. dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .38 - —
Chinese bgs. lb. .32 - —
Istrian bgs lb. .31 - —
Nutmeg, East Indian, cs. lb. .52 - .53
splits, bgs. lb. .50 - .51
West Indian, bgs. lb. .40 - .41
Nux vomica, bls. lb. .10 - .12
powdered, bbls., bxs. lb. .13 - .14

O

Octane, 100°-140°C., industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l. gal. .19 - —
t.c.l. gal. .21 - .60
tanks gal. .15½- —
10°C., b.r., Bayonne, N. J., tanks. gal. .18 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .43½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .39 - —
Octyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .83 - —
Oil, abies siberica, cns. lb. 3.90 - 4.25
Almond, artificial, bitter (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots lb. 3.15 - 3.85
NF, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns. lb. .60 - .90
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms. lb. 1.65 - 2.00
Angelica root, bots. lb.120.00 -150.00
seed bots lb.100.00 -130.00
Anilin (see A)
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms. lb. 1.70 - 2.60
Apricot kernel, USP, dms. lb. .45 - .65
Avocado, cns., dms lb. 1.00 1.10
Babassu, crude, tanks lb. .17¼- —
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55% cns. lb. 1.65 - 2.00
55-60%, cns. lb. 1.80 - 2.10
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Bergamot, artif., cns lb. 3.35 - 5.75
natural, NF, Italian, cns. lb.12.75 -15.00
Birchtar, crude, cns. lb. 1.45 - —
rectified, NF, cns. lb. 3.90 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms. lb. 4.45 - 4.75
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood.)
Bone, dms. works gal. .65 - .70
Cajeput, redist., USP, cns. lb. 2.10 - 2.35
tech., dms. lb. 2.45 - 2.70
Calamus, cns. lb.20.00 -28.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms. lb. .26 - .42
white, dms. lb. .26 - .45
Cananga, native, cns. lb. 8.25 -12.15
rectified, cns. lb. 9.20 -14.15
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).

Meet these Rigid Government Paint Specs



...with these U.S.I. resins

JAN-E-74 ENAMEL, LUSTRELESS, QUICK DRYING
(non lifting to lacquer)
Grades I, II, and III

TT-E-489 ENAMEL, GLOSS, SYNTHETIC
(For Exterior and Interior Surfaces)

G S A — 2157 (proposed revision TT-E-489)

MIL-P-6889A PRIMER, ZINC CHROMATE
Type I (performance requirements only)

Type II (Compositional & performance requirements)

MIL-E-10687 (Ordnance) ENAMEL, LUSTRELESS, QUICK DRYING
(8 colors)

MIL-L-11195 (Ordnance) LACQUER, LUSTRELESS, HOT SPRAY
(For Ammunition)

MIL-P-11414 (Ordnance) PRIMER, LACQUER, RED OXIDE (For Use Under MIL-L-11195)

MIL-E-11237 (Ordnance) ENAMEL, SYNTHETIC LUSTRELESS
(Supersedes 3-173)

MIL-E-15090, ENAMEL, EQUIPMENT Lt. GRAY (FORMULA III)
Type I, Air-drying, Classes 1 and 2.
Type II, Air-drying, Classes 1 and 2.
Type III, Baking, Classes 1 and 2.

AROPLAZ 663-X-50

AROPLAZ — various grades (depending upon color specified)

AROPLAZ 1320-M-50

AROPLAZ 1366-X-60 (single resin component)
(Alternate) AROPLAZ 1365-X-60 Plus AROPOL 865-P-50
(Alternate) AROPLAZ 1365-X-60 plus Disp. Resin
AROPLAZ 1365-X-60 plus Disp. Resin

AROPOL 865-P-50 or 866-P-50* (for grind)
AROPOL 880-X-60 or 881-X-60* (let-down)

AROPLAZ 945-X-65

AROPLAZ 965-X-65

AROPLAZ 1323-M-5

AROPLAZ 1240-M-70
AROPLAZ 663-X-50
AROPLAZ 1136-X-50 *Non Castor Grades

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Oil, caraway, NF, cns	lb.	4.05	- 5.00
Cardamom, NF, bots	lb.	60.00	-80.00
Cassia, USP, cns., dms	lb.	5.00	- 7.00
Castor, blown, dms., c.l.	lb.	.3400-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.3450-	—
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.3660-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.3710-	—
tanks	lb.	.3535-	—
unbodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.3560-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.3610-	—
tanks	lb.	.3435-	—
hydrogenated, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.4350-	—
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks	lb.	.30	- —
USP, dms., c.l.	lb.	.3175-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.3225-	—
tanks	lb.	.3075-	—
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l.	lb.	.3325-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.3375-	—
tanks	lb.	.3225-	—
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.3150-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.3200-	—
tanks	lb.	.3050-	—
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., l.c.l	lb.	.18	- .20
75% (60-62% fat), dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.25	- —
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms	lb.	2.90	- 3.50
Cedarwood, cns., dms	lb.	.55	- .65
Celeryseed, bots	lb.	16.50	-21.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots.	lb.	280.00	-340.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns, dms	lb.	55	70
Chinawood (see Oil tung)			
Cinnamon bark, USP, bots	lb.	30.00	-60.00
leaf, Ceylon, bots	lb.	2.25	- 3.25
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms	lb.	1.50	- 2.40
Java, true, cns	lb.	1.90	- 2.60
Java type, cns	lb.	1.05	- 2.25
Clove, USP, from buds, cns., dms	lb.	3.25	- 3.75
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports	lb.	.14¾-	—
Pac. Coast	lb.	.13¾-	—
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., ret. dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.21	- —
deodorized, tax incl., non-ret. dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.23½-	—
Cod, Newfoundland, dms	lb.	.13	Nom.
Codliver, USP, dms	gal.	1.90	- 2.00
Copaiba, cns	lb.	2.50	- 4.25
Coriander, USP, bots	lb.	25.00	-32.50
Corn, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.15½-	—
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.05½-	—
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis.	lb.	.02	- Nom.
refined, dms	lb.	.20½-	—
tanks	lb.	.1860-	—
Costus, bots	oz.	19.50	-25.00
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South-East and Valley	lb.	.14¾-	—
tanks, Texas	lb.	.14½-	—
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.04¾-	—
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis.	lb.	.02	- —
salad, dms	lb.	.21½-	—
tanks	lb.	.19	- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).			
Croton, cns	lb.	4.75	- 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).			
Cubeb, cns	lb.	5.75	- 7.50
Cumin, bots	lb.	5.60	- 7.00
Cypress, bots	lb.	No stocks.	
Degras (see D)			
Dillseed, India, bots	lb.	6.25	- 7.75
Dillweed, domestic, bots., dms	lb.	4.00	- 4.50
Dip (see D)			
Erigeron, cns	lb.	6.50	- 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms.	lb.	1.30	- 1.50
70-75%, dms	lb.	1.15	- 1.40
Fennel, USP, cns	lb.	2.50	- 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns	lb.	2.85	- 3.40
Fishliver, crude, for feeds for concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units.		.15	- .15¼
10,000 to 20,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units.		.13	- —
25,000 to 35,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units.		.13	- —
40,000 to 55,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units.		.13½-	—
prime, nat. or conc., 100,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units.		.16	- —
200,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units.		.17	- —
300,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units.		.17	- —
400,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units.		.18	- —
500,000 A units dms 1,000,000 units.		.18	- —
700,000 A units, dms 1,000,000 units.		.20	- —
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.			
Fuel (see Petroleum fuel oil).			
Fusel (see F).			
Garlic, pure, bots	oz.	7.00	- 8.00
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).			
Geranium, Algerian, cns	lb.	24.50	-27.00
Bourbon, cns	lb.	24.50	-30.00
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa)			
Ginger, dist., bots	lb.	21.00	-23.50
Grapefruit, dms	lb.	1.75	- 2.25
Grease, No. 1, dms	lb.	.13½-	.15
extra, winter, strained, dms.	lb.	.16	- .16¼
prime, burning, dms	lb.	.16½-	.18½
Guaiacwood, cns.	lb.	1.65	- 2.10
Hemlock, cns	lb.	2.20	- 3.15
Juniper berry, NF VIII, bots	lb.	2.75	- 4.00
twice rectified, bots	lb.	3.60	- 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).			
Wood, each cns	lb.	85	1.00
Lard (see Oil grease).			
Laurel, dms., cns	lb.	3.90	- 4.50
Lavandin, dms., cns	lb.	3.50	- 3.00
Lavender, flower, USP, French, 30-32% ester, cns	lb.	4.50	- 5.50
38-40% ester, cans	lb.	6.25	- 7.10
40-42% ester, cns	lb.	7.15	- 8.10
Spike, Spanish, cns	lb.	2.25	- 3.75
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms.	lb.	4.85	- 5.00
Messina, cns	lb.	3.80	- 8.20
Lemongrass, cns., dms	lb.	3.60	- 4.25
Lignaloe wood, Mexican, cns.	lb.	4.55	- 4.80
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns.	lb.	8.10	- 8.60
West Indian, cns	lb.	8.05	- 9.25
expressed, West Indian, cns.	lb.	7.25	-10.00
terpeneless, bots	lb.	45.00	-65.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., Zone 3.	lb.	.1970-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2030-	.2060
tankcars	lb.	.1870-	—
tankwagon	lb.	.1900-	—
Mace, dist., cns., dms	lb.	4.50	- 6.00
Mandarin, Floridian, dms	lb.	3.00	- 5.00
Italian, cns	lb.	8.50	- 8.75
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto.	lb.	.11½-	—
refined, alkali, dms	lb.	.1810-	—
kettle-bodied, dms	lb.	.1910-	—
light-pressed, dms	lb.	.1690-	—
tanks	lb.	.15½-	—
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).			
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).			
Mustard seed, expressed, dms	lb.	.25	Nom.
synthetic, cns., dms	lb.	1.60	- 1.70
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms	lb.	.37	- .38
20°, dms	lb.	.36	- .37
30°, dms	lb.	.34	- .35
Neroli, NF, French bots	fl.	115.00	-125.00
Haitian, bots	lb.	90.00	- —
Niaouli, cns	lb.	1.95	- 2.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms	lb.	4.45	- 5.75
West Indian, cns., dms	lb.	4.00	- 4.75
Ocotea cymbarum, dms	lb.	.75	- 1.10
Olticica, liquid, dms	lb.	.25	- .25½
tankcars	lb.	.23½-	—
Oil, oleo, extra, dms	lb.	.28	- —
Olibanum, bots	lb.	5.25	- 7.65
extra fine, bots	lb.	8.00	—
Olive, commercial, dms	gal.	No stocks.	
edible, dms., duty paid	gal.	2.40	- 2.50
foots, dms	lb.	.18	- .18¼
Orange, sweet, dist., cns	lb.	.80	- 1.50
expressed USP Brazilian cns. dms	lb	No stocks.	
Calif., cns	lb.	2.35	- 2.75
Florida, cns., dms	lb.	2.35	- 2.75
Messina, cns	lb.	4.00	- 5.85
West Indian, cns	lb.	2.75	- 3.35
sesquiterpeneless, bots	lb.	223.00	- —
Origanum, Spanish, cns	lb.	2.30	- 2.75
Palm, Congo, dms	lb.	.21	- —
Palmarosa, cns	lb.	8.00	- 9.00
Paraffin, pale 100-110 vis. at 100° F tanks, East Coast refinery	gal.	.14	- —
Patchouli, dms	lb.	13.00	-23.00
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).			
Peanut, crude, tanks, Southeast.	lb.	.17¼-	—
refined, dms	lb.	.22	- —
tanks	lb.	.19¾-	—
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns	lb.	4.00	- 4.75
Peppermint, natural, dms	lb.	7.25	- 8.25
redist., USP, dms	lb.	7.60	8.75
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).			
Perilla, crude dms	lb	No stocks.	
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns	lb.	3.20	- 3.75
Pimento berry, NF, dms	lb.	4.60	- 5.75
leaf, cns	lb.	2.35	- 2.80
Pine, dest., dist., dms., extra, c.l., works	gal.	.75½-	—
l.c.l.	gal.	.76½-	—
l.c.l., whse	gal.	.95½-	—
steam dist., dms., ex whse., non-ret. dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse., N.Y.C.	lb.	.127	- —
Oil, pineneedle, Siberian (See Oil, abies siberica).			
Putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	11	- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10	- —
Rapeseed, tankcars	lb.	.24	Nom.
Red (see Acid, oleic)			
Rice bran, clarif., dms	lb.	No stocks.	
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots	oz.	40.25	-50.25
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms	lb.	.85	- 1.10
USP, cns., dms	lb.	.95	- 1.30
Rue, bots	lb.	2.75	- 3.10
Safflower, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	No stocks.	
Sage, clary, bots	lb.	21.00	-23.50
Dalmatian, cns	lb.	13.00	-15.90
Spanish, cns	lb.	1.00	- 2.25
Sandalwood, NF, cns	lb.	11.75	-14.75
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast.	lb.	.12	- —
refined, alkali, dms	lb.	.1810-	—
kettle-bodied, dms	lb.	.1910-	—
light-pressed, dms	lb.	.1690-	—
tanks	lb.	.15½-	—
Sassafras, artificial, cns., dms.	lb.	.75	- 1.25
natural, Brazilian (see Oil ocotea cymbarum)			
domestic, USP, cns., dms.	lb.	1.75	- 2.20
Savin, cns	lb.	2.75	3.00
Savory, cns	lb	No stocks.	
Sesame, refd., dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.38	- .39
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works	gal.	.31	—
l.c.l. works	gal.	.33	—
tanks, works	gal	.20	—
Snakeroot, Canada, cns	lb.	31.00	-40.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills	lb.	.14	- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.06¾-	—
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis	lb.	.03	- —
Oil, soybean, refined, alkali, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1798-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1843-	.1893
tanks	lb.	.1698-	—
clarified, dms., c.l.	lb.	.1698-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1748-	.1798
tanks	lb.	.1598-	—
salad, dms.	lb.	.19	- .19¼
tanks	lb.	.17	- —
Spearmint, USP, dms	lb.	6.25	- 6.75
Sperm, bleached winter 45°, dms	lb.	.1830-	.1880
tankcars	lb.	.1720-	—
natural, winter, 45°, dms	lb.	.1710-	.1760
tankcars	lb.	.16	- —
Spruce, cns., dms	lb.	2.50	- 3.15
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns.	lb	4.95	5.00
Southern, cns.	lb.	2.00	- 3.50
Tall, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.03	- .03¼
refined, dms., c.l. works	lb.	.06½-	.07½
l.c.l. works	lb.	.06¾-	.07¾
tanks, works	lb.	.05¼-	.06¼
Tallow, acidless, dms	lb.	.15	- .16½
Tansy, dms	lb	8.60	9.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., extra, c.l., works	lb.	.0488-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0545-	—
whse.	lb.	.0655-	—
tanks, works	lb.	.041	- —
rectified N.F., c.l., dms., extra works, South	gal	67	- —
whse. N.Y.C.	gal	77	- —
Tar acid (see Tar, Theobroma (see Cocoa butter)			
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms	lb.	1.95	- 3.75
white, cns	lb.	2.25	- 4.00
Tung, dom., tanks, mills	lb.	No stocks.	
imported, dms., c.l.	lb.	.38	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.38½-	—
tanks	lb.	.36½-	—

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Oil, Turkey Red—Penicillin, Procaine

Oil, Turkey red (see oil, castor, sulphonated)
Turpentine, NF, cns.. dms.....lb. .32 - .65
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns.....lb.27.00 -32.50
Haitian, cns.....lb.22.00 -26.00
Java, cns.....lb.35.00 - -
Wheat germ, 5-gal. dms ...gal.10.00 -13.00
White, mineral, tech., 50-65% vis., dms c.l. N Y gal. .54½- .57½
l.c.l., same basis gal. 60½- .62½
65-75 vis. dms.. same basis, gal. .55½- .58½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61½- .63½
NF, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .56½- .59½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .62½- .64½
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .62½- .65½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .68½- .70½
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .71½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .75½- .76½
175-185 vis. dms. c.l., same basis gal. .72½- .76
l.c.l. same basis gal. .78½- .81
USP, 200-210 vis., dms.. c.l., dms. c.l.. same basis.. gal. .75½- .78
l.c.l., same basis gal. .81½- .83
345-355 vis.. dms. c.l., same basis gal. .80 - .83
l.c.l., same basis gal. .86 - .88
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns lb. 5.75 -14.50
Southern, cns lb. 3.25 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, NF, cns.....lb. 7.85 - 9.00
Wormwood, cns.....lb. 6.60 - 7.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots....lb.18.00 -30.00
extra, bots.....lb.25.00 -36.00
Madagascar, bots..... lb. No stocks.

Oleostearin, bbls.....lb. .17 - —
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines ton 7.00 9.50
crushed 8 mesh bulk c.l. works, ton.10.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l. works ton 12.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns.....lb 19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns.....lb.21.65 -21.90
powd., USP cns.....lb.21.65 -21.90
Orange cadmium lithopone bbls. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.65 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Penn. and N. C. & of Miss. R., includ. Davenport Penn. and N. C. & of Minneapolis, Rock Island St. Louis St. Paul lb. .32 - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport) 1¼c Miss. N. C., S. C. Penn. Dallas and Ft. Worth Tex., 1½c. El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids Des Moines Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver Pueblo Salt Lake City Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago
Dinitroanilin toner.....lb. 1.30 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .2310- .2385
Molybdated, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner, kegs ...lb. 1.15 - —
Persian, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Orange flowers, bls.....lb. .12 - .15
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls.....lb. .12 - .15
sweet, bls.....lb. .15 - .18
Oregano, Italian, bgs.....lb. .14 - .19
Mexican, bgs.....lb. .14 - .14½
Portuguese, bgs.....lb .15 - .15½
Orris root, Florentine, bls.....lb. .20 - .22
powdered, bbls., bxs.....lb. .25 - .26
Verona, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
powdered, bbls, bxs.....lb. .19 - .24

Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same oasis.....lb. .33 - —
tanks same basis.....lb. .31 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls.....lb. .88 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms. 10,000 lbs. or more lb. .65 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .75 - —
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde, d m s., works..lb. 1.18 - —
Orthochloroparanitroanilin d m s., dlvd lb. .80 - —
Orthochlorophenol dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½- .31½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .31½- .32½
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C, non-ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .198 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .201 - —
ret. dms. c.l. same basis.lb. .195 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .20 - —
29° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .188 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .191 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .185 - —
l.c.l. same basis.....lb. .19 - —
24-29° C, non-ret dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .178 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .181 - —
tanks same basis.....lb. .165 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .11¾- .13¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¾- .14¼
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10¼- .11¾
Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Orthonitroanilin dms lb. 50 .53
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms...lb. .20 - .21
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol cns lb .75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, bbls., works..lb. .94 - —

Orthonitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms., works...lb. 1.00 - —
Orthophenylphenol, fib. dms., works. lb. .20 - .44
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .22 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls., No. 1, l.c.l lb. .40 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
Orthotolidin, (see Tolidine Base)
Ouabaine, USP, bots.....gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Ox gall, dried, gran. or powd., dms., 5 lbs. and up lb. 4.35 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works..... lb. 5.28 - 5.38

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots lb 5.75 - 6.25
Pancreatin, USP., bots.....lb 2.50 - 3.00
Panthenol bots. works frt adjust kilo 90.00 - —
Papain, powd. NF, African, cs. lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Ceylon, cs.....lb. 5.00 - 6.50
Papaverine natural or synthetic hydrochloride USP cns 1,000 oz. lots oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots.....oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulphate, cns.....oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Algerian, bgs.....lb. .26 - .27
Czech, bgs.....lb. .26 - .27
Moroccan, bgs.....lb. .26 - .27
Spanish, bgs.....lb. .34 - .40
Para-anisidin, dms. works ..... lb. .88 - —
Para-acetylaminonenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms., frt. adjusted lb.17.50 -21.00
Para-aminophenol, bbls. frt alld lb. .98 - —
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld., E. of Miss lb. .75 - —
Parachlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb. 1.34 - 1.37
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms., frt. alld lb. .80 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .30½- .31½
l.c.l. same basis.....lb. .31½- .32½
Paracresol, 98% dms., dlvd lb. .50 - —
Methylether, cns.....lb. 2.15 - 2.50
Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals. or more gal. 2.50 - —
smaller lots gal. 3.00 - —
Paradibromobenzene bgs. 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - .20
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 126 AMP, solid, ctns., bbls., c.l., ref'y lb. .07 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .06 - —
fully ref'd, slabs, 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0745- —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0745- —
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0755- —
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0770- —
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0805 —
Paraffin prices in bags and ctns., c.l., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.
Paraformaldehyde, tech., 94-95%, powd., dms., c.l., N. Y. delivery lb. .16½- —
works lb. .14½- —
10,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery. lb. .18 - —
works lb. .15½- —
1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery lb. .19 - —
works lb. .16½- —
less than 1,000 lbs., N. Y., delivery lb. .21 - —
works lb. .18½- —
91-92%, flake, fib. dms., c.l., N. Y. delivery..lb. .14½- —
works lb. .12½- —
10,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery lb. .16 - —
works lb. .13½- —
1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery..lb. .17 - —
works lb. .14½- —
less than 1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery lb. .19 - —
works lb. .16½- —
USP X, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. N.Y.C. lb. .19 - —
10,000 lbs. lb. .19¾- —
1,000 lbs. lb. .20½- —
smaller lots lb. .23 - .36
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 gals. dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Paranitroanilin dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .48½- —
Paranitrochlorobenzene kgs. works. lb. .21 - .23
Paranitrophenol kgs. works, frt. equald lb. .46 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., frt. alld lb. .36 - —
Paraphenetidin dms., works lb. .90 - —
Paraphenylenedtamine redistilled, dms works lb. 2.30 2.80
tech., refd., dms., same basis lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37½- —
Paratertiarybutylphenol, bgs., c.l., l.c.l. same basis lb. .26 - —
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, tins lb. .72 - —
tech., dms., works..... lb. 1.50 - —
lb. .52 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide bbls., works lb. .70 - —
flake, bbls., frt. alld.....lb. .64 - .66
solid, bbls., frt. alld.....lb. .61 - —
works lb. .25 - —
Paratoluidin, solid, bbls., frt. alld lb. .61 - —
flake, frt. alld.....lb. .64 - .66
Pareira brava root, whole, bgs lb. .30 - .35
ground, bxs lb. .40 - .45
powder bxs lb. .43 - 50
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .33 - .36
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - .67
Passion flower herb, bls lb. .26 - .28
Peanut meal, 45%, sacked, mills.ton.73.00 Nom.
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd. bbls lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., bbls lb. 1.50 - —
Penicillin crystalline potassium, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units vl. .102 - —
200,000 units vl. .15½- —
500,000 units vl. .28 - —
1,000,000 units vl. .52 - —
2,000,000 units vl 1.00 - —
potassium, bulk, sterile, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 unit. .04 - —
tablet grade, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units. .03½- —
procaine, bulk, over 25,000,000,000-unit lots 100,000 units. .04 - —

AVAILABLE FOR SHIPMENT FROM WHOLESALE STOCK

and Prompt from Abroad

RED LEAD, Non Setting, 98%
LITHOPONE, 29-30%
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CARBON TETRACHLORIDE
HEXA METHYLENE TETRAMINE
TRICHLORETHYLENE
PERCHLORETHYLENE
ETHYL ACETATE
TRISODIUM PHOSPHATE
DISODIUM PHOSPHATE
ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE
STANNOUS CHLORIDE
ORTHO CRESOL 29/31°
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ACETIC ACID
AMMONIUM BIFLUORIDE
FORMIC ACID 85%

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Choose Your Solvent FROM THIS Sovasol Chart

Commercial Name	Rubber Solvent	Lacquer Diluent		V.M.& P. Naphtha	Premium V.M.&P.	Mineral Spirits					Paint Retarder	
		Fast	Standard			Fast Drying	Stoddard Solvent		Odor-less	Safety Dry Cleaner		
Sovasol No.	1	2	3	V.M.& P. Naphtha	4	80	5	5(1)	35	140	6	6(2)
Volatility												
Distillation—IBP, °F (ASTM D 86)	115	150	202	215	252	293	305	305	350	365	372	372
10%, °F	145	155	208	234	256	284	320	320	355	375	390	390
50%, °F	190	163	216	263	272	308	340	340	360	381	411	411
90%, °F	222	180	229	285	286	315	354	357	365	387	440	440
Dry Point, °F	...	195	242	...	295	325	...	...	385	400	...	...
End Point, °F	252	...	...	315	...	...	382	386	...	...	462	462
Safety												
Flash Point, TCC, °F (ASTM D 56)	...	...	...	30	56	92	102	102	128	144	145	145
Solvent Power												
Aniline Point, °F (ASTM D 611)	120	124	108	130	102	138	115	135	187	147	139	148
Kauri Butanol No.	39	39	45	38	46	34	41	38	26	32	34	32
Weight												
Gravity, °API (ASTM D 287)	65.0	66.5	57.0	57.0	51.0	53.0	46.5	48.5	56.0	47.0	42.0	43.0
Gravity, Specific, 60/60°F	.7201	.7146	.7507	.7507	.7753	.7669	.7949	.7861	.7547	.7927	.8155	.8109
Gravity, lbs/gal 60°F	5.99	5.99	6.25	6.25	6.46	6.39	6.62	6.54	6.28	6.60	6.79	6.75
Purity	All Sovasols are water white in color or better and pass all pertinent stability and copper corrosion tests. They have good odor, are doctor sweet and are color stable.											

(1) Available from Paulsboro, N. J. and Buffalo, N.Y. refineries only
(2) Available from Paulsboro, N. J. refinery only.

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All Socony-Vacuum solvents give you uniform, consistent, quality performance. All have controlled evaporation rates, and are completely compatible with higher or lower boiling point products, so as to produce a smooth drying rate without flat spots. They're manufactured by straight run overhead distillation and considered to be non-toxic by reputable industrial hygienists. Get full details from your nearest Socony-Vacuum office. Performance tells the story.

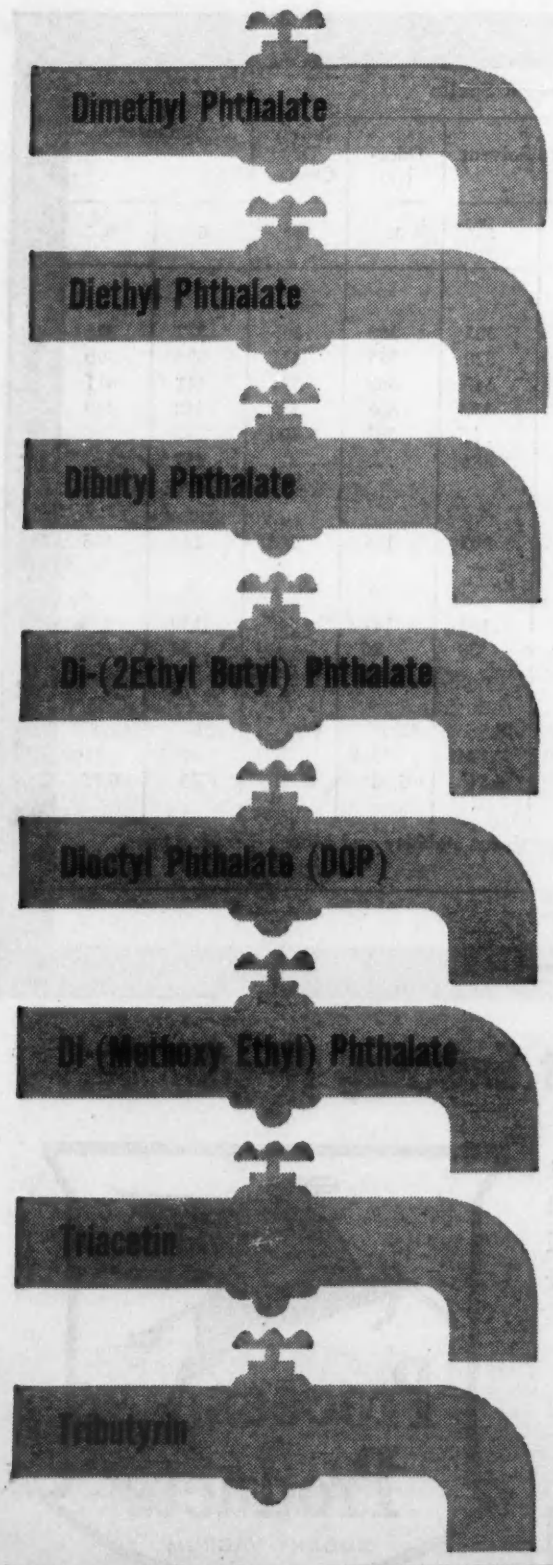
Process Products
SOCONY-VACUUM

SOCONY-VACUUM Oil Company, Incorporated

26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 4, NEW YORK

Penicillin, Sodium—Phosphate, Defluorinated

Penicillin, sodium, unlabeled, vials, 100,000 units	vl.	.10¾	—
200,000 units	vl.	.16	—
500,000 units	vl.	.20½	—
1,000,000 units	vl.	.37	—
2,000,000 units	vl.	1.03	—
bulk, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots, 100,000 units		.04	—
Pennyroyal herb, bls	lb.	.45	.50
Pentachlorophenol dms, c.l., works frt. equald	lb.	.20	.21
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23	.29
truckload, 20,000 lbs., min. same basis	lb.	.20¼	.21¼
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.34	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	.37
Di and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)			
Pentane industrial tanks group 3	gal.	.12	.13½
Pepper, black, bags, spot	lb.	1.71	—
Oct. delivery	lb.	1.70	—
Nov. delivery, bgs	lb.	1.68	—
Dec. delivery	lb.	1.66	—
Red, Carolina, longs, bgs	lb.	.29	.30
Haitian, bgs	lb.	.28	.29
Japanese hontakas, bgs	lb.	.33	.34
birdseyes, bgs	lb.	.42	.44
Louisiana longs, bgs	lb.	No stocks.	
Mississippi sports, bgs., source,	lb.	.30	.31
Niverian, caps, bgs	lb.	.22	.23
Sierra Leone, bgs	lb.	.46	.47
Turkish, bgs	lb.	.25	.28
White, bgs	lb.	2.65	—
Peppermint leaves, USP, dms., bls.	lb.	.50	.52
imported bls	lb	.90	.90
Pepsin, NF, 1:3,000 bulk, containers	lb.	3.75	3.90
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works	lb.	.11	—
divd. E	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.11¾	—
divd. E	lb.	.14	—
tanks, works	lb.	.10	—
divd. E	lb.	.12½	—
Peru, balsam, dms	lb.	2.05	2.40
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.05¾	.05⅞
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.07½	—
tanks, refy.	lb.	.04½	—
cream, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06⅞	.07⅛
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.09½	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.05⅝	—
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.05¾	.05⅞
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.07⅜	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.04⅝	—
USP, white lily, dms., c.l., ref'y.	lb.	.07¼	.07½
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.09½	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.06	—
cream, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.06¾	.07⅛
soft, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.07½	.07¾
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.09⅛	—
tanks, refy.	lb.	.06¼	—
snow, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.07¼	.08
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.10	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.06½	—
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.05½	.05⅞
l.c.l., divd	lb.	.07¼	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.04½	—
Petroleum, crude bulk, at wells, California	bbl	1.10	2.99
Illinois	bbl	2.44	2.87
Kentucky	bbl	2.42	2.83
Louisiana Arkansas	bbl	2.08	2.90
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl	2.16	2.65
Pennsylvania lower field	bbl	3.82	—
Upper field	bbl	4.25	—
Texas, East	bbl	2.65	—
Gulf coast	bbl	2.38	2.93
North, North-Central	bbl	2.23	2.62
Panhandle	bbl	2.53	2.65
West	bbl	2.39	2.65
Wyoming	bbl	1.38	2.879
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy tanks, refinery	lb.	1.95	2.15
light, tanks, refinery	bbl.	2.00	2.25
eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y.	bbl.	2.30	—
Baltimore, Md.	bbl.	2.49	—
Boston, Mass.	bbl.	2.51	—
Charleston, S. C.	bbl.	2.34	—
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl.	2.31	—
N. Y. Harbor	bbl.	2.45	—
Norfolk, Va.	bbl.	2.43	—
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl.	2.48	—
Portland, Me.	bbl.	2.54	—
Providence, R. I.	bbl.	2.47	—
Savannah, Ga.	bbl.	2.34	—
Petroleum, fuel oil, diesel, tanks, refinery, California	gal.	.075	.115
Pennsylvania	gal.	.0925	.0975
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2	gal.	.085	—
No. 3	gal.	.09125	—
N. Y. Harbor, No. 2	gal.	.091	—
Group 3, No. 1	gal.	.09	.09375
No. 1, straw	gal.	.09	.09375
No. 2, straw	gal.	.08375	.08750
range	gal.	.09125	.09250
Pennsylvania western, No. 1	gal.	.105	—
No. 2	gal.	.1025	.1075
No. 3	gal.	.1025	—
Petroleum, lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F, b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles,	lb.	.167	.207
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y refinery	gal.	.16	—
group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery	gal.	.13125	.13625
toluol-type tanks refinery	gal.	.12125	.12625
Mineral spirits, California, tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal.	.157	.197
East coast, tanks, N. J. N. Y.	gal.	.16	—
group 3, tanks	gal.	.10875	—
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal.	.19½	—
Boston	gal.	.18	—
Buffalo	gal.	.18½	—
Newark	gal.	.17	—
New York	gal.	.17	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.16½	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	—
Providence	gal.	.18½	—
Rochester	gal.	.20	—
Syracuse	gal.	.21	—
Washington, D. C.	gal.	.19½	—
Naptha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal.	.16	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875	—
tankwagon, Newark	gal.	.16½	—
New York	gal.	.17	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.16	—
high-flash, 140° F, group 3, refinery, tanks	gal.	.13	.145
high-solvency, 200-285 b.r., 37-38° C., mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery or East coast	gal.	.25½	—
25-26° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	.30½
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C., a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.29	—
49° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.32	—
26-27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	.33
300-400 b.r., 28-32°C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	.30½
340-410 b.r., 36° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	—
32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.24	—
27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.34½	—
350-425 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis	gal.	.30½	.33
V.M.&P., tanks, ref'y., California, 245-360 b.r., Los Angeles,	gal.	.147	—
Portland, Ore	gal.	.158	—
San Francisco	gal.	.152	—
Seattle, Wash	gal.	.158	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.17	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.19½	—
Newark	gal.	.18½	—
New York	gal.	.18½	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.18	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.20	—
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.152	—
East coast, N. J., N. Y.,	gal.	.17	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11875	—
tanks	gal.	.1225	—
Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles	gal.	.157	.197
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal.	.16	—
Group 3, tanks	gal.	.11375	—
Pennsylvania, western, tanks	gal.	.14	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.13	—
Newark	gal.	.17	—
New York	gal.	.17	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.16½	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.19	—
Syracuse	gal.	.21	—
Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, non-ret, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.2040	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.2065	—
tanks, works	lb.	.1850	—
60-62% sulphonic content, non-ret., dms., works	lb.	.1865	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1890	—
tanks, works	lb.	.1675	—
50-55% sulphonic content, non-ret., dms., works	lb.	.1590	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.1615	—
tanks, works	lb.	.14	—
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs.	lb.	4.50	4.70
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms	lb.	4.50	4.70
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.18½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¼	—
tanks same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.16¾	—
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	.19¾
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾	.20½
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17¼	.18
tar, distilled, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.19	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17¼	—
Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots.	lb.	1.10	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.12	1.17
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted	lb.	.50	—
over 2,100 lbs., same basis			
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.54	—
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots.	lb.	2.40	2.70
100%, bots	lb.	4.00	4.65
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms., works, lb. lots	lb.	1.25	—
smaller dms., works	lb.	1.50	1.60
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	.50	—
Salicylate (see Salol).			
Phenylalanine dextro laevo, dms., works	lb.	27.00	37.50
Phenylcarbethoxy pyrazolone, 250 lb. fib. dms., divd. E	lb.	3.60	—
less than 250 lb. dms., divd. E	lb.	4.00	—
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.43	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.67½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.68½	—
Phenylethyl acetate, dms	lb.	1.50	1.90
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots	lb.	3.85	4.50
Phenylhydrazin base, CP bots	lb	3.00	3.07
Hydrochloride, commercial, kgs., works	lb	1.75	—
CP, bots., works	lb.	5.19	—
Phenylisocyanate, dms., works	lb.	2.00	—
Phenylmethylpyrazolone (see Methylphenylpyrazolone)			
Phloroglucinol, com'l, fib. dms., works	lb.	7.00	—
C.P., bots., fib. dms	lb.	16.00	17.75
tech., fib., dms. works	lb.	10.45	—
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works	lb	.27½	—
Phosphate defluorinated (see under D)			



Eastman Plasticizers

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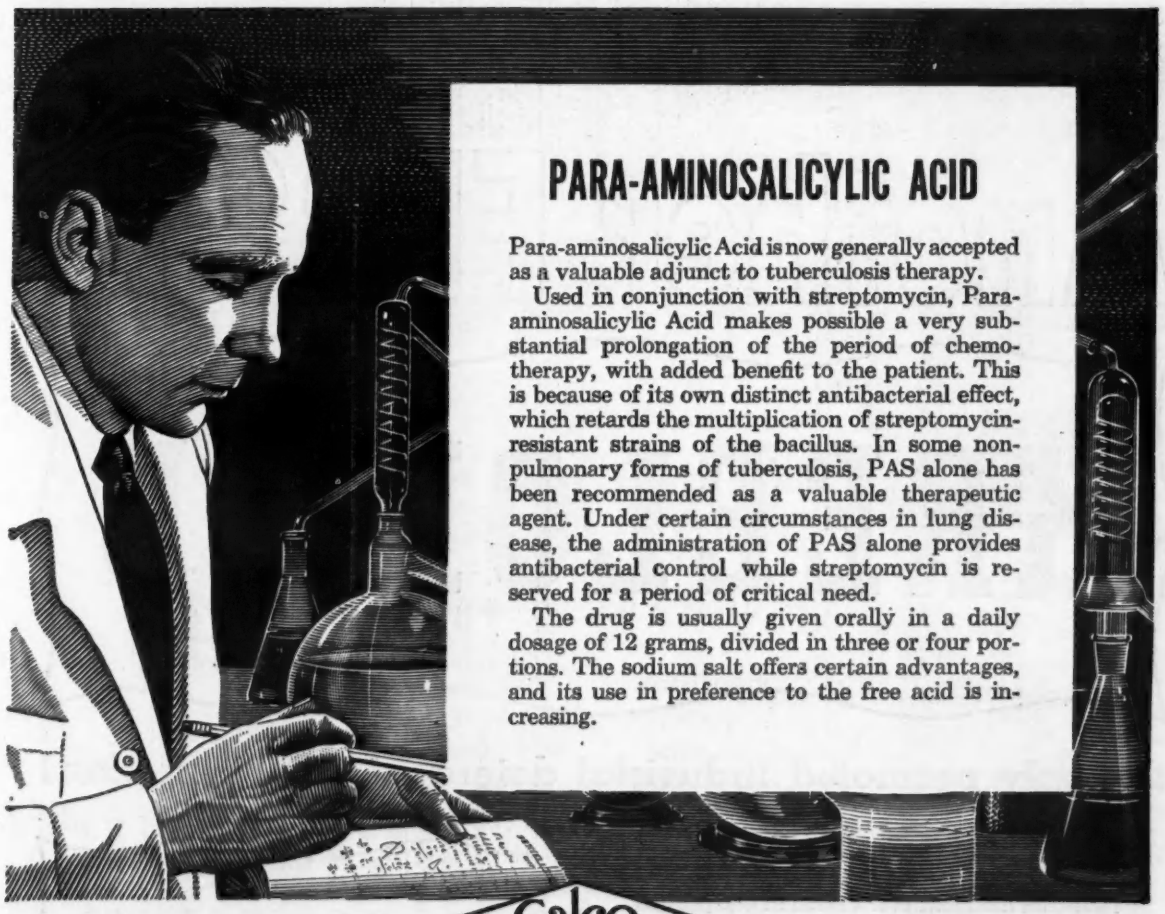
TENNESSEE EASTMAN COMPANY (Division of Eastman Kodak Company) KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE

Phosphate rock. Curacao. Atlantic ports ton.40.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 4.35 - 4.40
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 5.00 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 6.00 - —
77%-78%, b.p.l. c.l., same basis long ton. 7.00 - —
finely ground, 65% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum, bulk, c.l., mines short ton. 4.92 - —
68% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum mines short ton 5.28 - —
70% b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum, mines short ton. 5.83 - —
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor Prices on entirely pebble, 50c per long ton higher than above quotations
Tennessee, brown, run of mine, unground, 27-28% P_2O_5, c.l., mines long ton. 6.45 - —
30-29% P_2O_5 c.l., mines long ton. 7.21 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs., works lb. .42 - —
dms., works lb. .39 - .40
Yellow cns lb. .30 - .37
dms c.l. lb. .26 - —
Oxychloride, dms., works lb. .14 - .17
Pentasulphide dms. c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
t.c.l., dms., works lb. .13 - .14
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
c.l. works lb. 13 - 14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. .28 - .29
dms export lb. 33½ .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .15 - .18
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19 - .22½
l.c.l, same basis lb. .20 - .23½
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- .22
Bbls. ½c. per pound higher.
Phthalimide, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.37
Pichi leaves, bgs lb. .16 - .17
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline)
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF bots oz. 5.75 - 6.22
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz. 5.70 - 6.20
Pimento, Guatemala, afloat, bgs. lb. .21 - .21½
Jamaica, bgs lb. .29 - .30
Mexican, bgs lb. .16½- .17
Pinetar retort, dms., extra, c.l., works lb. .0488- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0545- —
whse. lb. .0655- —
tanks, works lb. .041 - —
Pinkroot, bls lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Piperidine 95%, dms., frt. equald. lb 1.65 1.93
98% dms. same basis lb 1.72 2.60
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.20 - 4.50
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots. kilo 9.00 -10.00
Pipsissawa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, burgundy, domestic, dms. mc., c.l., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.09 -10.54
Coaltar 150° F m.p. bbls., c.l., works ton.37.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton.37.00 -39.00
Cottonseed, dms., works lb. .07½- .08
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works. lb. .02 - —
Linseed, dms. lb. .06½- .07
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Pine, dms., inc., l.c.l., works, South 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Soybean, dms., works lb. .05½- .06
Tall, dms., works lb. .05½- .06
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum)
Platinum metal works oz.90 00 -93.00
Pleurisy root, bls lb. .38 .40
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb.14.70 -15.45
Pokeroot, bls lb. .18 - .20
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate dms. 20,000 lbs., works lb. .44 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works lb. .46 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .49 - .51
tristearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .44 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works lb. .46 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .49 - .51
Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .34½- —
20,000-29,999 lbs., same basis lb. .35 - —
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis lb. .35½- —
5,000-9,999 lbs., same basis, lb. .36 - .37½
standard, bgs., c.l., l.c.l lb. .34½- —
crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., c.l., l.c.l lb. .32 - —
standard, bgs., c.l., l.c.l lb. .30½- —
Polystyrene in non-returnable fiber dms. ½c per lb higher
Pomegranate root bark, bgs lb. .60 .65
Poppy flowers, bgs lb. .65 - .90
Seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .14 - .14¼
Czech, bgs lb. .15 - .15½
Dutch, bgs lb. .16¼- .16½
Polish, bgs lb. .15¼- .15½
Turkish, bgs lb. .14 - .14¼
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 85% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.00 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs.10 75 - —
liquid, 45%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.625 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.125 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
solid, 90% dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs.10.15 - —
regular, flake 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
t.c.l works 100 lbs 9.25 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.875 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
t.c.l., same basis works, 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Potassium abietate dms lb. .08 - —
Acetate, NF, dms lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 - —
powd., dms lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½- .15
Potassium bichromate in drums ¼c. higher.
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar)
Borate, gran., bgs., c.l., works. ton.190.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton.253.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ton.258.00 - —
Potassium borate in bbls. $24.50 per ton higher.
Bromate, bbls. 1,000 lbs. or more. lb. .50 - .52
25-200-lb lots lb. .55 - .57
Bromide USP cryst., gran., bbls., kgs lb. .34 - .37
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs 9.30 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works—100 lbs. 6.75 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs 7.50 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .16½- .18
powd., bbls. dms lb .21 .23

Potassium chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¾- .11⅛
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¾- .11¾
export dms. 1 to 10 tons, works lb. .13 - .13¾
NF, gran. dms lb .31 .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms lb. .26 .27
gran., dms lb. .20 .22
powd., dms lb. .29 .32
Chromate, tech., bgs lb. .32 - .36
Citrate, USP, gran., dms lb. .37½- .38⅛
powder dms lb. 40½ 41⅛
Cyanide, dms., works lb. .52½- .55
Fluoride, dms. works lb. .24 - —
Gluconate, dms. lb. .75 .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys. lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms lb. 2.20 2.30
Hydroxide, tech (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100 lb. dms., 1 to 100 dms lb. .31½- .36
Hypochlorite, liquid, cbys., dms., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, fib dms lb. 1.00 1.03
Iodide, dms lb. 2.15 2.20
Manure salt, 22% K_2O bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 —
Metabisulphite gran. bbls lb. .21 —
powd. bbls lb 25 —
Muriate dom., 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton. .42 -
Trona, (a) unit-ton. .50½ -
50-51 K_2O, paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M ton.25.75 - —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .32
purified dms lb 42 44
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½ .15⅛

Potassium permanganate, tech., dms., works lb. .22½- .23½
USP, dms. works lb .24¾ 25⅛
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - .19
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - .22
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works, lb. 13 13¼
Prussiate, red, kgs lb. .60 - .63
yellow dms ton lots lb. .22½- —
smaller quantities lb. .23 - —
kegs lb. .25 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.14.70 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs.15.20 - —
solution, 29° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.55
t.c.l. 5 dms or more, works 100 lbs 5.25 6.30
30° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs 5.20 —
32.5° Be. ret dms. c.l. works, 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs 5.35 - —
40° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs 5.85 —
40.5° Be. ret dms. c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.00 6 75
t.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 6.75 7.50
1-4 dms. works 100 lbs. 7.25 7.90
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .666 - .722
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .10 - —
Sulphate, agricultural, 90-95% K_2SO_4, bulk, works, basis 90% ton.36.25- —
NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 - .33
gran. dms lb 18½ —
powder, dms. lb. .19 - —

Potassium sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium, thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms lb. .82 - 1.08
tech., works lb. .77 - 79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
5 tons, works lb. .12¾- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .13 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulphate bulk works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO ton.16.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt)
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .35 - .38
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls., cs., lb. .85 - .95
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots. gm. 1.50 - 1.75
Acetate, bots. gm. 1.25 - 1.50
Prickly ash bark, bls lb. .25 - .28
Berries, bgs. lb. .70 - .75
Prince's pine herb bls lb. .50 - .55
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., contract, 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. 3.75 - 4.00
spot lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Progesterone USP 100 gms. bots gm. 2.60 - 3.30
Propane commercial grade tanks group 3 gal. .04 - —
Propionaldehyde, dms., 5,000 lbs. or more, custom contract lb. .60 - —
Propyl aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde)
Gallate, dms. ton lots to 100 lb. lots, works lb 3.90 4.40
Parahydroxybenzoate USP dms.



PARA-AMINOSALICYLIC ACID

Para-aminosalicylic Acid is now generally accepted as a valuable adjunct to tuberculosis therapy.

Used in conjunction with streptomycin, Para-aminosalicylic Acid makes possible a very substantial prolongation of the period of chemotherapy, with added benefit to the patient. This is because of its own distinct antibacterial effect, which retards the multiplication of streptomycin-resistant strains of the bacillus. In some non-pulmonary forms of tuberculosis, PAS alone has been recommended as a valuable therapeutic agent. Under certain circumstances in lung disease, the administration of PAS alone provides antibacterial control while streptomycin is reserved for a period of critical need.

The drug is usually given orally in a daily dosage of 12 grams, divided in three or four portions. The sodium salt offers certain advantages, and its use in preference to the free acid is increasing.

Calco

★ ★ BULK PHARMACEUTICALS ★ ★

Sulfadiazine U.S.P.*
. . . Sulfa Drug of Choice
Sulfamerazine U.S.P.*
Sulfanilamide U.S.P.
Sulfathiazole U.S.P.*
Sulfapyridine N.F.*
Sulfabenzamide*
Sulfaguanidine U.S.P.
Sulfamethazine
Aminoacetic Acid N.F.
Bishydroxycoumarin U.S.P.
Calcium Pantothenate (Dextro)
Choline Chloride
Choline Tri Citrate
Choline Dihydrogen Citrate
Choline Bitartrate
Cinchophen N.F.*
Folic Acid U.S.P.
Neocinchophen U.S.P.
Methylene Blue U.S.P. (powder and crystal)
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Nicotinamide U.S.P.
Nicotinamide HCl
Para Aminosalicylic Acid*
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Pyridoxine HCl
Riboflavin U.S.P.
Certified Colors for Pharmaceutical Use

*and sodium salt

*In keeping with long-established policy, the above products are offered to ethical Pharmaceutical and Veterinary Manufacturers only.

AMERICAN Cyanamid COMPANY

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BOUND BROOK, N. J.

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3505 North Kimball Avenue, Chicago 18, Illinois

REPRESENTED IN CANADA BY CALCO CHEMICAL DIVISION • NORTH AMERICAN CYANAMID, LIMITED
P. O. Box 10, St. Lambert, Montreal 23, P. Q.
Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto, Ontario

Propylene Dichloride—Ryania

Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l.	lb.	2.30	2.40
l.c.l.	lb.	.09½-	.10½
tanks	lb.	.07	.08
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.19½-	.20½
l.c.l. frt. alld., E	lb.	.20½-	.21½
tanks, frt. alld., E	lb.	.17½-	.18½
Propyleneglycol, USP, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E	lb.	.20¼-	.21¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21¼-	.22¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½-	.19½
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.19¼-	.21¼
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.20¼-	.22¼
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17½-	.18½
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.19¾-	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.20¾-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18¼-	—
Propylthiouracil bots. 50 kilos or more	kilo.	55 00	—
smaller lots	kilo.	55.10	-55 30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs.	lb.	.25	- .27
blonde, bgs.	lb.	.18	- .20
husks, bgs.	lb.	.55	- .60
Pulsatilla herb, bls.	lb.	.40	.50
Pumice, dom., grd. coarse, 0½, 1, 1½ 2, 3 bgs., ton lots,	lb.	.03¾-	.04
smaller lots	lb.	.03⅞-	.04¼
Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.05½-	—
fine, bgs. ton lots	lb	04	—
sun dried, coarse, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.02½-	—
fine bgs., ton lots	lb.	.02½-	—
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.			
Pumpkin seed, bgs.	lb.	.18	- .26
Purple lake (see Red).			

Pyrethrum flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works	lb.	.50	- —
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works	lb.	.71½-	—
liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc. odorless basis, bbls., works	gal.	14.00	- —
(30 to 1), basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., odorless base, bbls., works	gal.	20.80	- —
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, for aerosol bombs, dms., works	lb.	15.50	-16.00
Pyrethrin, synthetic (see Allethrin)			
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., c.l., works, and frt. equald	gal.	2.67	- —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	2.70	- —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.89¼	1.04½
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.90	1.05
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram bots	gram	.55	—
Pyrites, long-ton.		No prices.	
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)			
Pyrophyllite standard, 200 mesh, Bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	12.50	- —
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines.	ton.	13.50	- —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines.	ton.	16.75	- —
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines.	ton.	11.00	- —
insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	13.50	-14.00
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	13.50	- —

Standard and No. 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.

Pyroxylin, USP, bots.	lb.	9.54	- —
Scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works	lb.	.22	- —
black, cs., works	lb.	.16	- —
mixed, mottled, cs., works	lb.	.15	- —
white, china, ivory, cs., works	lb.	.17	- —
dense, cs., works	lb.	.17	- —
translucent, pastels, cs., works	lb.	.18	- —
transparent, colorless, cs., works	lb.	.23	- —
colors, cs., works	lb.	.17	- —
shavings, opaque amber, cs., works	lb.	.16	- —
mixed, colors, cs., works	lb.	.17	- —

Q

Quassia chips, bls.	lb.	.08	- .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin bgs. c.l.,	lb.	.16½-	.16¾
liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works, tanks, same basis	lb.	.06¼-	—
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, duty extra,	lb.	.12½-	—
ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.11 31/64	
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20 40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.			
Queen of the meadow root, bgs	lb.	.20	- .25
Quercitron crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.40	- —
Extract, No. 1, liquid, bbls., l.c.l.,	lb.	.19	- —
Quicksilver, usage (76 lbs.) net	flask.	220.00	-225.00
Quince seed, bgs.	lb.	.90	1.50

Quinidine, NF, V, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	1.90	- —
powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	1.85	- —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	1.23	- —
Quinine, NF cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.70	- —
Bisulphate, USP cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.51	- —
Dihydrochloride, USP, cns.	oz.	.70	- —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.75	- —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns. 50-oz. cns.	oz.	.53	- —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.63	- —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs.	oz.	.76	- —
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.66	- —
Sulphate, USP cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.56½	- —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cns.	oz.	.68	- —
Quinolin, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.60¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.61¼-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.60	- —

R

R salt, paste, dry basis, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.87	- —
Raspberries, dried, bbls.	lb.	1.25	- 1.30
Red, BON, arylid, deep shades, bbls.	lb.	3.60	- —
light, medium shades, bbls.	lb.	2.75	- —
maroons, pure, bbls.	lb.	1.75	- —
resinated, bbls.	lb.	1.50	- —
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	4.60	- —
light shade, bbls., same bases	lb.	4.20	- —
medium shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.50	- —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.30	- —
orange shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	3.90	- —
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.85	- 1.90
light shade, bbls., same basis.	lb.	1.75	—
maroon shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	2.00	- 2.10
medium shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.85	—
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.80	- —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.70	- —
Red cadmium, lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 2c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco			
Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine)			
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).			
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).			
Eosin toner, bbls., works	lb.	1.60	- —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton & St. Louis, N. Y.	lb.	.12½	—
Iron oxide, synth., bgs.	lb.	.11¼-	.12
75%-85% copperas oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; & St. Louis	lb.	.05¼	.09¼
special, high color, all shades, bgs.	lb.	.60	- —
Lake C, toner, alizarin, bbls., works	lb.	1.10	- 1.20
Lithol toner, bbls., works	lb.	.85	—
rubin toner, resinated, bbls., works	lb.	1.40	- —
pure, bbls., works	lb.	1.50	- —
Virginia, bbls., works	lb.	1.40	- —
Maroon, toner, BON arylid, dlvd.	lb.	3.60	- —
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works	lb.	1.20	- —
regular, bbls., works	lb.	1.10	- —
MNPI toner, kgs., works	lb.	3.60	- —
Maroons in smaller pkgs 5c. per lb. higher.			
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works	lb.	4.22	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	4.24	- —
Metallic, bbls., works	lb.	.02½-	.02¾
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).			
Persian gulf, bgs. works	lb.	.06¾	.07
Para toner, bbls.	lb.	.85	- —
Chlorinated, kegs.	lb.	1.10	- 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).			
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs	lb.	4.90	- —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs.	lb.	5.85	- —
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock	lb.	.05¾-	—
l.c.l., ex dock	lb.	.06	- —
ex whse., New York	lb	.06½-	—
Toluidin toner, deep shades, kgs., works	lb.	1.45	- 1.60
light shades, kegs, works	lb.	1.45	- —
Turkey, bbls., works	lb.	.14½-	—
Tuscan, bbls. frt equald	lb.	.24½-	.25
Venetian 15% bgs., works	lb.	.0350-	.0375
20% bgs., works	lb.	.04	- —
25% bgs., works	lb.	.0450-	—
30% bgs., works	lb.	.0475-	—
35% bgs., works	lb.	.05	- —
40% bgs., works	lb.	.0525-	—
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.	lb.	.32	- —
Quicksilver, ctns.	lb.	3.84	- —
Watchung, bbls.	lb.	1.95	- —
Red KB base (see Chloro (4)-2-toluidine).			
Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms	lb.	4.37	- 4.39
Red saunders wood, powd., bbls	lb	.50	- —
Rennin, NF powder	lb	6.25	- —
Resorcinol, resin grade, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.81	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.82	- —
tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.84	- —
l.c.l. works	lb	.85	- —
USP cryst., dms., works	lb	2.75	- —
powd., dms., works	lb.	2.95	- —
Resorcinol, monoacetate, NF, dms.,	lb.	3.25	- 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs.	lb.	.15	- .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans.	lb.	46.00	-56.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs.	lb.	.70	- 1.25
powd., bbls.	lb.	.75	- 1.50
India, whole, bgs.	lb.	.30	- .35
powdered, bbls.	lb.	.33	- .40
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd.	kilo.	125 00	—
Readily soluble bots., dlvd.	kilo.	125.00	—
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga.	lb.	.79	- —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., dms., 5,000 lbs.	lb.	.33½-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.34	- .39
Rose flowers, pale, bls.	lb.	.35	- .40
Rosemary flowers, bls.	lb	1.55	1.65
Leaves, French, bls.	lb.	.12	- .12½
Portuguese, bls.	lb.	.07	- .07½
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.06	- .06½
Rosin gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings, market)			
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.00	- —
FF, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.30	- —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.91	- —
K, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.91	- —
M, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.91	- —
N, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.96	- —
WG, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.01	- —
WW, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.06	- —
X, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.16	- —
Rotenone CP, bbls., works	lb.	20.00	- —
tech., bbls., works	lb.	16.50	- —
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines	ton.	40.00	- —
l.c.l., mines	ton.	48.00	- —
Rue herb, bls.	lb.	.35	- .40
Rutin, 10 kilos, fib. dms.	gram.	.03	- .04
smaller lots, fib. dms.	gram.	.03½	.04
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., works	lb	.20	- —

WYANDOTTE ANNOUNCES

Another FIRST!

KREELON CD

the only promoted industrial detergent on the market!

It's a fact! Kreelon* CD is the first promoted industrial detergent ever offered in one product—the only product of its kind on the market today. Developed by Wyandotte and available only at Wyandotte, it combines the advantages of an excellent synthetic detergent and an excellent detergent-promoter.

What does this mean to you? Essentially this: by replacing the anionic detergent you're now using with Kreelon CD, you can make a superior cleaning compound easier, faster, cheaper. That applies to general household cleaners, laundry compounds, scouring powders, building maintenance cleaners, metal cleaners, etc. Kreelon CD is excellent for processing cotton, wool, silk and synthetics.

Strong claims—yes, but we can back them up. Let us show you how much Kreelon CD can improve the detergency values of your product. We'll be glad to work with you—no obligations, of course. Get the jump on competition—write us today.

Fast facts about Kreelon CD

- In properly compounded cleaners, Kreelon CD can be substituted for the anionic detergent you're now using—and you'll get 20% to 70% improvement of soil removal and whiteness retention in your finished product.
- Kreelon CD dissolves rapidly—is easy to use, fast-acting.
- Kreelon CD is dustless—compounding is easier and plant housekeeping chores are minimized.
- Kreelon CD is economical. A promoted detergent containing Carbose*, it gives you the advantages of a synthetic detergent and detergent-promoter in one product. It's ready to use—saves you storage space, handling and mixing time.
- Kreelon CD in your product reduces skin irritation—promotes long-lasting suds that are smooth and gentle to the hands.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

SODA ASH • CAUSTIC SODA • BICARBONATE OF SODA
CALCIUM CARBONATE • CALCIUM CHLORIDE • CHLORINE
HYDROGEN • DRY ICE • SYNTHETIC DETERGENTS • GLYCOLS
CARBOSE (Sodium CMC) • ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE • PROPYLENE
DICHLORIDE • AROMATIC SULFONIC ACID DERIVATIVES
OTHER ORGANIC AND INORGANIC CHEMICALS

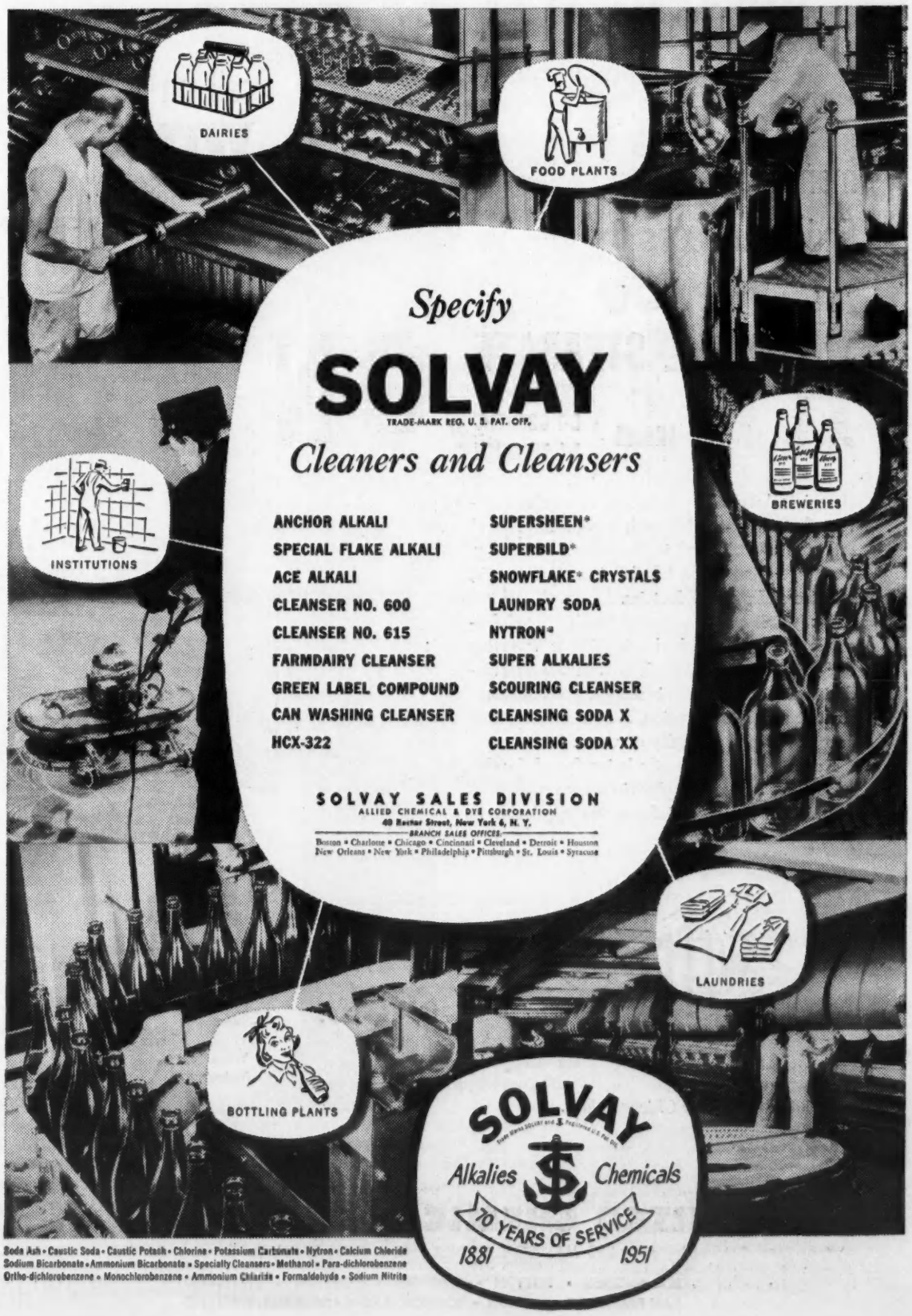
Wyandotte CHEMICALS
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
Wyandotte, Michigan
OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls.	lb.	.73	—
activated ground with lime, bbls.	lb.	.45	.50
Saccharin, USP gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.60	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.70	1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.65	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.75	1.95
Safflower, Egyptian, bls.	lb.	.65	.70
Saffron, Mexican, bls.	lb.	.90	.95
Spanish, USP, tins	lb.	23.50	24.00
Safrol, dms.	lb.	1.15	1.75
Sage, Cretan, bls.	lb.	14	.14½
Cyprus, bls.	lb.	.09	.11
Dalmatian, bls.	lb.	.68	.69
Greek, fancy bls.	lb.	No stocks.	
Officinalis, English, bls.	lb.	.75	.80
European, bls.	lb.	.35	.45
Spanish, bls.	lb.	.12	.12½
Syrian, bls.	lb.	.14	.14½
Sago flour refined, bgs.	lb.	.09½	.09¾
unrefined, bgs.	lb.	.07¾	.08
Sal soda (see Soda Sal).			
Saligenin, ctns	lb.	14.00	25.00
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs.	lb.	1.05	—
fib. dms.	lb.	1.07	1.08
powdered salol, 10c. higher.			
Salt, rock, burlap bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		1.09	—
t.c.l.	100 lbs.	1.30	—
paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	.94	—
t.c.l.	100 lbs.	1.15	—
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.09	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.20	—
Saltcake, dom. bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis	ton.	17.00	—
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10 tons, 100 lbs.		14.15	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	14.40	14.55
gran., bbls., 20 tons	100 lbs.	9.50	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	10.75	11.25
powd., bbls., 20 tons	100 lbs.	10.50	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	11.75	12.25
NF, gran. dms	lb.	15¾	.17¾
Saltpeter in bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.			
Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs.,	lb.	.65	.66
powd., dms	lb.	.75	76
Sanguinarine nitrate bots	oz.	4.75	5.50
Santonin NF., dms., cryst., powd., cns.	lb.	No prices.	
imported, cryst., powd., cns.	kilo.	No prices.	
Saponin, No. 1, cns	lb.	2.75	—
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls.	lb.	.45	.50
Honduras, bls.	lb.	.38	.40
Mexican, bls.	lb.	.25	.26
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.	lb.	.35	.40
select, bls.	lb.	.50	.55
Savory, French bls.	lb.	11	.12
Spanish, French, bls.	lb.	.08	.09
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.	lb.	.30	.35
Scammony resin, sump cns.	lb	1.95	2.20
powd. cns.	lb.	2.05	2.30
Root, bgs.	lb.	.10	.14
Scopolamine hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	16.00	17.60
Hydrochloride USP, bots	oz.	84.00	—
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs	lb.	.30½	—
smaller lots	lb.	.31	.33
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd	lb.	3.25	—
Senega root, bls.	lb.	2.10	2.20
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls	lb.	.18	.20
sifting, bgs.	lb.	.14	.16
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.	lb.	.21	.22
No. 2, bls.	lb.	.19	.21
No. 3, bls.	lb.	.16	.19
powdered, bls., oxs.	lb.	.20	.24
Pods, bls.	lb.	.30	.35
Serpentaria root, bls.	lb.	5.00	Nom.
Sesame seed, Indian, white, hulled, bgs.	lb.	.23½	.24
natural, bgs.	lb.	.18	.18½
Nicaragua, hulled, bgs.	lb.	.25	.30
natural, bgs.	lb.	.18	.18½
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.15	.15½
Shaeffer's salt, bgs., frt. alld	lb.	.80	—
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.56	—
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.57	—
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.59	—
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.66	—
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.67	—
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots	lb.	.69	—
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.			
Lemon, No. 1, bgs.	lb.	.57	.58
No. 2, bgs	lb.	.55	.56
Superfine, bgs., 10 bgs.	lb.	.53	.54
TN, bgs., 10 bgs.	lb.	.51	.52
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.			
Silica, amorph. dry-gro., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., lll., works	ton.	25.00	—
t.c.l., works	ton.	30.00	40.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	20.00	—
t.c.l., works	ton.	25.00	30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	15.00	—
t.c.l., works	ton.	20.00	—
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.16	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.20	.28½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs	oz.	.9016	—
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots,	oz.	.79½	—
1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.79¾	—
500-oz. lots	oz.	.79⅞	—
100-oz. lots	oz.	.79⅞	—
nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots	oz.	.56⅝	—
1,000-oz. lots	oz.	.57⅛	—
500-oz. lots	oz.	.58⅛	—
250-oz. lots	oz.	.58⅞	—
USP granular silver nitrate, 4c. per oz. higher.			
Proteinate, mild USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	1.05	—
strong, NF bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots	oz.	1.00	—
Simaruba bark bls	lb.	.85	Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls.	lb.	.45	.65
Western, bls	lb.	.30	.35
Skunk cabbage root, bls	lb.	.35	.40
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	11.00	12.00
t.c.l., ex whse	ton.	20.00	60.00
Sloe berries bgs	lb.	.24	.26
Smalt, black, ctns	lb.	.15	—
Blue, ctns	lb.	.18	—
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.	lb.	.75	.80
Soapnark, bls	lb.	.27	.31
crushed bls. bbls	lb.	.32	.35
powd. bbls	lb.	.35	.37
Soda ash, dense 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.60	—
t.c.l. stock points	100 lbs.	2.85	4.62
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.15	—
t.c.l. stock points	100 lbs.	3.35	4.12
bulk c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.30	—
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.50	—
t.c.l. stock points	100 lbs.	2.75	4.52
bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.05	—
t.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	3.25	5.02
bulk, c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.20	—
Soda caustic, flake, powd., 76%, c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.75	—
t.c.l. stock points	100 lbs.	4.95	6.77
liquid, 50% sellers' tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.55	—
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.65	—
70% sellers tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.65	—
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	2.75	—
Soda caustic, solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.35	—
t.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	4.55	5.05
Sal. bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.40	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.70	—
Soda-lime, USP dms.	lb.	.23	.25
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., works,	lb.	.11½	.13
NF, gran., dms., works	lb.	.16	—
Alginate, refined, water soluble, bbls., works	lb.	.83	—
semi-refined, bbls., works	lb.	.54	—
NF white, powd. dms., works, ton lots	lb.	1.40	—
smaller lots	lb.	1.55	1.65
Aluminate, bgs., 20,000 lbs. or more	100 lbs.	8.50	—
smaller lots	100 lbs.	9.50	—
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.40½	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.41½	—
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.12½	—
Arsenite, dealers, dms., works	lb.	.13½	.15¼
solution, dms., works	gal.	.70	1.10
Benzoate, tech. bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.35	.39
USP, bbls. dms. 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.42	.46
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.50	—
t.c.l. works	100 lbs.	3.15	—
powd., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.10	—
t.c.l. works	100 lbs.	2.75	—
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.10½	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.10¾	.11½
Bisulphite, powd., bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	3.90	—
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb.	.13½	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.14½	—

Sabadilla Seed Powder—Sodium Hyposulphite

Sodium bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.00	—
dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.65	3.85
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.05	3.65
Bisulphite, powd., bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	3.90	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.15	—
solut. 35° bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.40	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	1.80	4.30
Borate (see Borax).			
Bromide USP bbls. kgs. works.	lb.	.34	.35
Cacodylate, NF, jars, dms.	lb.	7.00	9.00
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash), crystalline, decahydrated (see Soda, sal), monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.65	—
t.c.l. works	100 lbs.	3.05	—
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.08½	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.09½	.11¾
Chloride, tech. (see Salt), USP dms	lb.	.21	—
Chlorite, tech., dms., works	lb.	.75	—
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.24	—
t.c.l., dms., works	lb.	.25	.26
Chromate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12¼	—
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.12½	.13¼
Citrate, anhyd., dms.	lb.	.60	.65
NF VIII, dms.	lb.	.23	.28
USP XIV gran., dms.	lb.	.28	.32
Sodium citrate USP powd. prices ½c. higher.			
Cyanate, dms., 1,000 lbs., works.	lb.	.85	1.10
smaller lots, works	lb.	1.00	1.25
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms.	lb.	.17	.19
Sodium diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works	lb.	.13½	.15
anhydrous, dms., works.	lb.	.16	.17½
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.10¾	—
t.c.l., works	lb.	.11	.11¼
95%, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.11	—
t.c.l works	lb.	.11¼	—
Fluoracetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works	lb.	12.00	—
2 to 25 tins to case, works	lb.	12.00	16.50
1 oz tins, 16 to 64 to case, works	lb.	16.50	21.00
tribasic ton lots	lb.	11.00	—
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	100 lbs.	7.10	—
t.c.l.	100 lbs.	8.15	—
Gentisate, 100 lb. fib. dms	lb.	8.50	—
Gluconate, dms	lb.	.83	.85
Glutamate, monobasic, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	1.60	—
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	1.61	1.63
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls.	lb.	1.80	1.93
powder, bbls	lb.	1.85	2.00
solution, 75%, cbys	lb.	1.06	1.21
Hydride dms. works	lb	2.00	3.00
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).			
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.24½	—
t.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.25	—
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda caustic), USP, pellets, 100 lb. dms., 1 to 100 dms	lb.	.21½	.26
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, dms.	lb.	.95	.98
Hyposulphite, tech., bgs., works.	100 lbs.	4.00	—
t.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	4.40	6.90
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.00	4.25
t.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	4.40	7.15



Sodium Hyposulphate—Stainless Steel Flake

Sodium hyposulphate, pea crystals, bgs..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Sodium, hyposulphite crystals in bbls. 80c. higher.
NF (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, bots., dms.....lb. 2.69 - —
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works lb. .21½- —
60% dms., cbys., works lb. .26½- —
tech., 50%, dms., cbys., works, lb. .16½- —
Laurylsulphate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .25 - —
Metaborate octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.78.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.124.50 -129.50
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works, ton.199.50 - —
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate in bbls., $24.50 per ton higher.
Metal, tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
bricks, dms., works.....lb. .17 - .19
Metanilate, bbls. frt. alld.....lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l. works.....100 lbs. 6.10 - —
dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.95 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 6.45 - —
pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs. works 100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.90
bbls., c.l., works...100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Molybdate, annyd., bbls., works, lb .75 - .85

Sodium monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. 70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dms., bgs., c.l., works..ton.46.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.45.00 - —
Imp., 100-lb. bgs. c.l., Atl Gulf, Pac. whse..ton.53.50 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis..ton.50.50 - —
Nitrite, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08¾- —
USP gran. dms.....lb. .17 - —
Orthocresate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.60 - —
hydrated, flake bbls. c.l. works, 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works.....lb. .10½- —
Para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more..lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.65 - 4.00
Para-aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. adjusted..lb. 5.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis..lb. 5.30 - 5.75
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .23½- .25½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24½- .28½
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .23 - .25
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24 - .28
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .22 - .24
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .23 - .27
Truckloads of pentachlorophenate of 20,000 lbs min available at ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.

Sodium perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20¾- .21¼
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21½- .23
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms. lb. .44 - —
powd., dms.....lb. .47 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, anhydr., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.15 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.65 - —
USP, dried, powd., bgs., dms. works lb. .19 - .20½
monobasic, annyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.05 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.45 - —
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.15 - 5.30
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 4.55 - 8.20
Sodium phosphates in nbls., 40c. higher than bgs
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., 10-ton lots, lb. .13½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .14 - —
Pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs.10.00 -10.75
ferric, dms. 1,500 lbs., works, lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works....lb. .42 - —
tetrabasic, anhy., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.40 - 7.50
l.c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.80 - 7.90
Salicylate, USP, dms.....lb. .63 - —

Sodium sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1....100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.25
zone 2.....100 lbs. 4.11 - 4.51
zone 3.....100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.70
zone 4.....100 lbs. 5.11 - 5.50
Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb. E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Sesquisilicate, anhy., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l. works.....100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Silicate, liquid, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.85
tanks, works.....ton.19.00 - —
52°, turbid., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
tanks, works.....ton.37.00 - —
solid, bgs., works.....ton.55.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .054 - .0701
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .577 - .631
Stearate, tech., dms., works....lb. .43 - .44
USP, dms., works.....lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, NF VII, dried, gran., dms..lb. .22½- —
100 lbs. 2.00 - —
tech. anhyd. bgs. c.l. works, l.c.l., works 100 lbs 2.35 - 2.60
cryst (see Glauber's salt)
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .19 - .19½
gran., bbls.....lb. .19 - .19½
Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l. same basis..100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.90
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E. frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l. same basis..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Sulphite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.73 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.33 - 5.58
regular, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.20 - 6.45
powder, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls.....lb. No prices.
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., works, c.l lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
liquid, 36-40%, basis 100%, tanks, works ton.100.00 - —
Tetrasulphide, liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¾- —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 .65
tech, dms works lb. .30 —
Thiosulphate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12¼- —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works.....lb. .10½- —
5 tons, works.....lb. .10¾- —
1 ton or less, works.....lb. .11 - —
Trichloroacetate, 90%, 100 lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50 lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10 lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —
Prices West of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.
Tripolyphosphate, bgs. c.l. works, frt. equald.....100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.00
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 8.15 - 8.40
Tungstate, tech. kgs., dlvd. East lb. 3.15 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt equald lb .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose. See CMC.
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, c.l., dms., dlvd. lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - —
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha name)
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate fiber dms., 1,000 lbs or more works lb. .28 - —
less than 1,000 lbs. same basis.
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, tanks, works gal. .31 - .34
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .34
petroleum, 100°F., tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Bayonne gal. .35 - —
150°F. flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs. works lb. .34 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .39 - .41
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 —
ton lots to 5 tons, works, lb. .32 - .33
powd. dms ton lots to 5 tons, works lb. .38 - .39
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
ton lots, works.....lb. .25¼- —
less ton lots, works.....lb. .26 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .23½- —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .17 - —
less ton lots, works lb. .17½- —
tanks, works lb. 15½- —
Soybean meal, 41% bulk, Decatur ton.74.00 - —
protein chemically isolated, 40,000 lbs., dlvd lb. .24 - —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24¼- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .24½- .28
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .0600- —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0615- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .0630- —
Sparteine sulphate, cns oz. .85 1.25
Spearmint leaves, bls.....lb. .60 .65
Spikenard root, bls.....lb. .32 - .45
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works lb. 01¾ —
powd. super, bgs. c.l., works, lb. .05½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .05¾- —
Squaw vine leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - 40
Squill, red fortified, powd., bbls, boxes lb 1.60 —
White, bls.....lb. .10 - .12
powd bbls, bxs lb 16 18
St. Ignatius beans, bgs lb No stocks
St. John's bread, edible, bls.....lb. .10 - .13
Stainless steel flake, dry, dms., works lb 1.50 —
paste, dms., works.....lb 1.25 —

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Here is a lubricant, plasticizer, non-volatile solvent that is compatible with a wide number of organic materials used in the protective coating, plastics, textile, paper, ink, lubricating, cosmetic, ceramic and metal industries.

WITCO Butyl Stearate has the ability to lubricate a surface by gradual exudation or "sweating out" and leaves an invisible film. In the metal industries it finds wide use in stripping compositions since it prevents corrosion, is non-staining, non-evaporating and naturally oily.

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Copper Naphthenate
Driers
- Naphthenic Acid Driers
  - Lead-Cobalt-Calcium
  - Manganese-Zinc-Iron
- Octoic Acid Driers
  - Lead-Cobalt-Manganese
- Witall (Tall Oil) Driers
  - Lead-Cobalt-Manganese

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Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride stannous)
Star root (see Helonias root)
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).

Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y.	100 lbs.	6.80	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.95	—
powd., paper bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.92	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.07	—
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.			
Potato, Idaho, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.05¾	—
Maine, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06	—
l.c.l., spot	lb.	.08	.08¼
Rice, bgs	lb.	.18	.22
Wheat, bgs.	lb.	.0660	.0710
Stavesacre seed, bgs	lb.	.60	61
Stearin oleo (see Oleostearin).			
Stillingia root, bls	lb.	.30	.35
Stoneroot, bls	lb.	.07½	.08
Storax USP cs	lb	1.50	1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs	lb.	.17	.20
Streptomycin, hydrochloride and sulphate, bulk, 50 kilos or more	gram.	.324	—
unlabeled, 1-gram, vials, 1 to 500,000 vials	vial.	.384	—
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials	vial.	1.768	—
Strontium bromide, NF, cns dms.	lb.	.77	—
Carbonate, 92%, dms	lb.	.20½	.24½
Chloride, tech., bbls	lb.	.22	.24
Chromate, bbls., works	lb.	.46	—
Iodide jars, 25 lbs	lb.	3.37	—
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.1025	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.1145	—
Oxalate obs., works	lb	.42	.44
Salicylate, NF, dms	lb.	1.65	—
Sulphate, air-floated, 90% 325 mesh bgs., works	ton.	56.70	-66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide phosphorescent dms., works	lb.	2.80	2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots	oz.	32.50	-39.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs.,	lb.	3.00	3.25
Strychnine, NF, powd., cans., 100 ozs.	oz.	1.25	—
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs.	oz.	1.14	—
Sulphate, USP, powd., cans, 100 ozs.	oz.	1.00	—
Styrene monomer, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.21¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.22¼	—
tanks, works	lb.	.20	—
Styrolyl acetate, bots.	lb.	2.50	3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls.	l.c.l., works	lb.	.65	—
tech. bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.60	—
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring)				
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar)				
Sulphabenzamide, dms	lb.	4.25	4.60
Sulphabenzamide sodium, dms.	lb.	4.25	4.60
Sulphadiazin, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms.	lb.	11.25	-11.75
microcrystals, 99%, not over 10 microns, dms.	lb.	10.60	-11.10
powder	lb.	10.25	-10.75
Sulphadiazin-sodium, USP, granules, free flowing, dms.	lb.	12.25	-12.75
powder	lb.	11.25	-11.75
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms,	lb.	4.50	5.00
Sulphamerazin, USP, micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms.	lb.	10.65	-11.15
powder, dms.	lb.	10.25	-10.75
Sulphamerazin-sodium, USP, dms.,	lb.	11.25	-11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals, dms	lb.	8.90	9.40
powder, dms	lb.	8.50	9.00
Sulphanilamide USP, crystals, free flowing, dms	lb.	1.40	1.60
microcrystals, dms	lb.	1.70	1.90
powder, dms.	lb.	1.30	1.50
Sulphanitramidoquinoxaline veterinary, dms	lb.	8.00	8.25
Sulphapyridin NF powd bots, tins,	lb.	7.00	7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium powd., bots., dms	lb.	7.50	8.00
Sulphathiazole USP crystals, free flowing, dms	lb.	4.00	4.50
micro crystals 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms	lb.	3.85	4.15
powder, dms	lb.	3.50	3.80
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP dms.,	lb.	3.50	3.80
Sulphur, commercial, flour, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.05	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	2.20	—
lump, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	1.70	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	2.00	—
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract,	long ton.	21.00	-22.00
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, export	long ton.	25.00	-27.50
domestic and Canada	long ton.	22.50	-23.50
refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines.	100 lbs.	3.60	—
bbls	100 lbs	4.75	—
flour, light, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	3.35	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs	4.25	—
lump, bgs., mines	100 lbs	2.90	—
rolls, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	3.35	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	3.80	—
salt block, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	3.10	—
virgin block, bbls., mines	100 lbs	3.05	—
rubbermakers, com'l, regular, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.25	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	2.40	—
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines	100 lbs	2.25	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs	3.40	—
refined, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.85	—
bbls., mines	100 lbs.	2.93	—
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines	100 lbs.	2.45	—
bbls, mines	100 lbs.	3.80	—
10% pine tar, bgs., mines..	100 lbs.	3.65	—
washed, NF, bot	lb.	.11	—
Sulphur dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.03½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.04¼	—
tankcars, same basis	lb.	.03¼	—
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works,	lb.	.09	—
multi unit cars, works	lb.	.0535	—
tanks, works	lb.	.045	—
refrigeration cyls., l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20	.38
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.03½	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.04¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.03¼	—
Sumac leaf, 28% bgs., ex-dock	short ton.	136.00	—
ground, same basis	ton.	135.00	—
Superphosphate run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Balto.	unit-ton.	.81	.82½
Carteret, N. J.	unit-ton.	.82	—
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, East Tampa, Fla.	unit ton.	.87	—
Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D. C. are per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.			
Sweet basil, California, bgs.	lb.	1.10	1.15
imported, bgs	lb.	.90	1.00

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.60	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	1.65	—
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	1.70	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	1.75	—
Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., Calif., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	25.00	-35.00
Vermont, off color, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	14.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	17.50	—
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	25.00	-30.00
l.c.l.	lb.	28.00	-35.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	27.00	—
l.c.l., works	ton.	30.00	-32.00
imp., Canada grd., bgs., c.l. mines	ton.	15.25	-35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, f.o.b. works.	lb.	.14	Nom.
inedible, extra	lb.	.09⅜	—
fancy	lb.	.09⅛	—
special	lb.	.08⅜	—
No. 1	lb.	.07⅛	—
sulphonated, 25%, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.07¾	.08
50%, dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.11¼	.11½
Tamarind, W.I., bbls	lb.	.13	.15
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk	unit-ton.	8.25	—
Chicago	unit-ton.	8.50	—
Tansy leaves, bls	lb.	.25	.30
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs.	lb.	.07¾	.08¼
medium grades, bgs.	lb.	.07	.07½
Java, bgs.	lb.	.06¾	.07¼
Tar acid oil, 15-18% dms., c.l., frt. equald	gal.	.50	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.52	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.40	—
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis.	gal.	.56½	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.58½	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.46½	—
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis.	gal.	.72½	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.74½	—
tanks, same basis	gal.	.62½	—
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).			
Pine (see Pinetar).			
Tarragon herb, bgs	lb.	.45	.50
Leaves, bgs	lb.	.65	.70
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs	lb.	.56	—
dms.	lb.	.57	.58
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs	lb.	.61	.62
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l	lb.	.24½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.25	.25½
NF, cryst., bbls., dms	lb.	.75	—
powd., bbls., dms	lb.	.80	—
Terpineol, alpha (see A). commercial, dms., c.l., South	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l., South	lb.	.14	—
extra, dms.	lb.	.50	.61
prime, dms.	lb.	.43	.55
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.23½	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.25½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.22	—
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms.	lb.	.66	1.10
prime, dms	lb.	.55	.65
Propionate, dms.	lb.	1.75	2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum)			
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms., bots.	gm.	3.00	—
Propionate, USP, 100 gms., bots.,	gm.	2.60	- 3.00
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works	lb	08	08½
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).			
USP, 55-gal. dms., works	lb.	.20½	.21½
smaller dms., works	lb.	23½	25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., works.	lb.	.72	—
Pyrophosphate, 40% cns., dms.,	works lb.	.80	- .88
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.s.,	works lb.	.56½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.57	—
tanks	lb.	.55	—

Stannous Chloride—Tin Tetrachloride

Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).			
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).			
Thallium metal, dlvd	lb	12.50	15.00
sulphate, 99% bots, dlvd	lb	10.50	13.00
Theobromine, 6lb dms	lb	5.75	6.00
Salicylate, 6lb dms	lb	5.17	—
with sodium acetate, USP dms	lb	4.80	—
Sodio-salicylate, 6lb. dms	lb.	4.05	4.10
Theophylline anhyd., or USP 100 lb dms	lb.	5.75	6.00
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, bots.,	100 grams	kilo.	160.00	—
Mononitrate, bots, 100 grams	kilo.	160.00	—
Thiocarbanilide, dms	lb.	.44	.51
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).			
Thiouracil, dms., works	lb.	5.50	- 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.43½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.45½	—
Thorium nitrate, cs., works	lb.	3.60	—
Threonine dextro laevo, bots	100 grams.	100.00	—
Thyme, French, bgs	lb.	.20	.21
Spanish, bls	lb.	.08	.08½
Thymol, 6lb. dms	lb.	3.75	5.52
Iodide, NF, dms	lb.	9.30	9.42
Timbo root (see Cube root)			
Tin chloride, stannous, annyd., dms., works	lb.	.872	.883
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works	lb.	.71½	—
Metal	lb.	1.05	—
Oxide, bbls	lb.	1.05	- 1.06
Sulphate, stannous, bbls	lb.	.98	- 1.00
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works.	lb.	.82	- .83

In one hand ordinary resin . . . shattered by a single hammer blow. In the other hand EPON resin . . . still intact after repeated hammer blows. Quite a significant difference! *It means that varnishes and enamels made with Epon resins RESIST abrasion, scratching and chipping.*

The secret of this ability lies in the chemical structure of the Epon resin molecule . . . an entirely new class of condensation polymer. Its reactive groups are evenly spaced along the chain so that the curing agents which cross-link the resin and make it thermosetting are also uniformly separated . . . this accounts for the flexibility of the cured resin.

Moreover, the polar nature of the Epon molecule contributes outstanding adhesion . . . so tenacious that an unprimed zinc die casting can be finished with a single coat of an Epon resin enamel.

As a *plus* quality, Epon resins have fine resistance to detergents, caustics, many acids and stain-producing agents.

Although the demand for Epon resins is ahead of present production, increased capacity is on the way. Now is the time to develop your formulations based on these new resins. Experimental quantities may be obtained for evaluation.

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Shell Oil Company of Canada, Limited
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Titanium Dioxide—Vitamin A, Synthetic

Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - .21½
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - .23½
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - .21½
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - .22½
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - .21½
t.c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - .23½
metallurgical, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼ - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .04½ - .05¼
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼ - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .04½ - .05½
rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 - .23½
t.c.l., dlvd E lb. .24 - .24½
Hydride. cns. works lb. 1.00 - 8.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - .08½
Titanium dioxide and pigment in obls. 4c higher; Pac coast c.l. dlvd., t.c.l., ex whse. ½c higher

Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .45½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .48½ - .56½
tankcars, works lb. .44½ - —
Tolidin base distilled kgs. lb 1.30 —
Tolu balsam, cns., dms. lb. 6.10 - 6.75
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol coaltar industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .32 - —
Birmingham dist. gal. .30 - —
Chicago dist. gal. .32 - —
Cleveland dist. gal. .32¼ - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .30 - —
Lackawanna, N Y. gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo. gal. .32 - —

Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .33½ - —
Pittsburgh dist. gal. .30 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md. gal. .32 - —
Syracuse, N Y. gal. .30½ - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .33½ - —
Wyandotte, Mich. gal. .33 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .30½ - —
Petroleum, industrial, 2°, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y. gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich. gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .33 - —
Tolylene di-isocyanate, dms., works.
Tonga 50% bark and vine obls. lb .90 - .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cs. lb 1.75 - 1.90
Brazilian, cs. lb. 1.00 - 1.15
lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns. oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
truckloads, works lb. .23 - —
ton to truckloads, works lb. .26 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. .29 - —
Triacetin, dms., dlvd lb. .51¼ - .52½
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .56 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .53½ - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .40½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .41½ - —
tanks lb. .39 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .63½ - —
l.c.l., same basis frt. alld lb. .64½ - —
smaller containers lb. .68½ - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, frt., alld, E of Miss lb. .71¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .72¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .70 - —

Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
Prices in the West, 1¼c. higher.
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works lb. .11½ - —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
dlvd. E lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .11½ - —
dlvd. E lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .10 - —
dlvd. E lb. .11 - —
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret., chys., works, frt adjusted Un. 2.10 - 2.15
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .37½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - .38½
tanks, dlvd lb. .35 - .35½
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .37½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - .38½
tanks, dlvd lb. .35 - .35½
Triethanolamine dms. c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½ - —
Triethylamine dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41¼ - —
Triethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .38½ - —
tanks lb. .36 - —
Phosphate, dms., works, c.l. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .23¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½ - —

Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .47½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .48 - —
tanks lb. .46 - —
Trimethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis, lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½ - —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .36½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39½ - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .36 - —
Triphenylguanidine obls. works lb. .90 - —
Tripoli, air floated, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .0175 - —
double grd. bgs., c.l. works lb. .016 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .015 - —
Tripropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .26½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24½ - —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see sodium fluoroacetate tribasic).
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:80 dms., works lb. 5.00 - —
Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib. cns. works kilo. 207.00 - 242.00
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal powd. 99.9%, dms. works lb. 7.75 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs. lb. .25 - .25½
Haitian, bgs. lb. .09 - .09½
Jamaica, bgs. lb. .08¾ - .09
Madras, bgs. lb. .14 - .14½
Turpentine, gum (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market).
Wood, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works, South gal. .59 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
t.c.l., whse. N.Y.C. gal. .70 - —
steam-dist., dms., extra, ret., c.l., works gal. .80 - —
t.c.l., ex whse., NYC. gal. .98 - —
tanks, works gal. .70 - —
Tyrothricin, bots. gram 1.00 - 1.10

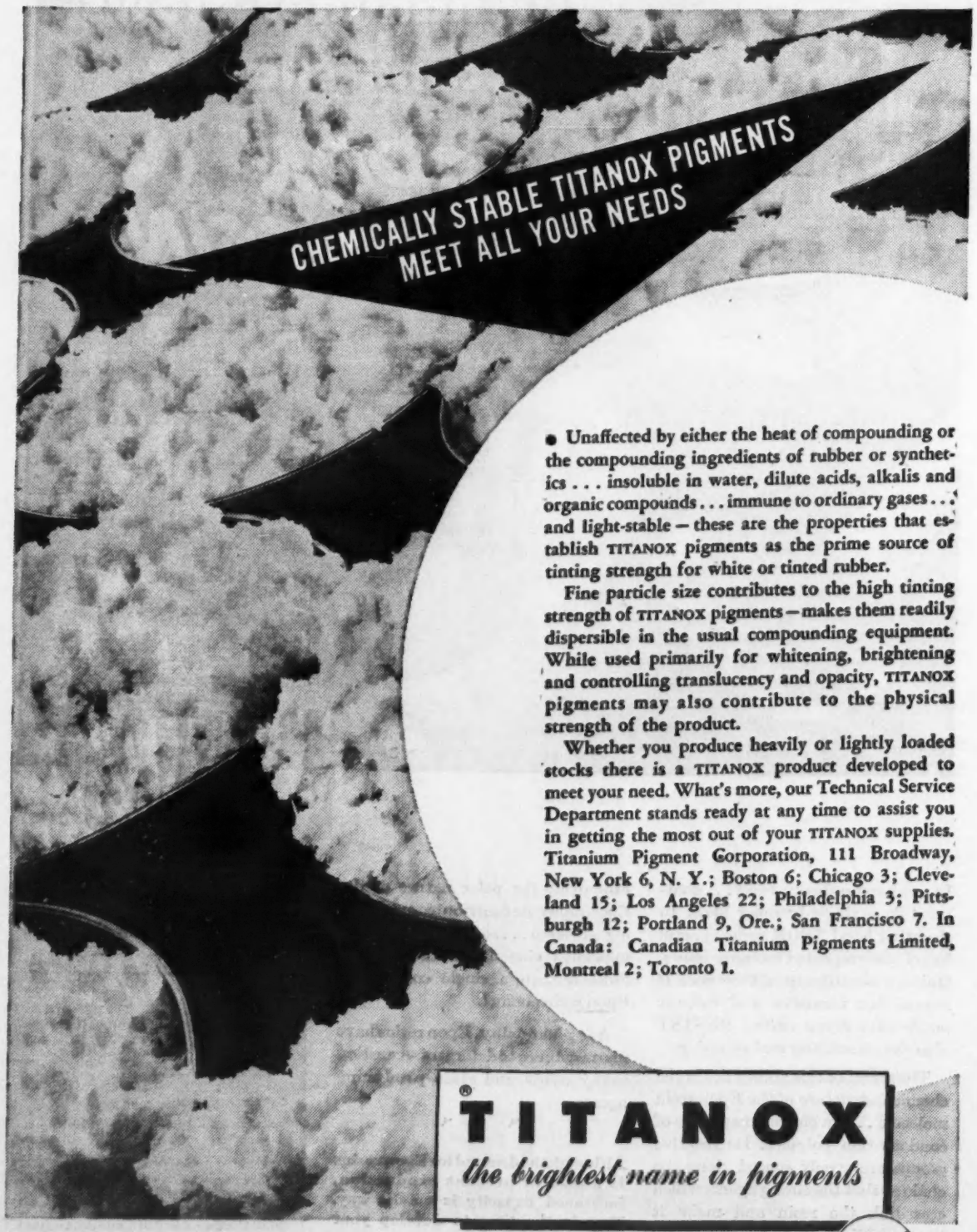
U

Urethane, USP, dms. lb. 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs. lb 2.35 - —
yellow, kgs. lb 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .05½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
44% N, bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex. and east ton. 142.00 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. ton. 146.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars Belle, W Va ton. 120.00 - —
C and D grades, tankcars, same basis ton. 118.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis. ton. 147.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls. lb. .08 - .10

V

Valerian root, Belgain, NF, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms. works lb. 21.00 - 27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton. 86.00 - —
Cups, 28-30%, tannin bgs., ex dock ton. 64.00 - —
Extract powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09½ - .09¾
Vanadium pentoxide CP bgs. cns. contract works lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - —
spot, dms., work lb. 1.33 - 1.43
Vanilla, beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 4.75 - 5.00
whole, tins lb. 5.35 - 6.00
Tahiti, cs. lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs lb. 5.50 - 6.50
smaller lots lb. 5.55 - 6.65
ex guaiacol, tins, 25 lbs. lb. 3.25 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.30 - 3.40
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .19½ - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Butylether, normal, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Ether (see Ether, divinyl).
Ethylether, tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Isobutylether tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks works lb. .27 - —
Methylether, cyls., works lb. .30 - —
tanks works lb. .27 - —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works lb. 1.65 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots. lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in natural vegetable oil, 400,000 or 1,000,000 D units per gm. bots., lots of 100 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
Vitamin A, natural, acetate, 200,000 to 400,000 A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 500 million units or more 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
lots of less than 500 million units 1,000,000 units .21 - —
over 400,000 A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 500 million units or more. 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
lots of less than 500 million units. 1,000,000 units. .22 - —
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.
A, synthetic, acetate, crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .20 - —
liquid, in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm 1,000,000 units. .16 - —

FOR WHITENING OR TINTING RUBBER PRODUCTS



• Unaffected by either the heat of compounding or the compounding ingredients of rubber or synthetics . . . insoluble in water, dilute acids, alkalis and organic compounds . . . immune to ordinary gases . . . and light-stable — these are the properties that establish TITANOX pigments as the prime source of tinting strength for white or tinted rubber.

Fine particle size contributes to the high tinting strength of TITANOX pigments — makes them readily dispersible in the usual compounding equipment. While used primarily for whitening, brightening and controlling translucency and opacity, TITANOX pigments may also contribute to the physical strength of the product.

Whether you produce heavily or lightly loaded stocks there is a TITANOX product developed to meet your need. What's more, our Technical Service Department stands ready at any time to assist you in getting the most out of your TITANOX supplies. Titanium Pigment Corporation, 111 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.; Boston 6; Chicago 3; Cleveland 15; Los Angeles 22; Philadelphia 3; Pittsburgh 12; Portland 9, Ore.; San Francisco 7. In Canada: Canadian Titanium Pigments Limited, Montreal 2; Toronto 1.

® TITANOX
the brightest name in pigments

TITANIUM PIGMENT CORPORATION
Subsidiary of NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

9184

Vitamin A, natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver).
palmitate, liquid, 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. 18 - —
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
B_{12}, gm. or 5 gm. vials.....gram.350.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol and Viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_1 25 gm. bots. .....gram. 4.50 - —
Violet, methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls.....lb. 1.75 1.80
Tree bark, bls .....lb. 75 .90
Warfarin 0.5%, dms. 50 lbs., f.o.b. N Y or Chicago lb 1.95 —
25-49 lbs. same basis lb 2.05 —
5-24 lbs., cns. same basis lb 2.15 —
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock .ton.106.50 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock.ton.103.50 - —
extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .11 - .11½
solid, E. Africa, 61% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra, lb. .11½- —
S. Africa, 62%, tannin, ex dock, duty extra..lb. .11½- —
Wax amorphous (see Wax micro crystalline)
Bayberry, bgs., spot..... lb. .55 Nom.
Bees, bleached, USP, bricks, cs.lb. .80 - .81
slab, bgs .....lb. .79 - .80
crude, African, bgs.....lb. .62 - .64
Brazilian, bgs .....lb. .74 Nom.
Central American, bgs....lb. .67 - .69
refined, yellow, bricks, cs....lb. .71 - .73
slabs, bgs. .....lb. .70 - .72
Candelilla, crude, bgs.....lb. .76 - .78
refined, bgs .....lb. .79 - .80

Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra: 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.

Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.04 - 1.06
North Country, No. 2, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.10 - 1.12
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.05 - 1.06
refined, bgs., ton lots....lb. 1.09 - 1.11
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.21 - 1.23
No. 2 .....lb. 1.19 - 1.21

Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.

Japan, bgs. .....lb. .45 - .50
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM amber ctns., 20,000 lbs. group 3, works lb. .14 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .15 —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. 13½ —
white, ctns. 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. 26 - —
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .16 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb 17 —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs lb. .15½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. 28 - —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, basis .lb. .20½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb 21½ -
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .19 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. 20 —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .33½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. 34½ -
Montan, dom., black, raw, bgs..lb. .25 - .25½
refined, bgs .....lb. .31 - .32
imported, Bohemian, bgs.....lb. .15 - —
German, bgs .....lb. .14 - .15
Ouricury, ref., bgs.....lb. .82 - .84
Paraffin (see P.)
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .30 - .33
cakes, cs.....lb. .31 - .34
Sugar cane, refined, dom., slabs, works lb. .85 - —
imp., bgs., N. Y..... lb. .53 - —
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. .18 - .20
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 5.00 - —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 99.5%, 325 mesh bgs. c.l. works. ton 6.00 - 10.00
smaller lots works ton 8.50 - 15.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.16.00 - 30.00
smaller lots works ton.21.00 - 35.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l.....ton.24.00 - 31.00
l.c.l. whse ton.25.00 - 40.00
Precipitated bgs. c.l. ton.18.00 - 20.00
l.c.l ton.25.00 - 35.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls..lb. .06 - .07
Thin, natural, bls.....lb. .16 - .18
rossed, bls. .....lb. .19 - .22
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Wild yam root, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls.....lb. .20 - .22
Wollastonite, 20 mesh, bgs., f.o.b. works..ton.19.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.20.00 - 27.00
Woodflour (4 mesh bulk c.l. works, East ton.32.00 —
l.c.l. same basis ton.40.00 - —
60 mesh bulk c.l. same basis ton.37.00 —
l.c.l. same basis ton.45.00 —
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis. ton.45.00 - 50.00
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.60.00 - 62.00
Woodflour in bgs extra, returnable
Woolfat, crude (see Degras)
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed American, bgs.....lb. .14 - .16
Levant, bgs .....lb 4.25 - 4.50
Wormwood leaves, bls ..... lb .35 .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root bls ..... lb. .28 .30
Xylene (see Xylol)
Xylenol, cryst., 56°-58°C. m.p., ret. dms. c.l works frt equald. lb. 193 - —
l.c.l. same basis ..... lb. 196 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb .18 - —
Xylenol, 45°-47° C, dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .153 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
fractions, over 7°C., b.p., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis..gal. 1.31 - —
l.c.l. same basis ..... gal. 1.34 - —
tanks, same basis..... gal. 1.20 - —
meta fraction, over 7° C., dms., c.l., same basis..gal. 1.46 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. 1.49 - —
tanks, same basis ..... gal. 1.35 - —
Xylidins, mixed dms ..... lb. .39 - .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works—
Bethlehem, Pa ..... gal. .33 - —
Birmingham district gal. .30¼- —
Chicago district..... gal. .33½- —
Cleveland district..... gal. .33 - —
Geneva, Utah ..... gal. .25 - —
Hamilton, Ohio ..... gal. .32 - —
Johnstown Pa ..... gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y..... gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex ..... gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio ..... gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo..... gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia, Pa ..... gal. .33 - —
Pittsburgh district... gal. .30 - .33
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .33 - —
Syracuse, N Y gal. .30½- —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .33 - —
Petroleum, industr., tanks, Youngstown, Ohio..gal. .30½- —
Youngtown Ohio . gal. .30½- —
Albany, N. Y..... gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J ..... gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex..... gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill..... gal. .33 - —
Xylol, petroleum, industrial, Detroit, Mich..gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia Pa.....gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I.....gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill.....gal. .33 - —

Y

Yara yara, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms..lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms .lb. .52 - —
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms..lb. .56 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms .lb. .60 - —
Yellow barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul..lb. .35 - —

Barium chromate yellow price differentia in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.

Benzidin, AAA, bbls., dlvd.....lb. 1.91 - —
AAOT, bbls.....lb. 2.06 - 2.15
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.. lb. 3.20 - —
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies..lb. 1.32 - —

Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco ex whse l.c. per lb higher

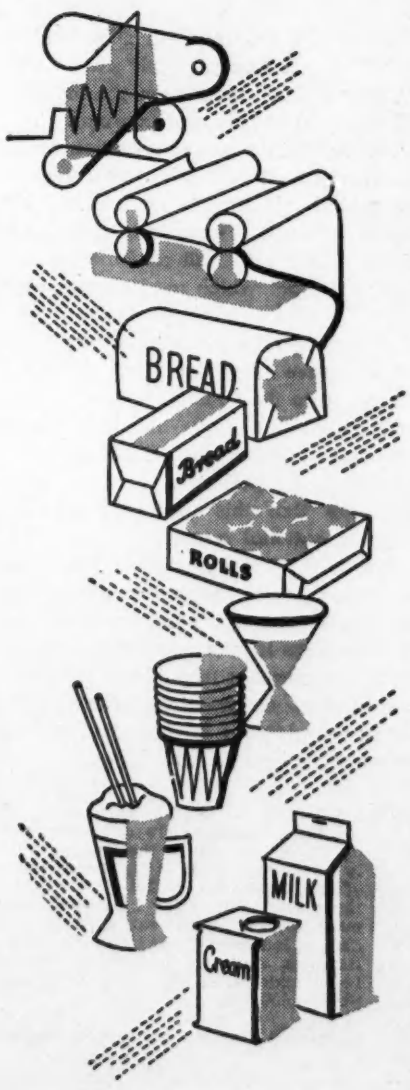
Yellow, chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island..lb. .32 - —

Mvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport) 1¼c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago

Hansa, 10 G, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. 2.05 - 2.15
G, pigments, bbls.....lb. 1.91 - 2.05
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works lb 0141 0250
l.c.l. works lb 0166 0275
French type, bgs., c.l.....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l. lb 04¾ —
Peruvian type bgs. c.l. lb 0185 0210
synth, bgs, c.l. works . lb 09½- —
l.c.l. works . lb 06¾ —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 4.15 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 4.17 —
Ochre, American golden, bgs., works lb 01¼ 02¾
Zinc, (chromate) bbls. dlvd.....lb. .27 - —
basic, dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
Yellow dock root, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)
Yerba santa leaves, bls lb. 28 .30
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls oz. 4.75 5.25

—Continued on page 62

Vitamin A, Natural, Concentrates—Yohimbine Hydrochloride



WARCO* WAX 150

For use in food packaging and allied applications, *odorless, tasteless* Warco Wax 150 is unexcelled. Research-developed by wax specialists and produced in a most modern refinery, this product offers formulators definite competitive advantages.

For expert help on formulations, for samples, for technical data, get in touch with Warwick today.

TECHNICAL CHECK LIST:

MELTING POINT ASTM D127-39	PENETRATION 100g/77°/ 5 sec.	COLOR	ACID NUMBER	SAPONIFICATION VALUE	TYPE
145-150	25-30	BROWN YELLOW	0.0	0.0	MICRO-CRYSTALLINE PLASTIC

Produced by COOPERATIVE REFINERY ASSOCIATION, Coffeyville, Kansas

Exclusive Distributors:

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Pity The Poor Traveler

According to reports in the daily press, austerity's ascetic shadow has appeared on the business horizon and while it's not bigger than one senator's tongue at this writing, legislative application of the senator's ideas could add weird complications to the present not uncomplicated problems of business doing.

Seems the senator thinks that business entertaining entails too much liquid refreshment, and that its deduction as a sales expense before corporate taxes is losing a lot of revenue the government might well have. Too much high living being done at public expense, claims the senator, recommending a deductible travel and entertainment allowance of but twelve dollars per day.

Somewhere afar off sounds the arid ruffle of prohibition drums. Dusty but unbowed, the blue-nosed heads are turning toward a brighter day. No matter that the unlamented "noble experiment" resulted in the same wide-spread corruption of judiciary and constabulary presently effected by our somewhat unenforceable laws against certain forms of gambling. No matter that, due to dietary dogmas of the medical profession, the best you can buy many business men of standing and influence is a bowl of crackers and milk. No matter that at current rates the senator's recommended allowance would limit a travelling man's living to tourist camps, one-armed lunches and motor buses. Purity must prevail at a profit to the government, say the forces of good.

Implementation of the senator's thinking may raise paradoxical problems of enforcement. Quite a few fellows like a drink before lunch and it's entirely legal in most states. Most men eschew desserts as too contributory to the inflationary tendencies that afflict the sedentary. Still it would be all right to buy and deduct the cost of a frozen eclair while the lesser cost of a martini would be quite out of bounds.

The great American game of policing the minor vices while we let the majors cost us millions will never lose popularity. In a practical sense, the senator might be better advised to leave the regulation of undue selling expense to the executive heads of American businesses if only on the ancient theory, "Satan alone can rebuke sin—the good don't know enough."

Science Foundation Setback

One of the most curious and disturbing manifestations of the Washington scene is the current congressional attitude toward the National Science Foundation. Plans for such an agency were formulated in 1949 and a bill for its creation was introduced in Congress early in 1950. Hearings were held at which eminent scientists, representing government, education, medicine and industry, presented reams of testimony on the need for such a body. They pointed to the critical shortage of scientific manpower and deplored the absence of a definite program of fundamental research.

Congress seemed impressed and favorably inclined, for it passed the bill creating the foundation and granted it not more than $500,000 for organizational and administrative expenses in the first year, with a ceiling of $15,000,000 annually after that. The bill was signed into law, foundation officers were appointed and a long-term program of fellowships in pure and applied science was mapped out.

For its work this year, the foundation submitted a budget of $14,000,000, which was promptly cut by the house to $300,000, only $75,000 more than the foundation's officers had spent in setting up its plans. The house gave as its reason that no real contribution could be made to the advancement of fundamental knowledge during the period of uncertainty caused by strained international relations. The fallacy of such an argument is obvious. Ae we to halt all fundamental research during a "cold war" which may continue for years and years?

The foundation officers are in part responsible for the house pruning. They have been somewhat inactive. They have done little more than restate the principles found in the bill that created the body. This may be excused on the basis that they wanted to feel their way and let policies evolve with experience.

All apparently agree that this country needs an agency to formulate a national scientific policy. The sum of $300,000 is so pathetically inadequate that the foundation will be able to accomplish nothing this year unless the senate, in its greater wisdom, restores the original $14,000,000. Before it is too late, the foundation directors and scientific bodies throughout the country must act to overcome congressional and public apathy by vigorously explaining how dependent we are on theoretical scientists for new knowledge.

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

lic and private power agencies serving the northwest.

But one aspect of the situation that needs a clear explanation is that if there is such a power shortage in that area, why was the newcomer given a certificate of necessity granting tax benefits and a defense loan for a new facility to be constructed in that area.

Another Defense Act Publication

The government announces the issuance of another new document to keep industry informed on what's going on in the defense program. The "Defense Production Record," which NPA puts out weekly and does no more than duplicate the work of the trade journals, hasn't filled the bill, apparently, because a new publication called "Abstracts of Defense Regulations" can now be got from the superintendent of documents for $6 a year.

This publication, it seems likely, will serve a very useful purpose. It will contain in abstract all orders, regulations, delegations of authority, and forms issued by all agencies of the government under the defense production act, together with pertinent information as to responsible units to which inquiries should be directed. All the information is as of the end of the month for which "Abstracts" is issued. Basic orders and their amendments are listed in the publication.

Thus, any individual desiring to know about any particular government actions which may affect him under the defense production act can get this information quickly in summary form. Its purpose is to provide the public with a quick check list in locating orders having to do with the mobilization program. That, too, was the stated purpose of the "Defense Production Record" which is costing the government a sizable chunk of money to put out, and now it appears there will be two government publications in the same field.

Public and Private Debts Rising

It won't be surprisinbg to many readers that they closed their books on 1950 in debt, but the chances are that few peple know just how much in debt they were. According to the experts of the Office of Business Economics the total amount owed at the end of last year was the astronomical figure of $484,000,000,000—and it is still rising.

This was the net total of all public and private debts and was some $38,000,000,000 greater than at the end of 1949 and about $45,000,000,000 greater than 1848. The break-down of the total was $239,100,000,000 in public debts, which includes $218,700,000,000 of federal government debts and $20,400,000,000 of state and local government obligations; and $244,900,000,000 in private debts.

The big change from 1949 to 1950 was in the net private debt, rather than in the public debt as most taxpayers have been led to believe by the increases in their tax bills. The private debts alone went up $36,000,000,000 in the year, due chiefly to an expansion in the corporate debt of $20,000,000,000. A lot of this debt was the result of financing by corporations to meet federal income tax liabilities. The debt of individuals and unincorporated enterprises changed mostly in the nonfarm mortgage field which went up $10,000,000,000.

Controls Stay on Imported Botanics

It has been rumored around that now that the Office of Price Stabilization has removed a great number of domestic botanical drugs from price control, the next step will be to remove the imported botanicals from price control also. Such rumors, however, are without foundation of fact. OPS was asked about this recently and the advice was given that there is nothing in the cards for the immediate future to indicate that the imported products will be removed from controls. About the only controls exercised over imported products are on the margins of the importers and OPS would be very reluctant to give up these.

Nitrogen Determinations Simplified

Nitrogen determinations have been one of the great time consumers for investigators of soils and crops. The incessant cooking of samples in row on row of bubbling, long-necked, round-bottomed flasks has not only taken much time, but, as a result, much money.

Now Dr. Lewis W. Erdman, soil bacteriologist of USDA, and his assistant, Ura Mae Means, have dug out facts that make possible considerable economizing. Instead of 100 to 200 or more determinations for a single experiment, from six to twelve will do.

In a recent report these scientific workers give results of a statistical study of nitrogen determinations on 398 samples of leguminous plants. They found that the total yield of legumes grown in sand cultures is closely correlated with the quantity of nitrogen fixed with different strains of legume bacteria. By substituting the dry weight in a "regression equation" worked out for each kind of legume, it is possible to predict with great accuracy the quantity of nitrogen that will be found in the samples. With this dependable equation, they say, the use of the long-necked flask can be reduced materially.

Potable Water for Troops

The ever-pressing problem of adequate supplies of potable water for combat troops has largely been licked by the army engineer corps which announces the development of equipment that will give water equal in purity to any furnished by municipal systems in the United States.

The army says that the new equipment is far superior to water purification units used during World War II, because it is more effective in removing the organism that is the cause of amoebic dysentery, a potent crippler of combat effectiveness. The equipment is completely mobile, being carried on a two-and-a-half-ton truck, and four units can supply a division with all the pure water it requires. The equipment is now in use in Korea.

It is explained that water is pumped from fresh water sources into a 3,000-gallon settling tank. Soda ash and alum are added to induce coagulation and settlement of organic matter. Chlorine is added as a disinfectant. Activated carbon can control odor and taste. The water is then pumped from the settling tank through a diatomite filter which takes out the remaining organic matter. The filter medium is a marine silicate deposit. The equipment can purify an average of thirty-five gallons of water per minute.

Health Insurance Data

That the nation is becoming more and more conscious of the need for hospitalization insurance, appears to be indicated by figures just compiled and released by the insurance department of the United States Chamber of Commerce. More than 17,000,000 persons were insured for hospital expenses under individual policies of private insurance companies at the end of 1950, the survey showed, which was an increase of almost 3,000,000 or 20 percent over the preceding year.

It was emphasized that these figures include only persons insured individually by private insurance companies, and not those protected through Blue Cross and Blue Shield plans, mutual benefit associations, salary continuous plans, union method plans and other methods of coverage. Millions more undoubtedly are covered by these plans.

It was brought out in the survey that there were also 2,714,000 persons insured against medical expenses under individual policies of private insurance companies. This was an increase of 15.5 percent over the preceding year. This increase is in spite of the drive for socialized medicine by the administration, with the government sharing the expense of medical services.

Malaria More Prevalent

Health agencies are being urged by the federal government to be on guard against any serious outbreak of malaria in this country. While it isn't feared that there might be any resurgence of the malaria epidemics of twenty-five or thirty years ago, the danger exists of serious outbreaks that must be watched closely.

The danger arises from the military personnel returning from Korea. Over 800 cases of malaria have been found among these men in recent weeks and, as the Public Health Service points out, every person harboring the malaria organism in his blood stream is a carrier who can, through the mosquito, spread malaria to other persons.

One bad feature about the Korean type malaria—a temperate zone variety of *Plasmodium vivax* — is its characteristically long latent period during which delayed primary attack may occur from 250 to 300 days after the infection, particularly if the individual was on suppressive therapy at the time of infection.

State health agencies are being asked to include malaria cases in their weekly reports to the USPHS so that Washington can keep a check on developments.

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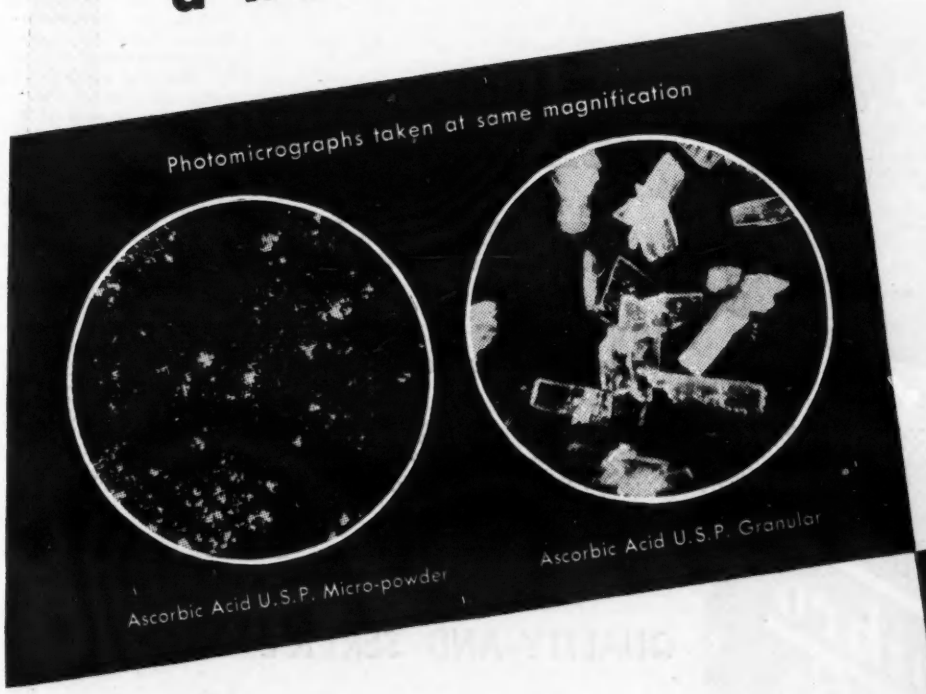

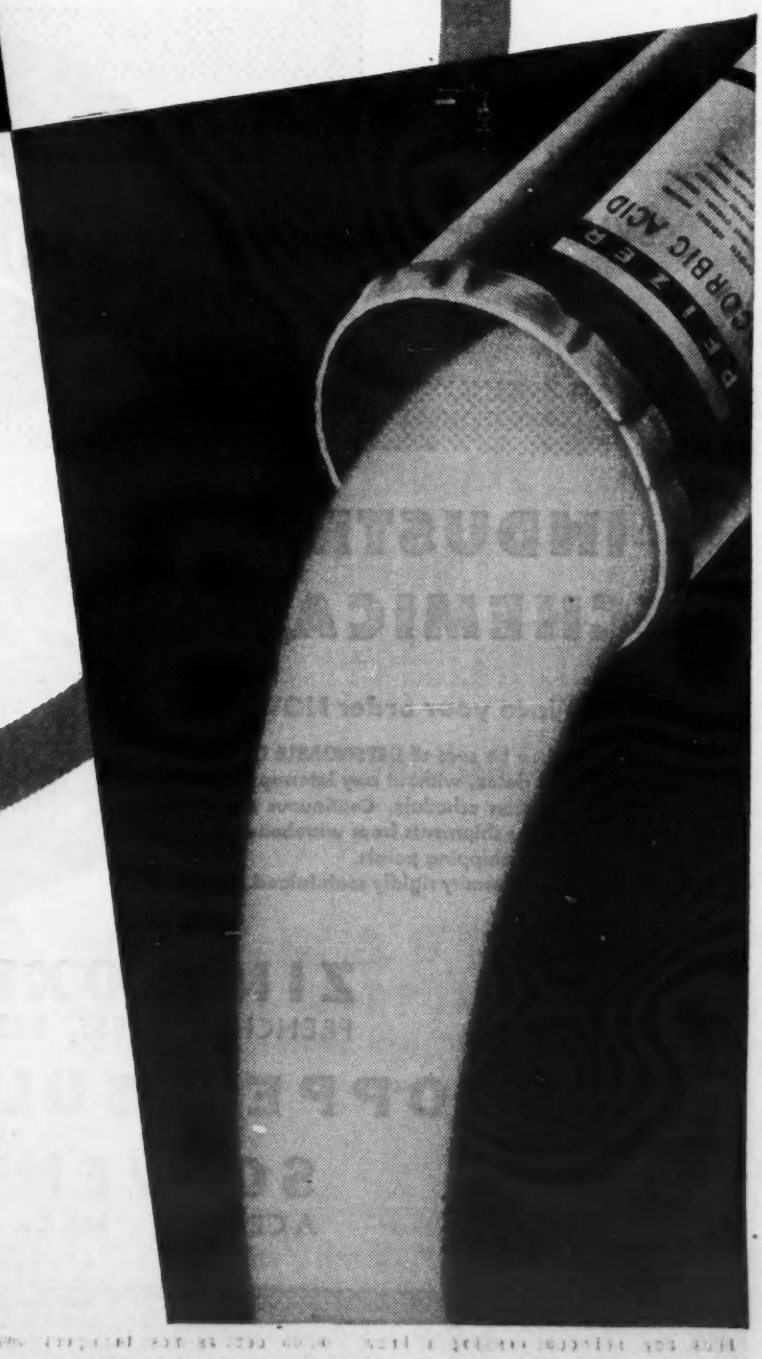

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Heavy Chemicals

Quicksilver prices were again advanced last week under limited buying and more limited offerings. The market has developed into a sensitive affair, and fluctuates easily on slight buying or selling pressure. The other nonferrous metals continued firm and tight with the metallic based chemicals in short supply, the exception being in tin salts where producers' inventories have increased as a result of restricted demand occasioned by government regulations. No nearby easement is in sight for copper sulphate. Production is committed for the balance of this year and into February of next. There is quite a bit of confusion surrounding nickel sulphate shipments with NPA tightening consumer allocations.

Some producers of heavy chemicals expressed the opinion that the buying slump which has featured the market since last May had run its course, others were not as optimistic. All agreed, however, that the relaxation of demand has restored several of the markets to a balanced condition. This is visibly reflected in soda ash, caustic soda and many affiliated chemicals but not in chlorine or sulphuric acid. Prospects for chlorine have improved and it is expected that increased production will be made available shortly after January 1. Indications point to an increased output of anhydrous ammonia also around that time.

Production levels of industrially important inorganic chemicals in the United States were generally higher for July than for June, 1951, and were in most instances higher than those for July, 1950, according to the Bureau of the Census. In comparison with last month's figures, July production was larger for 21 of the 37 chemicals included in the Bureau's monthly survey, while smaller amounts were reported for 14. The July, 1951, totals for thirty-one chemicals were higher than those for July, 1950.

Record production levels were reported in July for chlorine gas, chrome yellow and orange, sodium metaphosphate, sodium acid pyrophosphate and carbon dioxide, liquid and gas. Other inorganic chemicals, for which gains over the preceding month's output were reported, were synthetic anhydrous ammonia, ammonium nitrate, ammonium sulphate, calcium carbide, muriatic acid, hydrofluoric acid, molybdate chrome orange, nitric acid, phosphoric acid, monosodium phosphate, sulphurc acid and zinc yellow.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 99.0 percent for the week ending September 22, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 99.9R in the preceding week and 100.3 for the corresponding week in 1950.

Production figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Ammonia Anhydrous—Demand at present exceeds the supply, but this condition is expected to be rectified around the turn of the year, when a large plant formerly owned by the government will be operated by a prominent chemical producer. July production amounted to 146,592 tons, compared with 132,158 in June and 125,027 tons in July last year.

Calcium Carbide—Demand has increased after a temporary relaxation over the Summer months during which time producers were able to build up inventories. At present shipments are running slightly behind schedule, which means the supply situation is relatively tight. July production of commercial is placed at 65,421 tons, against 64,514 in June and 52,388 tons in July, 1950.

Carbon Dioxide—July production established a new high monthly record. The total for liquid and gas was placed at 22,100 tons, against 22,524 in June and 13,647 tons in July, 1950. Output of solid (dry ice) reached 54,252 tons in July, compared with 50,592 in the preceding month and 55,918 tons in July last year.

Chlorine—Supplies continued a serious problem for consumers, with no nearby easement in sight. NPA is considering an order to permit chlorine producers to exchange customers and thus eliminate as much cross hauling as possible, it told the alkali chlorine industry. Revelation of the plan under consideration came during a discussion regarding tankcars and shipping cylinders for chlorine. NPA said the steel shortage would not allow any construction of tankcars between November and next March and the transportation situation would be made additionally difficult because of the forthcoming increase in chlorine production. NPA reported that on the basis of available information, expansion of facilities within the industry will be consummated for the most part by January to provide 600 additional tons of chlorine a day.

Cobalt—Consumption of cobalt in the United States declined for the second consecutive month in July, although it was at a rate higher than in 1950, according to the Bureau of Mines. Consumption of cobalt in July was 798,681 pounds, a decrease of 6 percent from June. Production of cobalt metal in the United State was 4 percent smaller in July than in June, but imports were 48 percent larger. Sales of cobalt metal were 36 percent lower. Stocks held by suppliers in the United States on July 31 were nearly four times those on June 30. Production of cobalt oxide in the United States declined 16 percent from June, imports were unchanged, but sales were up 67 percent. Production of cobalt salts was 35 percent greater in July than in June, but sales declined 21 percent. Output and sales of driers were less by 8 and 6 percent, respectively. Production and shipments (cobalt content) of cobalt concentrates were 80,107 and 77,161 pounds, respectively, in July, compared with 105,409 and 95,310 pounds, respectively, in June.

Cobalt Salts — Production of cobalt acetate in July was placed at 5,423 pounds, compared with 8,125 in June by the Bureau of Mines. Shipments in July were 5,175 pounds and stocks on July 31 were 8,113 pounds. Hydrate output in July was 20,967 pounds, against 3,543 in the preceding month. July shipments amounted to 22,090 pounds and stocks at the close of the month were 7,687 pounds.

Copper Sulphate—No easement in supply conditions could be noted. Inquiry for agricultural use was described as seasonal from all southern consuming areas. Industrial demand continued strong and there was no relaxation in the export inquiry. Producers were not inclined to take on new business this side of February except in emergency cases.

Glauber's Salt — Current requirements have been covered without much difficulty. July production amounted to 18,483 tons, compared with 18,468 in the preceding month and 15,282 tons in July last year.

Potash, Caustic—Relaxation of demand, mostly from the soap trade, has been instrumental in improving the supply position. First hands are in a position to offer prompt shipments at current prices.

Potassium Carbonate — Inquiry from glass plants has remained down and the supply position is described as comfortable. It was stated that the slow demand for television tubes is affecting glass plant operations.

Potassium Chlorate—Offered for October-November shipment at current prices. Passing of weed control season has eased the supply position materially.

Potassium Stannate—Moving as good as can be expected under current tin regulations. This material is used extensively in tinplating and has been found much more efficient in the tin bath than sodium stannate. No scarcity of stocks at present.

Soda Ash—Producers are in a position to cover industrial requirements readily and have made some spot sales. Latest production figures revealed little difference between July and June. Total output of light ash in July was 217,730 tons, compared with 221,633 in June and 81,914 tons in July last year. Production of dense ash in July amounted to 162,026

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Quicksilver, $10 per flask.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Sept. 29, 1950
245.2	245.2	245.2	223.4	233.8

Acids

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Sept. 29, 1950
126.1	126.1	126.1	121.9	122.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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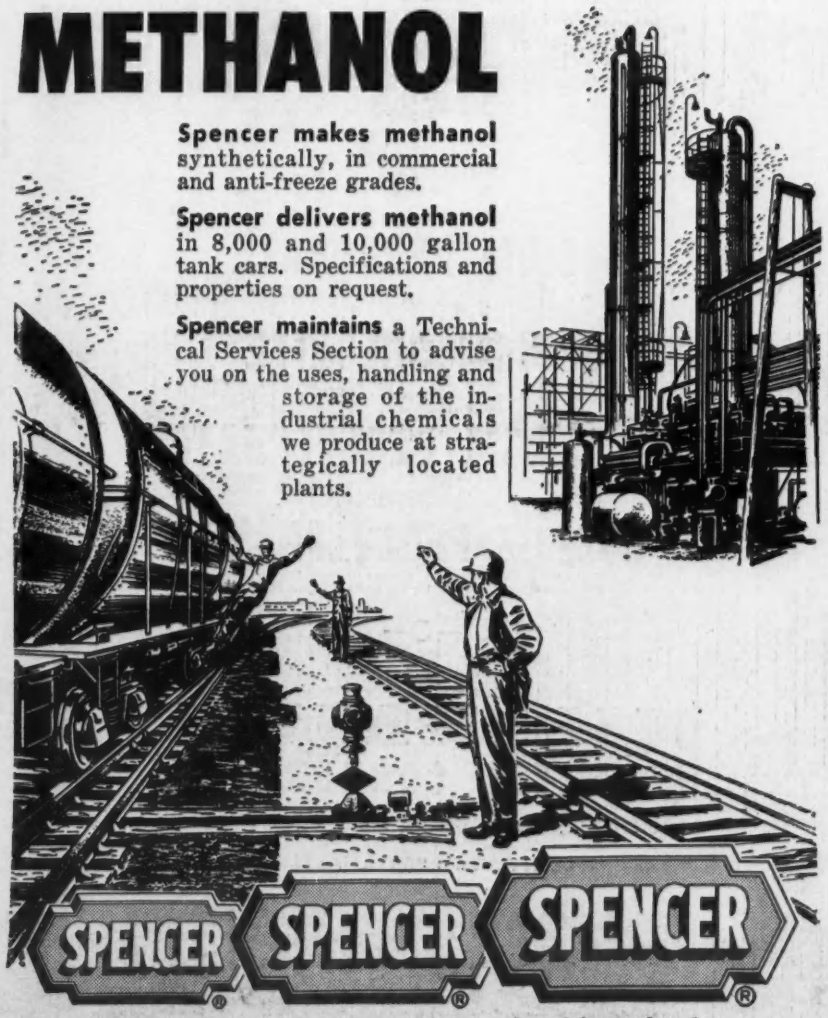

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tons, against 152,242 in June and 74,332 tons in July, 1950. Natural output in July was 29,688 tons, compared with a revised total of 31,154 in the preceding month and 35,932 tons in July a year ago.

Soda, Caustic—Stocks of liquid remained relatively easy and supplies of the dry forms have shown improvement. July production of liquid by the electrolytic process was 202,723 tons including 38,193 tons of solid, compared with 195,434 tons of liquid including 32,394 tons of solid in June and 169,319 tons of liquid containing 29,055 tons of solid in July last year. July production of liquid by the lime-soda process was 53,990 tons including 14,304 tons of solid, against 56,848 tons of liquid containing 14,807 tons of solid in June.

Sodium Bicarbonate — There appeared to be considerably more supply than demand last week. July production totaled 12,227 tons, compared with 14,850 in June and 6,272 tons in July, 1950.

Sodium Phosphate—Overall supply situation has shown moderate easement. Increased production is expected to reach the market some time next month. July production of monobasic was placed at 1,585 tons, compared with 1,389 in the preceding month and 1,107 tons in July last year. July output of dibasic was 14,256 tons, against 15,732 in June and 12,898 tons in July, 1950. Production of tribasic in July amounted to 5,254 tons, compared with 5,881 in June and 6,271 tons in July a year ago.

Sodium Silicate—Stocks maintained a comfortable position with consuming requirements covered promptly. July production of soluble silicate glass, liquid and solid anhydrous totaled 35,730 tons, compared with a revised 41,210 in June and 29,929 tons in July, 1950.

Sodium Sulphate—Byproduct material has continued in liberal supply throughout the past month with demand off particularly from textile mills. Production of anhydrous refined in July amounted to 18,761 tons, compared with 18,400 in the preceding month and 13,572 tons in July last year.

Acids

Formic—Supply position not as tight as a month ago but not readily available to date. Producers are experiencing a lot of difficulty in securing enough carboys and drums to move this acid promptly and there has been a backing up of stocks at some plants.

Hydrofluoric—Market position tight as a result of an increased demand for fluorides and a limit on expanded production occasioned by the shortage in sulphuric acid. July output of anhydrous and technical was placed at 3,644 tons, compared with 3,572 in June and 3,287 tons in July 1950.

Muriatic — Stocks continued readily available for immediate or prompt shipment. July production amounted to 57,111 tons, including 13,187 tons made from salt and acid, 11,128 from chlorine and hydrogen, and 32,796 tons from byproduct and other sources. June production was revised to a total of 57,072 tons and in July last year 51,288 tons was produced.

Nitric—Continued to maintain a satisfactory degree of balance. July production totaled 124,319 tons, compared with 115,398 in the preceding month and 105,831 tons in July 1950.

Oxalic—Relaxation in the overall demand has improved the market's supply position. Production has been held down by the shortage of sulphuric acid. In producing quarters, the supply situation was described as snugly comfortable.

Phosphoric—Some improvement in supply conditions although the availability of stocks has followed an irregular pattern and a sort of day to day problem. With increased production of phosphorus and more in sight for 1952 and 1953, it is expected that stocks will eventually assume a comfortable position.

Sulphuric — Market position remained definitely tight with production regulated by the amount of sulphur obtainable. NPA states that about 1,100,000 long tons of sulphur will be consumed in the United States during the fourth quarter if the present rate of consumption is permitted to continue. In addition, 328,500 tons probably will be exported. Production for the fourth quarter, however, is estimated at 1,338,500 tons, which would leave a deficit of 100,000 tons. This will have to be met either by a reduction in rate of use or by making additional sulphur available from stocks held by producers or consumers. NPA also expects to have its plan for the curtailment of the less essential uses of sulphur in effect as soon as possible, and this will reduce demand.

Nonferrous Metals

Copper—Government has made an agreement with a leading copper producer which will increase copper output for stockpiling by 38,000 tons a year the Defense Materials Procurement Administration stated last week. DMPA has agreed to buy at a base price of 22 cents per pound, up to 112,500 tons of the first 150,000 tons produced by the facilities, providing the corporation cannot sell to other purchasers in the United States at higher prices. The new facilities are expected to begin production in late 1954 or early in 1955.

Lead—Allocation certificates for October shipment were said to have been mailed by NPA and it is expected that producers will start releasing stocks this week. No new action was reported on the bill to suspend import duties on lead until March 31, 1953. American Battery Manufacturers Association gave August shipments of automotive replacement batteries at 2,107,000 units, compared with 1,614,000 in July. Total shipments for eight months were 12,653,000 units, against 12,488,000 for the same time in 1950.

Quicksilver—Priced higher at $220 to $225 per flask. The present scarcity of offerings has made the market sensitive and it appears difficult to purchase mate-

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rial except at advancing prices. It was stated that a sale of 100 flasks was made at $221.

Imports declined 37 percent in the second quarter of 1951 to 8,065 flasks and were 47 and 67 percent, respectively, below quarterly averages for 1950 and 1949, according to the Bureau of Mines. Receipts of metal in April-June, 1951, however, were not small in relation to most earlier periods other than World War II years.

Tin—World mine production of tin during July was estimated at 13,600 tons by the International Tin Study Group compared with 13,700 in June. Both Indonesian and Belgian Congo output was the lowest at 2,287 and 925 tons, respectively, but Malayan and Bolivian output was higher at 4,907 and 2,809 tons. Production figures so far available for August are Malaya 4,923 tons. Indonesia, 2,478 and the Belgian Congo 643.

World production of metal was 12,000 tons in July, against 13,800 in June. Malayan production dropped to 4,463 tons from June's 5,692. United States production also was lower at 2,406 tons. British production was estimated at 1,950 tons and the Netherlands, 1,280. Malayan stocks increased in July to 7,700 tons, but United Kingdom stocks decreased to 4,800 tons.

Zinc—Allocations for the last quarter of 1951 are expected to be announced shortly by the International Materials Conference. It is understood that the plan drawn up by IMC has been about completed. The market position has continued definitely tight, with reports current that some consumers have received allocation authorizations for October and have passed on their requirements to producers.

Trade Briefs

Robert C. Landon, manager of industrial relations of the Rohm & Haas Co., Philadelphia, has been appointed to serve as a member of the appeals and review committee of the Wage Stabilization Board.

Monsanto Chemical Company's John F Queeny plant, St. Louis, Mo., its central research department at Dayton, Ohio, and its Mexico City plant finished first in groups one, two and three, respectively, in the company's annual plant inspection competition.

DuPont Co. Creates New Personnel Planning Division

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has created an organization planning division within its employee relations department to inaugurate a program to insure the availability of personnel to fill future managerial openings.

W. Laird Stabler, who has been manager of the personnel and industrial relations division of the rayon department for six years, has been appointed head of the new division. William R. Creadick, assistant director of the office buildings department, has taken over Mr. Stabler's previous duties in the rayon department.

Mr. Stabler, who has been with the company for twenty-five years, was plant manager of duPont's Seaford, Del., nylon plant from 1941 to 1945 before heading the rayon department's personnel and industrial relations division. For fifteen of his thirty-six years with duPont, Mr. Creadick was with the rayon department and its predecessor companies, rising to become manager of the Buffalo, N. Y., cellophane plant and later the Richmond, Va., cellophane plant.

Solvay Offers Alkalies Data

Solvay Sales Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, is offering a new, completely revised, edition of its technical and engineering service bulletin No. 9, "The Analysis of Alkalies."

The company states that the new edition has been substantially enlarged and now contains seventy-two pages of text, tables, charts and indexes. New additions or revisions include the recalculation of analytical factors to the basis of the 1948 International Atomic Weights, a colorimetric test for iron and copper and a temperature correction table for volumetric solutions. Copies are available without charge on request to Solvay's advertising and sales promotion department, 40 Rector street, New York 6.

Bauer Co. Moves Today

Philipp Bauer Company moves its offices to new and larger quarters today at 605 Fifth avenue, New York 19. The telephone number (JUdson 2-1230) remains unchanged.

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Cyanamid Co. Consolidates Offices; Names Dr. Oldham

American Cyanamid Company, New York, has announced that it has consolidated several office and warehouse locations in Los Angeles, Calif., into a newly-constructed building at 2300 South Eastern avenue. The company has also revealed the appointment of Dr. W. N. Oldham as manager of its Azusa, Calif., plant.

The consolidation move, the fourth of its kind undertaken by the company in other major cities in the United States and Canada, is part of a program designed to improve Cyanamid's sales and distribution services to customers and to lower administrative costs. The new building in Los Angeles contains 44,000 square feet of warehouse space and 20,000 square feet of offices.

Dr. Oldham joined Cyanamid in 1939 as a chemist at the Stamford, Conn., laboratories. He began work at Azusa as chief chemist in 1945, and has been assistant plant manager since last year.

Quartz Deposit Discovery In Utah Revealed by GSA

The first strike of a domestic source of quartz measuring up to stockpile specifications for quartz crystal to be used in the frequency control of radio and other electronic equipment has been announced by the General Services Administration. In order to stimulate the development of the deposits, which are located on the Goshute Indian Reservation in northern Utah, GSA has entered into a contract to purchase the entire output of the mines for the next twelve months. Deliveries will begin immediately.

GSA's contract is with the Barite Corporation of Utah City, Utah, which prospected for and discovered the quartz under an exploration permit from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of Interior.

Monsanto Names Wisely

The appointment of F. Edwin Wisely as design manager in the engineering department of Monsanto Chemical Company's organic chemicals division, in St. Louis, Mo., has been announced by Willis M. Cooper, department director. Mr. Wisely, who has been supervisor of engineering design for the company's John F. Queeny plant, joined Monsanto in 1946 as a design engineer at the Queeny plant.

Manganese Experiments Reported In Bureau of Mines Publication

Successful production of electrolytic manganese with a purity of 99.9 percent from low-grade ore from the Three Kids Mine, Las Vegas Wash, Nev., by use of a chloride electrolyte is described in a progress report released by the Bureau of Mines. The report includes details of the crushing, grinding, roasting processes, the solution purification, and data pertaining to the electrolysis.

A free copy of Report of Investigation 4817, "Semi-Pilot-Plant Investigation on Electrowinning Manganese from Chloride Electrolytes," may be obtained from the Bureau of Mines, publications distribution section, 4800 Forbes street, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

Mineral Exploration Spending Totals Nearly $1,000,000 in Upper Midwest

The search for new reserves of strategic and critical minerals under the Defense Minerals Administration's financial assistance program is gaining momentum in the upper midwest. Mining operators in three states—Wisconsin, Michigan and South Dakota—to date have signed ten government exploration contracts involving $945,035.75, according to Paul Zinner, Bureau of Mines region V regional director.

Chemical Dinner Discussion Slated October 3 in Newark

The northern New Jersey section of the American Chemical Society and the Chemical Engineers of Greater New York will play host to a group of approximately 300 foreign visiting scientists at a dinner to be held October 3 at 6:30 p.m. at the Newark Athletic Club, Newark, N. J. The group, whose visit in this country is being sponsored jointly by the Economic Cooperation Administration and the Ford Foundation, will be afforded an opportunity at the meeting to discuss their impressions and ask questions about the American chemical industry.

John E. McKeen, president of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., will make a keynote address describing the workings of the chemical industry in this country. The meeting will then break up into ten panel discussion sections at which various aspects of the overall theme will be developed through discussion from the floor.

Yale & Towne Issues Handling Data

A twenty-four-page booklet titled "The How Book of Cost Cutting Materials Handling" is now available from the Philadelphia division, Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company, 11,000 Roosevelt boulevard, Philadelphia 15. A revised edition of a previous booklet printed in 1947, the publication is concerned with basic background material covering types of skids, pallets and other industrial handling tools. In addition, it covers a comprehensive plan for evaluating present handling methods through an engineering analysis and includes several charts and summary sheets for making a materials handling analysis.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Light and spotty demand characterized textile and leather chemicals market last week. Consumers continued to limit purchases to actual requirements. While volume of business was restricted, the market remained steady for practically the entire list. Dried soluble blood was higher due to reduced slaughtering of cattle. Quotations for sodium hydrosulphite were readjusted 1 cent per pound lower by some sellers, bringing the price schedule to a uniform level.

Trading in sizing materials was moderate, chiefly for immediate needs. Prices were maintained at current levels for all grades. Corn dextrin and starch moved steadily for actual needs. Potato starch was unchanged and firm. Tapioca flour continued in light request for spot delivery.

Tanners continued to show little interest in replacements of both domestic and foreign tanning materials. Shipments of the latter were firm for cutch, quebracho extract and wattle bark and extract. Domestic materials were steady and in light demand.

Sheep wool stocks held on July 1 totaled 217,000,000 pounds, 24 percent more than April 1, according to the Census Bureau. Most of the increases were in stocks held by dealers, which rose to 58,000,000 pounds, against 23,000,000 pounds, April 1. Manufacturers stocks increased slightly to 159,000,000 pounds. Apparel class domestic stocks amounted to 70,000,000 pounds, July 1, against 35,000,000 pounds April 1, while foreign wool stocks increased only 3 percent. Carpet wool stocks increased 9 percent.

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride—Higher prices were named in one quarter, but other sellers have not as yet raised their schedules. Anhydride was quoted at 13½c. to 14½c. per pound, tankcars, according to seller; drums, carlots, 15c. to 16c. and lesser quantities, 16½c. to 17½c., same basis. Supplies were reported light. Demand was also restricted to prompt delivery.

Bichromates — Firm conditions continued to rule in this market. Supplies were still light, as consumers absorbed the output against former contracts. Export business was restricted owing to high premiums asked for resale material. Production of sodium bichromate and chromate totaled 9,888 short tons in July against 11,011 tons in June and 5,492 tons, July last year, according to the Census Bureau.

Sodium Acetate—Market was firm at the recent advance. Anhydrous was maintained at 12c. per pound, drums, carlots works and at 12¾c. for less quantities. Sodium diacetate also was higher. Technical was quoted at 14c. per pound, barrels, carlots, works and 14¾c. for less. Anhydrous was held at 17c. per pound, drums, carlots and 17¾c., for smaller lots.

Sodium Hydrosulphite — Prices have become uniform as sellers reduced quotations 1c. per pound to meet the lower price of one producer in effect since the first of the year. Carlots were quoted at 24½c. per pound, drums and at 25c. for less carlots. Market continued steady as supplies were limited. Export inquiry was keen, but actual trading was restricted by the scarcity of offerings.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin—Production of albumin, although improved somewhat, was still below normal, due to light cattle slaughtering operations. Producers inventories have been depleted, forcing makers to allocate supplies to consumers for immediate needs. Prices remained firm at 70c. per pound, in 200 pound drums, at up to 80c. for smaller quantities. Soluble dried blood was firmer and held at 18c. to 19½c. per pound, carlots and 19c. to 25c., less carlots. Stocks were scarce due to lack of basic materials. Demand was light.

Corn Dextrin—Trading was restricted to actual requirements. All grades were quotably unchanged and steady, with the firmness of the grain. Gum was quoted at $8.61 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; canary, $8.35; dark, $8.45 and white, $8.19, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds more.

Corn Starch—Consumers continued to operate in a hand-to-mouth manner. Prices

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Dried blood, soluble, 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Mangrove bark, $1 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Sept. 29, 1950
320.4	320.4	316.2	225.1	249.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

were without change and steady. Pearl was held at $6.80 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots and powdered, $6.92, same basis. Less carlots were quoted 15c. per 100 pounds higher. Visible corn supply was increased 229,000 bushels to 29,358,000 bushels for the week ended September 22, compared with 38,301,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, it was reported by the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumen—Fairly active demand was reported for immediate delivery. Prices were maintained at former levels. Edible flake was well held at $2.02 to $2.04 per pound, and powdered at $2.06 to $2.08 per pound, according to quantity. Stocks of technical on spot were light and quoted at $1.07 to $1.09 per pound, as to seller and quantity.

Egg Yolk—Buying interest continued moderate, chiefly for prompt requirements. Market was firm. Stocks on the spot were not liberal and closely held at $1.32 to $1.34 per pound, according to seller and quantity. Tanners egg yolk, low salt content was maintained at 6c. to 6½c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Potato Starch—This market remained unchanged and firm. Producers quoted 6c. per pound, carlots, mills, f.o.b. mills, Maine, and 5¾c., Idaho. Stocks on spot were unchanged at 8c. to 8½c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity.

Tapioca Flour—Consuming demand was light and spotty, chiefly for spot delivery. Interest in replacements from Brazil was reported quiet. Quotations were unchanged. High grade Brazilian was quoted at 7¾c. to 8¼c. per pound, and mediums, 7c. to 7½c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity. Stocks of low grade were scarce here and in Brazil.

Tanning Materials

Stronger hide market, which advanced under improved trading, was reflected in leather prices and prices were lifted several cents by tanners. Trading at the higher levels slackened. Buying interest in sole leather was more active, but business was light and spotty. Tanners lifted prices of sole leather three to five cents per foot due to the higher cost of hides. Calfskins developed a firmer tone, but did not follow hides upward. Some tanners have stepped up operations, but the production was reported still about 50 percent of capacity. Shoe production was estimated at 361,771,000 pairs for the first nine months of 1951 by Tanners Council, 2.9 percent below the same period last year. Civilian shoe production exclusive of military needs, was 7 percent less than last year.

Chestnut Extract—Business was slow. Market was unchanged and steady. Supplies were light, but adequate to meet current requirements. Demand during the first half of 1951 was indicated at 50 percent below the same period last year.

Cutch—Offers for shipment were maintained at 8c. per pound, exdock. Consuming inquiry was spotty.

Mangrove Bark—Buying interest continued slow. South American bark was easy and offered at $57 per ton, exdock. African was quoted nominally at $82 per ton, exdock.

Myrobalans—There was little doing in this material. Offers for shipment were liberal, at unchanged quotations. J1's were quoted at $58 per ton, exdock, and crushed at $77 per ton, same basis.

Quebracho Extract—Consuming inquiry continued inactive. Offers for shipment were available at the recent advance, but business was quiet. Shipments of solid ordinary were lifted to 11 31/64c. per pound, exdock, and clarified, 12 3/16c., same basis.

Wattle—While tanners showed little inquiry for replacement, offerings of bark and extract were limited. Market was strong at the recent advance. Fair average bark was maintained at $106.50 per ton and merchantable at $103.50 per ton, exdock. Extract was quoted at 11½c. per pound, exdock, duty extra.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Agricultural Chemicals

Sharp advances were recorded in dried blood and tankage last week. Relatively small production of these materials makes the markets easily susceptible to buying or selling pressure. Stockfeed demand increased and this furnished the motive power for the upward revision. Bone meal, both raw and steamed, was priced higher but here the increased demand was divided between feed and fertilizer interests. No additional sales of castor pomace were reported because no stocks were available but there was plenty of inquiry from the fertilizer trade. Fish meal remained quiet and firm with offerings scarce particularly in menhaden.

At least two producers of superphosphate have not gone along with the recent advance to date. The supply position is exceedingly tight although dry mixers so far have not taken the situation too seriously. Producers state the pinch in super will likely be emphasized shortly after the turn of the year. Completion of the Japanese purchase of phosphate rock was reported and the quantity was 150,000 tons for shipment during the last quarter. Germany also purchased 25,000 additional tons for shipment by the end of December. Confirmation of ECA's purchase of 14,000 tons of foreign potash for Formosa was noted. Urea was in better supply owing to relaxation in demand from the plastic and resinous materials industries.

The Office of Price Stabilization last week declared it had not given the phosphate rock industry authority to advance prices and expressed surprise at the action taken (OPD, 9/24/31). The agency claims it has told the industry at several meetings that GCPR cut across escalator clauses in phosphate rock contracts which cover increased labor and fuel costs. OPS said that the legal ceiling is the highest price during the base period December 19-January 25 and any increased costs suffered by the industry since have to be absorbed.

Nitrogenates

Ammonium Sulphate — General supply situation is described as tight, although individual reports are a bit at variance. Shipments are behind in some sections, even in others, and slight accumulations at certain points. The mixing demand is expected to reach its peak shortly after the turn of the year.

Bone Meal—Priced higher at $70 per ton for raw and $72.50 for steamed at the works. Increased demand for feed and fertilizer was responsible for the upward revision.

Castor Pomace—Continued scarcity of stocks prevented trading last week. The fertilizer inquiry was active and suggested that considerable business could have been placed.

Dried Blood—Advanced sharply under an increased demand principally from the feed trade. Sales in New York were reported at $8.50 per unit of ammonia and at the same price in Chicago.

Fish Meal—Firm, with offerings limited. Menhaden was definitely tight at the close of the week, with buyers experiencing difficulty in locating sellers.

Sodium Nitrate — No unusual activity last week. Seasonal requirements are being covered without difficulty. The market position is firm, with current high freights a factor contributing strength.

Tankage—Price advanced substantially under increased buying for stockfeed use. Relatively small production of this material along with dried blood makes the markets easily susceptible to buying or selling pressure. Sales in New York were reported at $8.25 per unit of ammonia and at $8.50 in Chicago.

Urea—Some backing up of stocks reported at certain plants as a result of a slackening in demand from the plastic and resinous materials industries. Market situation described as comfortable, with prices unchanged.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Supply conditions remained tight, the scarcity of high grade rock being more pronounced than in low grade. In producing quarters it was stated that the sulphuric acid shortage which has aggravated the acidulators has not been reflected in any curtailment of domestic demand to date. The completion of the sale to Japan indicates that about 150,000 tons were purchased for October-November-December shipment. An additional sale to Germany running about 25,000 tons of medium grade rock, was also reported for shipment by December 31.

Superphosphate—Market situation quiet with only a dribble of spot material reaching the market. The overall supply situation is definitely tight although dry mixers do not appear to take a serious view of the market position. Producers expect the stringency to be emphasized during January and February.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Bone meal, $2.50 per ton.
Dried blood, $1.25 per unit of ammonia.
Tankage, $1 per unit of ammonia.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Sept. 29, 1950
92.4	92.4	92.4	82.2	82.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Potashes

Shipments have continued to move freely from works under a strong demand from contract accounts. Production has remained at capacity which appears to be slightly ahead of a year ago. The sale of foreign potash to Formosa was confirmed and the amount was 14,000 metric tons of K_2O at prices ranging from $48 to $50 per ton. It was stated that on a 50 percent basis, some 28,000 tons of muriate were involved. The material was said to be of East German origin and financed by ECA.

Los Angeles Fertilizer Market

Los Angeles.—Inquiry for inorganic materials showed a slight increase the past week although trading was considered generally slow. Heavier demand was reported for phosphate materials from the Imperial Valley regions. Blood meal was stronger with inquiry fair to moderate. Fish meals continue in limited supply with the market strong and all quotations at full ceiling. Ruling prices were:—

Ammonium nitrate—$73.95 per ton, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles; $77.57 per ton for Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Ammonium phosphate—$71.36 per ton for 16/20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles; $95.86 per ton for 11/48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Canadian material.

Ammonium sulphate—$51 per ton in bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles; $3 less in bulk. Canadian material same.

Blood meal—$6.25 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal—$80 per ton, domestic, steamed, 1/30 meal, five tons or more; $82 per ton for less than five tons, f.o.b. Los Angeles; $77 to $78 per ton foreign, 1/65 meal, c.i.f. Los Angeles harbor.

Calcium nitrate—$49.25 per ton, 15½ percent nitrogen, c.i.f. Los Angeles harbor.

Fish meals—$146.90 per ton for 65 percent sardine, f.o.b. Los Angeles or San Francisco; $135.60 per ton for 60 percent tuna meal, f.o.b. Los Angeles; $158.20 per ton for 70 percent Alaskan herring, f.o.b. Seattle. Sack cost and jobber discounts additional.

Potassium muriate—50½c. per unit in bulk, f.o.b. Trona. Potassium sulphate—95 to 98 percent K_2SO_4, 86c. per unit, f.o.b. Trona.

Sodium nitrate—$55 per ton in 100-pound bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles harbor.

Superphosphate—$23.70 per ton in bulk, f.o.b. Los Angeles; $4 extra for bags. Ammoniated—$29.50 per ton in bulk, 3/16 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles; $4 extra for bags. Triple—$68.50 to $72 per ton in bulk, 47 percent, a.p.a., f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Tankage—Wet rendered, fertilizer grades, $5.75 to $6 per unit of ammonia, f.o.b. producing plant.

Pesticides

According to producers, the distributors' carry-over this season is not as great as formerly expected. It was stated there is more 14 percent BHC around than the 36 percent. Export demand for this material is reported strong. Some of the producers of DDT have their output sold for the 1952 season. The overall price position has continued firm with the outlook more or less clouded by government regulations and the availability of basic materials. South American inquiry for 2,4-D was reported active but foreign sales of 2,4,5-T have been restricted by the shortage of stocks.

Sulphur

According to NPA minimum requirements of sulphur for the fourth quarter are expected to exceed output by 100,000 long tons and this was also the opinion of the native sulphur advisory committee. It was suggested that most sulphur users be restricted below the current permitted rate of 100 percent of their 1950 use.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Cyanamid Production Mgr.

W. D. Holland has been appointed production manager of the agricultural chemicals division of American Cyanamid Company, New York. Mr. Holland was formerly assitsant to E. D. Powers, a vice-president and director of the company.

Powell Names Straube

John Powell & Co., New York, has appointed Harold L. Straube operations manager. Mr. Straube was formerly general manager of John Powell Chemical Company, Huntsville, Ala., an affiliate of the parent company. In his new post he takes over the duties of managing the operations of both the Huntsville and New York plants. Morton E. Bader has been named acting general manager of John Powell Chemical in Huntsville.

Pennsalt Names Carpenter

Willis C. Carpenter has just been named sales supervisor of Pennsalt of Washington's B-K and household products department in the western area. Mr. Carpenter, who joined Pennsalt in 1947, has been sales representative for the department in Arizona, Nevada and Southern California, and will continue to make his headquarters at the company's Southern California office, Westland Warehouse Building, 4820 Loma Vista avenue, Los Angeles.

Bamag-Meguin Has New Sulphur Recovery Process

Bamag-Meguin of Germany announces its improved Claus process for recovery of elemental sulphur from hydrogen sulphide. According to the company, the process can be used with gases having more than 10 percent H_2S by volume. Special regulating organs behind the waste heat boiler, which in turn is an integral part of the combustion furnace, are said to enable a better regulation of temperature in the catalytic converters.

The improved process is claimed to result in a yield of 95 percent sulphur with an electric energy consumption of 50 KWH per ton of sulphur produced. The process and equipment are available through the manufacturer's agents, General Industrial Development Corporation, 270 Park Avenue, New York 17.

Baerman Joins Naco

Naco Fertilizer Company has named Gerald D. Baerman director of all insecticide activities of the firm. Mr. Baerman was previously associated with the agricultural products department of Shell Chemical Corporation.

Trade Briefs

International Minerals & Chemical Corporation officials were guests of the Mason City, Iowa, Chamber of Commerce at a luncheon recently to mark completion of a new plant for the manufacture of sulphuric acid at International's fertilizer plant there.

Chase Bag Company, 309 West Jackson boulevard, Chicago, Ill., is offering upon request a sixteen-page booklet entitled, "Worth Looking Into," which describes the company's purchasing policies, its various facilities and illustrates its line of containers.

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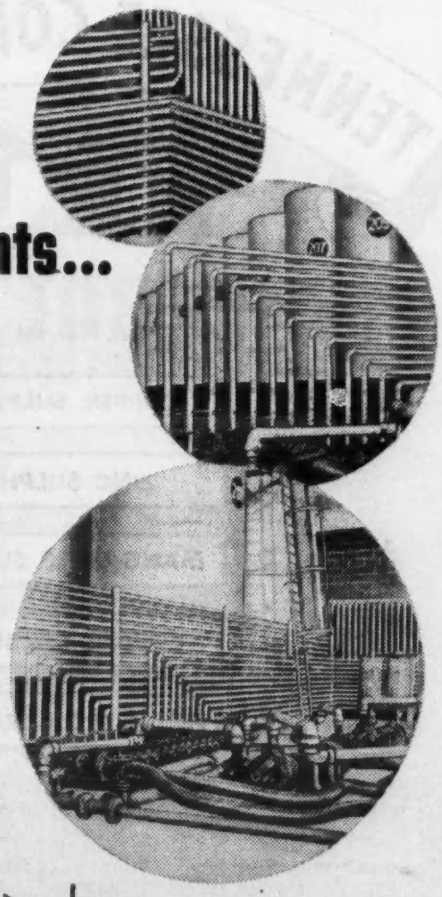

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Petroleum Derivatives

Toluol demand held at about previous levels and supply continued ample for current requirements. It was said that if normal supply points could not supply customers in their areas there might be the added factor of higher freight charges for transportation. The demand for xylol was reported to be running at fair to good levels and there was enough available for the current market. The demand for xylol had been somewhat easier but seemed to be increasing. The demand for higher boilers was at a strong level and the supply continued tight. There were some predictions that there might be a tightening in the supply of intermediate aromatic solvents. The demand held at a satisfactory point and the availability was good for the present rate of ordering.

The aliphatics continued in a good position as far as the demand was concerned and appeared to be strengthening. The supply was ample, although not what could be called over-abundant. LPG's held at previous levels, with additional demand expected as a result of seasonal influences. Microcrystalline and paraffin waxes moved in somewhat better volume than they had been, while enough of both was available for the market. Petrolatum and white oils continued in a good position, with demand improved and supply high enough to accommodate it.

Solvents and Diluents

The demand last week for toluol was reported to be no greater than it had been and the supply held at sufficiently high levels to accommodate the market. There was some evidence, it was said, that if normal points could not supply customers in their areas, there might be the added factor of higher freight charges involved in transporting the material. The supply of xylol was at satisfactory levels and the demand was running from fair to good. It had eased off somewhat in August and early September, but the expectation was that it would pick up again. The agricultural chemicals demand was, of course, less at this season than it had been. The higher boilers were without particular change. The demand was at a stronger point than it had been and the supply was tight. The market for intermediate aromatic solvents held at a satisfactory level as far as the demand was concerned, while the supply was up to the present rate of ordering, although there had been predictions that it would tighten.

Cleaners' Naphtha—The market showed no particular change last week, but the evidence of a stronger trend that had been apparent lately seemed to be continuing. The demand had eased somewhat in the late summer but recently it showed some improvement. Supply was available in sufficient quantity to accommodate the market without pinch.

Lacquer Diluent—Supply held at sufficiently high levels to accommodate the inquiry of consumers without any trouble, although the material was not at what could be called over-abundant levels. The demand, which had shown some easing during the summer, appeared to be strengthening again.

Mineral Spirits—The situation as far as supply and demand were concerned held pretty much unchanged during the past week. There was still evidence of a better tone to the demand, a trend which had begun to become evident recently. The supply held at high enough levels to accommodate the trade, although it was not over-abundant.

Rubber Solvent—A steady demand, somewhat higher than that of the late summer months, prevailed last week, continuing the upward trend that had become apparent recently. The supply was not at particularly high levels but there was enough of it available to accommodate the market.

Stoddard Solvent—The situation as far as supply and demand were concerned was at about the same levels that had prevailed in the previous week. The demand was at a higher level than it had been in the summer months. Supply, although not over-abundant, was at strong enough levels to accommodate the consumer inquiry.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—This item held at comfortable levels last week as far as both the supply and demand were concerned. There was enough of it available for the wants of consumers, although it was not in a long position, and the demand was at better levels than it had been during the latter part of the summer.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—Last week's market continued to hold at the levels of the recent past and, although there was no concrete evidence of it yet, the trade thought that there might soon be a pickup in the demand as a result of seasonal influences. One producer pointed out that this winter consumers will probably have the usual difficulties in obtaining all they want and added that the year-around customers will probably have it easier than those who buy heavily in the winter and consume only small amounts during the summer months.

Waxes

Microcrystalline — The demand appeared to be picking up a little, largely as a result of the seasonal influences. This improvement, it was noted, had been apparent for several weeks. The supply held at sufficiently high levels to accommodate the market without any particular difficulties.

Paraffin—The market for this item continued without any particular changes during the past week. The demand, it was pointed out, was better than it had been, and the time of year was at least partly responsible for this. Enough of the material was available to accommodate the market without any particular difficulty.

Miscellaneous

Gasoline—The daily average production of natural gasoline and allied products again decreased slightly in July, 1951 (3,000 barrels per day below June), according to the Bureau of Mines. The decrease was general throughout the states and districts, West Texas being the only district to show an appreciable gain. Stocks rose to 10,200,000 barrels, increasing 56,000 barrels at plants and terminals and 101,000 at refineries.

Petrolatum — Supply held at high enough levels to accommodate the present demand without any trouble. Purchasing continued at the improved level that had been established after the end of the summer vacation period and the approach of the cooler weather. The drums picture continued to show improvement as a result of the efforts that producers had made to have their empties returned.

White Mineral Oils—The market for this material showed no considerable change during the period under review. The upward trend in purchasing that had been evident since the end of the summer vacation period and the coming of cool weather was continuing and the expectation was that it would continue. Supply held at a sufficiently high point to accommodate the market without difficulty and there was an improvement in the drums situation as a result of the efforts that had been made to have the empties returned to producers for re-use.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended September 15 totaled 250,490,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 249,803,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 687,000 barrels, comprising an increase of 1,178,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 491,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Little or no change was reported on the market the past week for solvents and diluents. Demand continues at a good level with stocks reportedly adequate to meet present needs. Cleaning solvents, including Stoddard, quoted from 15.7c. to 19.7c. per gallon, tankwagon, extax, f.o.b. Los Angeles basin area. Lacquer diluent quoted from 16.7c. to 20.7c. per gallon, same basis.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Freedom-Valvoline Oil Elects Wells President

Earle M. Craig, formerly president of Freedom-Valvoline Oil Company, Freedom, Pa., has been elected chairman of the board and Everett F. Wells is now president. Mr. Wells, executive vice-president of the Ashland Oil & Refining Company, will continue to reside in Ashland, Ky.

Harry I. Johnston, formerly vice-president in charge of sales, was elected to the new position of executive vice-president. J. Howard Marshall of Ashland continues as vice-chairman of the board and C. L. Archer, B. L. Heath and R. B. McKee continue as vice-presidents of the company.

Wilson Meyer Adds King

Wilson Meyer Company, San Francisco, Calif., has added Alfred S. King to its staff to supervise technical sales and service work on gasoline additives and other industrial chemicals. He formerly was west coast representative for the Houdry Process Corporation. Wilson Meyer is west coast distributor for the line of chemicals produced by Tennessee Eastman Company, Kingsport, Tenn.

LPG Ass'n to Meet Oct. 11

The eastern section of the Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association will meet October 11 at the Statler hotel, New York.

Socony-Vacuum Subsidiary Signs Lease for Fort Lee, N. J., Office

Socony-Vacuum Overseas Supply Company, a new subsidiary of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, New York, has signed a lease for office space at 158 Linwood Plaza, Fort Lee, N. J.

The new company was organized to centralize the handling of several aspects of Socony-Vacuum's eastern hemisphere operations which are now divided among various departments of the parent company. It will start operating about November 1. Robert Siegel has been named president of the new company.

Sunray Oil to Construct Corpus Christi Refinery

Sunray Oil Corporation has announced plans to build a new catalytic cracking refinery at Corpus Christi, Tex. The unit, which has already received approval of the Defense Production Administration for rapid tax amortization, will have a capacity of 25,000 barrels daily. The new refinery will be built in conjunction with the company's present deepwater crude oil terminal facilities and crude oil tank storage of 1,330,000 barrels at Corpus Christi and vicinity and the Sunray Coast Pipe Line Company's crude oil pipeline gathering system from Placedo to Corpus Christi.

Centrifix Corporation Has New Dry Scrubber Purifier

A dry scrubber purifier with two-stage separation designed for use where extremely high quality vapor is required has been announced by The Centrifix Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio. Said to be capable of delivering vapor containing 1.0 PPM total solids or less, the unit provides internal upflow operation in pressure vessels such as steam drums. In addition to providing vapor of exceptionally high quality, the dry scrubber purifier is said to eliminate need for auxiliary baffles within the drum.

US Oil Firm to Drill in Pakistan

The Pakistan government has granted Standard Vacuum Oil Company a license to drill for oil both in the east and west areas of the country. Two British oil firms, Burma Oil Company and Attock Oil Company, have been in the field for more than seventy years in the area now called west Pakistan. Standard Vacuum is the first American Oil company to acquire an interest in Pakistan oil.

Esso Buys Mendham, N.J., Site

Esso Standard Oil Company, New York, has announced that it has contracted to purchase a fifty-acre site located partly in the Township of Mendham and partly in the Borough of Mendham, N. J., for possible use as emergency headquarters of the company and its affiliates. The contract is conditioned upon securing permission of the township authorities for such use.

API Sponsors New Movie

The oil industry information committee of the American Petroleum Institute has sponsored production of a new motion picture, "Man on the Land," which illustrates how man has been able to wrest today's high standard of living from nature and the land.

Trade Briefs

Gilbert Plastics, Inc., Hillside, N. J., has elected H. F. Kuffler vice-president in charge of sales, research and new product development.

Shell Oil Company, New York, has developed a new aviation gasoline additive which is said to virtually eliminate spark plug fouling.

W. Carl Wolf, managing director of the American Gas Association, has been named to the trade association department committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

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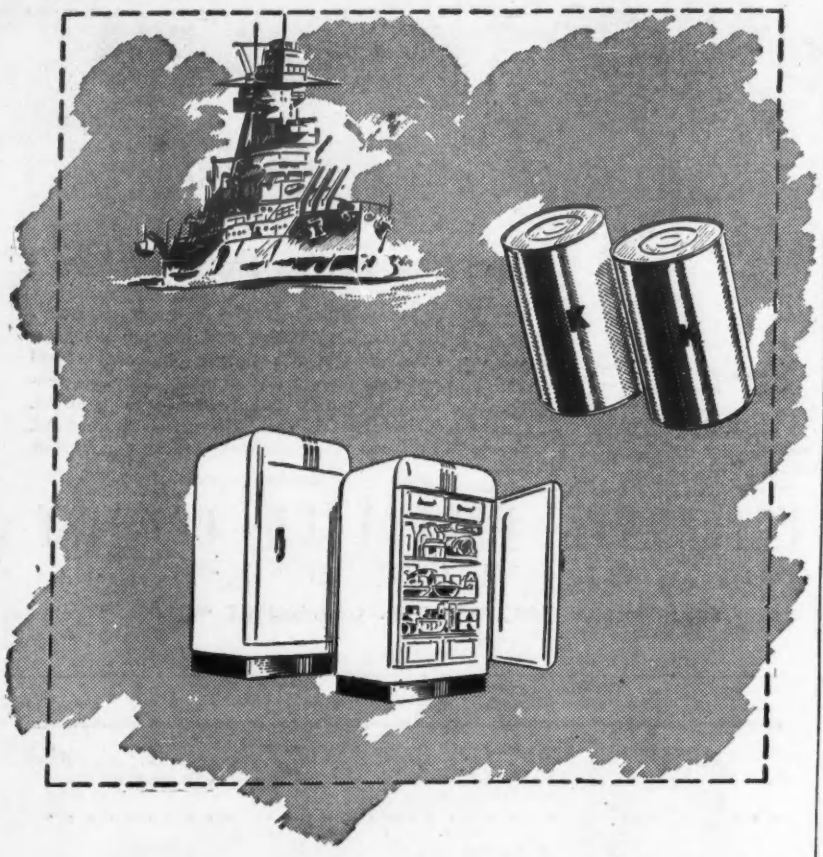

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The demand for phthalic anhydride—a must in the production of alkyd resins, phthalate esters for plasticizers, dyes, and for many other important uses—has grown at a tremendous rate during recent years. Now, defense needs—for literally scores of war materials—have enormously boosted the already growing need for phthalic anhydride.

Barrett is taking steps to expand with America's defense needs, and to help fulfill civilian requirements as well. Besides increasing capacity at Barrett's Philadelphia and Ironton plants, plans are already under way for construction of new phthalic anhydride plants in Chicago and Philadelphia. The Philadelphia plant is expected to produce 36,000,000 pounds of phthalic anhydride annually. It's a huge order, but it's an order Barrett intends to fill.

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Coaltar Chemicals

Price movements in the coaltar market last week were in no case industry-wide, but involved upward adjustments by some makers on chlorinated phenols and their sodium salts, and downward adjustments by makers, other than those referred to in the previous issue, of benzoic acid and sodium benzoate. In addition, price movements underway on phthalic anhydride were such that there was a good possibility that November 1 would see the entire market up to levels represented by the high of the currently quoted range. Some other upward adjustments were in the process of governmental approval but had not as yet become official.

The high boil cresylic acid market was strong pricewise, but still weak in the matter of trading, although there was a much better inquiry this month than last. Low boil cresylic acid and cresols were still short but in an improved supply position. While some producers of phenol said they could see no betterment of their supply position in relation to orders, there were other synthetic producers who reported that they were noting a definite easing.

The textile industry to date has made little progress in pulling out of the slump which has long characterized their business, and this continued to be reflected in slow demand for dyestuffs and the chemical intermediates used in the textile industry, including benzol consuming detergents. The plastics industry in some sections was picking up, and intermediate orders were said to be on the increase.

The heavy call of the government for nitration toluol on the coaltar toluol producers under directives running to the year-end, had its reflection in sharply curtailed quotas for civilian end uses. Hardest hit were the civilian consumers of nitration material. Localized critical shortages were in evidence.

The American Iron and Steel Institute reported the production rate for the steel industry for the week ended September 29 as 102.1 percent of theoretical capacity. This was equivalent to the production of 2,041,000 tons of ingots and castings, as against 2,023,000 tons one week ago, and 1,942,200 tons one year ago.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Sept. 29, 1950
134.9	134.9	134.9	107.5	123.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Basic Products

Benzol—While the overall evaluation of the benzol market led to the conclusion that the item was tight and likely to remain so for the months ahead, there were localized areas in which, from a consumer point of view, the situation was more nearly balanced than it had been for a long time. Some consumers reported that due to lesser finished product demand, so far as their companies were concerned, they had over the last two months been able to get along well on their usual monthly quotas and at the same time accumulate a modest inventory.

There were certain end-uses of benzol which were off from former levels. At the same time there were other end-use consuming outlets which could not get enough benzol to meet their continuing heavy volume requirements for which July and August saw virtually no let-up. Styrene and phenol were among the latter items, while detergents and benzol derivatives associated with textile chemical production were definitely slow over recent months.

The slower operations of the plastics and textile industries during the summer months took some of the pressure off benzol producers, and occasionally there were tankcars of material that would have gone into these industries, which could be diverted in other directions. The good indications of the overall shortage, however, were shown in the real scarcity of salicylates in general and products like aspirin in particular. Compared to the huge volumes of phenol made from benzol and going into resinous materials manufacture, the quantity of phenol needed for salicylate and aspirin manufacture is relatively small. Yet, there was not in recent months sufficient extra phenol available to ease the salicylate supply picture.

Currently, the plastics industry was showing evidence of a pick-up in operations, while the textile industry remained in much of the slump that has characterized their business in recent months. The insecticide season is off, but greater pressure from this quarter on the benzol market was not too far off to deserve attention in planning future distribution schedules.

Creosote—Supplies of both domestically produced and imported creosote were abundant, against a lower volume of usage this year than last. This led to problems of stocks and disposal in a highly competitive market.

Cresols—Aside from a somewhat more comfortable supply position, still short of overall needs, however, there was nothing new to report in the market for this item. Domestic prices were firm and not likely to show any change for the balance of the year, according to indications last week. Some producers were in a better supply position than others in that they were more nearly caught up with back orders, while other producers still described their position as tight, due in part to the further processing of much of their output in other of their own products.

Resumption of somewhat better activity in certain sections of the synthetic resin industry, indicated a greater demand was in prospect for cresols, and was felt to preclude the possibility of anything like a balanced supply and demand picture for the rest of this year.

Cresylic Acid—Domestic acid producers were still rather heavily on the short side of supplies on their low boiling acids, but pretty well caught up on back orders with respect to the higher boiling acids. Domestic production of coaltar acids was not expected to reach the level where it wou'd take care of the total cresylic acid needs of the country, but had to be augmented by petroleum cresylic acids which, being different from coaltar acids in several respects, have their own place to fill in the cresylic field. Petroleum cresylics compared to coaltar cresylics from a technical point of view have certain advantages over the coaltar product, and at the same time certain disadvantages. There are certain areas of enduse where the advantages of each grade may be capitalized upon, and also certain enduses where the different source materials may be used interchangeably. In addition there was need for imported coaltar acid to fill out the cresylic requirements.

The imported market for ADF acids was said to be picking up with respect to the number of orders, compared to the dead market of August and the quiet month of July. Pricewise the imported market was somewhat confused, but not as much so as it had been.

Most foreign sources, as far as major producers abroad were concerned, were in a sold-up position for the balance of this year, and they were inclined to hold their price position at a firm level of $1.50 per gallon. This was so not only because such a price level was in line with l.c.l. domestic acids, but also because any acid that they could not dispose of through the American market at such levels could move very readily, and did move in good volume, in the South American market which was proving to be a very substantial outlet for acid from abroad.

There was still acid moving at around $1.40 per gallon in some quarters, but the prospect of such importers revising their price ideas upward in the near future was felt to be not very distant.

Naphthalene—Among the basic coaltar chemicals, crude naphthalene was about the most critical from a supply point of view

Coal Chemicals

Total estimate of chemical recovery cokeoven operations in the week ended September 29 indicate the following output of chemicals from that source:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	995,098
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	34,351,354
Benzol	gals.	3,353,346
Coaltar	gals.	15,267,268
Creosote oil	gals.	613,417
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,085,617
Pyridin, refined	lbs.	24,536
Toluol	gals.	633,864
Xylol	gals.	162,567

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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looking in the direction of the next several months. This was so because of the drying up of foreign sources, not that these sources were not producing plenty of naphthalene, but because of the fact that much European naphthalene was going into their own chemically derived products, and that foreign naphthalene producers could sell their product within their own sphere at prices which most of the American market could not sustain. Offerings from abroad last week ranged from 15 to 17 cents per pound on sizable quantities.

Thus the imported naphthalene needed as a supplement to the domestic production tended to dwindle because of actual lack of material and the high price pattern adopted by foreign producers. The result was reflected in the market for such important naphthalene derived chemicals as phthalic anhydride. While domestic naphthalene prices were unchanged in many months, and production was running at a high level. The higher phthalic costs represented, among other factors, by the high cost of imported naphthalene which pulled up the overall crude costs of phthalic producers, was leading to a general overall phthalic market price advance. As of last week it appeared that November 1 would see the phthalic market up generally to levels of 22½ cents per pound in bag carlots, as a result of higher costs.

Phenol—While this item was still characterized by overall tight supplies, some leading synthetic producers noted an improvement in their supply position as a consequence of the lower requirements of the resinous materials industries over the past two months. Meanwhile, other major producers said that they could see no improvement in supplies and were still well snowed under with orders. However, the fact that some leading producers felt that they could occasionally almost see daylight, was welcome news and gave some indication of an easing trend of this critical market.

That there was not yet sufficient easing to add up to any significant improvement for phenol as a raw material for critical items, was evidenced by the continued scarcity of such pharmaceutical items as aspirin and the various salicylates. They have been tight over recent months by reason of the acute shortage of phenol, even though their requirements of phenol are only a small fraction of the total output.

Solvent Naphtha—Coaltar source material over the past year has been tight and far short of the potential sales, producers knowing what their capacity would be and limiting contracts to that amount. There was very little available for spot sale and on spot material deliveries were quite delayed. The recent developments in the coaltar toluol market could only have one effect of coaltar solvent naphtha, that of greater demand on the already limited supply.

Toluol—Coaltar source producers, on whom directives had been issued for nitration material over September, October, November and December amounting to upwards of 150,000,000 gallons a month, took no solace in the fact that the directives only covered the balance of the year. That other directives would be forthcoming was felt to be certain at the new year, but whether or not the coaltar source producers would by then have to alone carry all of the TNT burden was uncertain. The petroleum industry, for its part, was carrying a heavy load of defense toluol and aromatics for aviation gasoline, and certain defense solvent uses, but the industry was not currently in position to meet toluol specification requirements for TNT manufacture, although they did so during the last war. How soon they would again do so, was uncertain.

The total toluol capacity of the country was described as good, but the Eastern part of the country was hard hit, and there were localized areas of acute shortages caused by the sudden impact of lifting about half of the coaltar production of toluol into the government's TNT program. It meant sudden sharp curtailments of quotas and allotments to consuming industries.

Solvent consumers could in part overcome the difficulty by purchasing petroleum source material, but nitration consumers were essentially without relief. Elasticity of solvent toluol production for relief of the shortages, lay almost wholly with the petroleum industry, the potential capacity of which was said in some quarters to be considerably over present production levels. How much petroleum production could be actually increased, however, in view of the aromatics requirements for aviation gasoline and similar defense uses, was not evident at this time.

Xylol—Every indication in the market as of last week was that xylol was tight, and going to get much more so before the

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year end, because of stepped up overall defense needs for aromatics.

Intermediates

Benzoic Acid—The market on both technical and USP benzoic acid and sodium benzoate was pricewise in a state of flux. Prices were quoted over a wide range, the technical acid ranging from 40 to 45 cents per pound, and the USP acid from 50 cents to 54 cents. Sodium benzoate technical grade ranged from 35 cents to 39 cents, and the USP material from 42 cents to 46 cents. Within this price range, recent weeks have seen quotations of more than one major producer move up and down, usually in increments of 1½ cents per pound. Last week another producer dropped his prices 1½c. per pound.

Catechol—The price of CP crystals was unchanged from the level of $2.00 per pound which has long characterized the market. Demand was moderate and limited.

Paradichlorobenzene — This was about the only chlorinated benzene product which was in adequate supply, the ortho item still being tight. The season has been off for para, but the Fall season was about to begin.

Pentachlorophenol — Price movements were underway on this item, as one maker advanced prices 1 cent per pound across the board on pentachlorophenol and 2 cents on sodium pentachlorophenate. This applied to the products in all quantity brackets and in all physical forms of the sodium salt such as briquettes, pellets, and powder.

Phthalic Anhydride—The indications were that by November 1 all producers would have advanced the price of this intermediate to a level of 22½ cents per pound in bag carlot quantities, as a result of higher material and manufacturing costs which have been steadily mounting in the last several months. The increased costs were in part due to the virtually doubled price of imported crude naphthalene which is used to supplement the insufficient domestic supply.

Over recent months various producers have had varying ceiling prices, dependent upon their schedules at the time of the January price freeze. These inequities have been readjusted by authorization of OPS in some instances, and were in the process of readjustment in others. Meanwhile, despite the lower business volume being done in alkyd resins over recent months, and to a lesser extent in plasticizers, the demand for phthalic anhydride has seemingly not diminished. This was so because production output, while to date had fallen off only slightly from full capacity levels, was likely to drop faster in the months ahead because of raw material shortages, creating a tighter supply situation. Against this buyers were felt to be hedging by buying heavily now for inventory and anticipated needs.

Resorcinol—The heavy pressure of demand for resorcinol resinous adhesives was considerably in excess of supplies, resulting in an acutely tight market from which there was no relief expected until the completion of new plants currently under construction. The price pattern on resorcinol of all grades remained stable, and was expected to hold for the balance of the year.

Styrene Monomer—Effective October 1 one maker will advance prices 1c. per pound on all quantities. This will result in a price range on the item in which tankcars will be quoted at 20c. to 21c. per pound. drum carlots at 21¼c. to 22¼c., and less than carlot drum quantities at 22¼c. to 23¼c.

Tetrachlorophenol—One producer of this item advanced prices 2 cents per pound, bringing 500-pound lot quantities to 24c. per pound, and smaller lots to 27 cents. Fungicidal demand was said to be active.

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USDA Evaluates New Weed Control Compounds

Three new compounds screened in herbicidal evaluation research at Beltsville, Md., this summer, hold promise as pre-emergence sprays for the control of annual grasses and certain broadleaf weeds in cotton and other crops, according to Dr. Warren Shaw and Charles Swanson of the Department of Agriculture.

Their findings also indicate that TCA, a compound now used to control weeds in sugarbeets, is effective in controlling grasses in birdsfoot trefoil, which is difficult to establish because of its inability to compete with weeds.

The experiments evaluated the effect of twenty compounds for weed control and plant injury in forty major crops. The most promising new compounds, not yet available commercially, are:—

(1) 3 chloro isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, which killed weeds in cotton, peanuts, and soybeans with little or no injury to the crops.

(2) 3 (p-chlorophenyl) 1-1-dimethylurea, which gave good control of annual grasses and broad leaf weeds in cotton, peanuts, soybeans, squash, watermelon, and lima beans, when used as a pre-emergence spray at low rates. However, at only slightly higher rates, the compound killed the crop plants as well as the weeds.

(3) Dichloral urea, which looks promising for weed control in cotton, sugarbeets, cantaloupe, watermelon, rape, snapbeans, squash, and cucumbers.

Schaefer Joins Pennsalt

The Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, has announced that Robert B. Schaefer has joined its purchasing department. For the past three years Mr. Schaefer has been associated with the Air Reduction Company in gas container quality control.

Trade Briefs

V. D. Anderson Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has developed a new receiver-type purifier for removing destructive entrainment from vapor lines.

American Hydrotherm Corporation, Long Island City, N. Y., has developed a line of liquid phase heat transfer equipment to operate at temperatures up to 800 degrees Fahrenheit.

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Bids Wanted

Acetone, 70,560 pounds, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, Brooklyn 1, N. Y., invitation 342, October 12.

Acids: hydrochloric, glacial acetic, nitric, sulphuric, and formic, Quartermaster Depot, 2800 South 20th street, Philadelphia 45, invitation 47, October 8.

Alcohol, ethyl, denatured, 8,000 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office, New York 3, invitation 9607, October 11; alcohol, unspecified, 5,350 gallons, and amyl, 384, ¼-lb. bottles, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, Brooklyn 1, N. Y., invitation 342, October 12.

Aqua ammonia, concentrated, 95,500 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office, New York 3, invitation 9572, October 11.

Benzalkonium chloride, solution, 61,920 four-ounce bottles, and tincture, 5,556 four-ounce bottles, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, Brooklyn 1, N. Y., invitation 313, October 8.

Calcium carbide, 360,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office, New York 3, invitation 9666, October 17.

Citrus oils: lemon, 5,052 one-ounce bottles, and orange, 19,432 one-ounce bottles, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, Brooklyn 1, N. Y., invitation 359, October 12.

Cupric sulphate, 10,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office, New York 3, invitation 9627, October 3.

DDT, 160 short tons, Federal Supply Service, Washington 25, invitation PR-85-236-00-H201-2277-OSB, date undecided; 360 gallons, and 1,254, twelve to sixteen-ounce cans, same, Seattle 4, invitation SE-F-4068-1, October 8.

Detergent, 270 drums, Detroit Arsenal, 28251 Van Dyke, Center Line, Mich., invitation 17, October 4.

Disinfectants, 2,666 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office, New York 3, invitation 9574, October 8.

Drugs, chemicals & reagents: barbital, iodized oil, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, Brooklyn 1, N. Y., invitation 579-N, October 5; fuchsin, cascara sagrada fluid extract, eosin, eucalyptol, eugenol, fluorescein sodium, ginger fluid extract, glycyrrhiza, hematoxylin, invitation 333, October 9; ammonia water, ammonium oxalate, butyl alcohol, calcium gluconate, diphenylamine, ethyl chloride, ferric chloride, invitation 312, October 9; osmium tetroxide, safranin O, salicin, tryosine, invitation 320, October 10; potassium ferricyanide, ferrocyanide, nitrate, diphosphate, invitation 310, October 8; podophyllum, sodium molybdate, coaltar, thymol iodide, invitation 317, October 10; acriflavine, aminonaphtholsuiphonic acid, aniline blue, azocarmine G, cresyl blue, activated charcoal, coal tar solution, crystal violet, invitation 356, October 10; drugs in dosage form, various, invitation 322, October 5; invitation 364, October 12; chloroquine phosphate tablets, 136,560 bottles of one-hundred, invitation 575N, October 9; various, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, invitation A-18, October 8; hexavitamin capsules, ascorbic acid tablets, glyceryl trinitrate tablets, glycerin, glycerrhiza fluid extract, invitation A-19, October 9.

Ether, 267,744 ¼-pound bottles, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, Brooklyn 1, N. Y., invitation 342, October 12.

Fire extinguisher charges, 3,000, Navy Purchasing Office, New York 3, invitation 9611, October 15; 6,000, same, invitation 9626, October 16; foam type, 400, soda and acid type, 855, and carbon tetrachloride base liquid, 2,100 quarts, Federal Supply Service, Denver, invitation 80-B, bids advanced to October 3.

Lubricant, gear, 300,000 gallons, Armed Services Petroleum Purchasing Agency, Washington 25, invitation 17-B, October 19.

Metal conditioner, 950 gallons, Navy Department, Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11, invitation B-54, 156, October 15.

Olive Oil, 3,945 gallons, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, Brooklyn 1, N. Y., invitation 359, October 12.

Paint & Allied products: enamel, 1,325 gallons, Navy Department, Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11, invitation B-54,151, October 9; paint, red lead base, invitation B-54,150, October 10; enamel, various, 38,000 gallons, and paint, camouflage, 1,000 gallons, invitation 54,153, October 12; enamel, 5,350 gallons, Rocky Mountain Arsenal, Denver, invitation 52, October 10; paint and enamel, various, Purchasing & Contracting, HQ Second Army, Baltimore 2, Md., invitation 29, October 6; paint, eight items, Federal Supply Service, Denver, invitation 1030, October 8.

Petrolatum, 6,384 gallons, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, Brooklyn 1, N. Y., invitation 359, October 12.

Quebracho, 6,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office New York 3, invitation 9624, October 24.

Salt, rock, 9,850,000 pounds, Army Engineers Corp, 180 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, invitation ENG-406, October 8.

Sodium cyanide, 11,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office, New York 3, invitation 9635, October 24.

Solvents: acetone and carbon tetrachloride, unspecified quantities, Army Signal Corps, 225 South 18th Street, Philadelphia 3, invitation 137, October 8.

Thinner, enamel, 400 gallons, Rocky Mountain Arsenal, Denver, invitation 52, October 10.

Trade Briefs

Chemstrand Corporation, Decatur, Ala., has elected Arthur W. Lucas as assistant treasurer to Howard C. Greer.

Eugene F. McCarthy has been named director of the general components division of the National Production Authority.

Carbic Color & Chemical Company has been appointed sales representatives for "Mayvel" [illegible]tuffs by Otto B. May, Inc., Newark, N. J.

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Following last week's 1½-cent per pound reduction in the price of benzoic acid and its sodium salt by one producer, another manufacturer reduced his schedule a similar amount, bringing his prices in line with levels set last week. Roller processed nonfat dry milk solids, in a strengthening market, was advanced ¼ cents per pound, in carlots. Reflecting a weakening commodity market, cocoa butter was reduced for the second time in as many weeks, falling 2 cents per pound. In a move calculated to further stimulate consumer interest, 85 percent capryl alcohol was reduced 2 cents per pound, in tankcars. This was the second announced reduction in capryl alcohol since the end of last month.

The phenol shortage continued to affect a variety of chemicals derived from it. Acetophenetidin was one of these. In heavy demand from the manufacturers of antipyretic and analgesic preparations, supplies continued to run behind demand. The salicylates continued in short supply, even though demand was noted to have eased somewhat, according to certain sources.

There was little activity in the market for castor beans, quotations being largely nominal. Trade in menthol continued at a standstill. Buyers apparently were just not interested, this attitude being attributed to the fact that large inventories of menthol built up late last year and early his year were still in good shape. When this market will take an upturn was definitely a matter for conjecture but trade observers were largely agreed that the price bottom was at hand.

The glycols were in better shape than they have been for some time due to peak production schedules, and the fact that demand from some consuming sources had eased somewhat due to the general business slump of past months. However, it was said that it would be some time before there would be enough glycol for all and even this observation was based on present consumption rates. Nikethamide continued tight due to the severe shortage of niacin. Sebacic acid production was hampered by lack of production facilities rather than raw material shortages, and was running behind demand. The supply picture in the drug and fine chemical market has improved significantly overall but how long this situation would continue hinges largely on the future world situation and its bearing on our economy.

Acetophenetidin—Demand for this versatile drug continued at high levels. The omnipresent shortage of phenol was held responsible for the continued short supply situation occupied by this chemical. The anticipated completion of additional facilities for the manufacture of phenol was hopefully awaited by producers of this and other phenolically derived chemicals. Any significant improvement in the supply of acetophenetidin was contingent upon an increased availability of phenol. Prices remained at their prior levels.

Benzoic Acid—For the third time this month, prices of this acid have been changed. However, in this case, prices were reduced 1½c. per pound by one maker to bring his new price schedule in line with htat of another producer who had lowered his price a corresponding amount last week. All in all, the price schedule remained unchanged from the range which has existed for the past several months. Technical benzoic acid, at latest reports, ranged from 40c. to 45c. per pound, in barrels or drums, for 100 pounds or more. The USP grade ranged from 50c. to 54c. per pound, on the same basis. The low price for both the technical and USP grades was listed by one producer whose schedule was established during the base period, and from which relief had not been as yet obtained.

Capryl Alcohol—A further reduction in the price of capryl alcohol was announced this week. The technical grade containing approximately 85 percent capryl alcohol was down 2c. below prior levels and was listed at 17½c. per pound in tankcars, f.o.b., works. Drum carlot quantities were priced at 19c. per pound with less than carlots at 19½c., on the same basis.

Capryl alcohol finds use as an intermediate for vinyl plasticizers, urea-type coating resins, and oil soluble additives. It was said that these further reductions were expected to stimulate increased experimentation in finding additional uses for the alcohol.

Another grade of capryl alcohol which contains approximately 95 percent alcohol ranged from 20¼c. to 30c. per pound, in tanks. Drum carlots were listed from 21¾c. to 31½c. while less than carlots ranged from 22¼c. to 32½c. per pound.

Castor Oil—Supplies of castor oil were in good shape, large consumers having experienced little difficulty in getting sufficient supplies. Consumers of tank car quantities are not restricted with respect to government regulations affecting allocations of the oil. Castor beans continued scarce on the open market with offering reported nominally at $230 per long ton, f.o.b., Brazil.

Imports of castor beans at New York and Philadelphia totaled 2,934,600 pounds compared with the 489,900 pounds landed at these ports during the corresponding week of last year. Imports of oil amounted to 226,800 pounds as compared to the 412,000 pounds brought in during the corresponding period in 1950.

Total imports of castor beans since the first of this year amounted to 119,728,450 pounds while the total amount imported in the same period last year was 150,726,900 pounds. Imports of oil to date this year totaled 45,799,929 pounds as compared with the 25,799,825 pounds imported in the corresponding period in 1950.

Cocoa Butter — Reflecting a further weakening commodity market, the price of cocoa butter was reduced again following last week's decline. The price of butter was reduced 2c. per pound from prior levels and stood at 58c. per pound. The expected pickup in consumption which is customarily noted at this time has not yet materialized. Apparently consuming sources are holding off both in the prospect of a continued weakening of the commodity market but also to see just how much demand wil pickup for confectionary and proprietary products. With taxes on the increase, the ultimate consumers of confections are not expected to spend as much as has been their wont for what many consider non-essentials.

Menthol — Demand for this material remained extremely quiet. Offerings of new crop Japanese menthol have been withdrawn while producers await more favorable market conditions here. With China sources largely cut off, with the exception of Taiwan, and with practically no menthol forthcoming for some time from Brazil, some observers expressed the opinion that the market would take a turn for the better in the not too distant future. However, at present, inventories which were built up late last year and early this year continue virtually untouched. No large lots of menthol have been reported sold for some time and activity remained at a virtual standstill. Prices hovered around $10.15 to $10.25 for the Brazilian while the Chinese was quoted about 45c. to 50c. per pound higher.

Methanol—Demand for this alcohol was reported to be still exceeding supply, although this was varied among producers. Having eased somewhat during the Summer, demand was said to be on the increase once again and indications were that the scarcity of methanol would result in the use of sizable quantities of denatured ethanol in antifreeze preparations. Pressure was especially heavy from the producers of formaldehyde and indications were that synthetic methanol would continue in short supply for some time.

Natural methanol, denaturing grade, was reported as continuing in short supply. Demand has eased due to a somewhat decreased usage of the alcohol as a denaturant but the alcohol remained tight since producing sources are limited. Production of natural methanol (100% basis) in July totaled 182,000 gallons, an increase of 2,000 gallons over production in June, 1951. Production of this alcohol in July of last year amounted to 167,000 gallons, the Bureau of Census reported.

Milk Powder—The market was steady to firm on the spray process. Supplies of the spray process were somewhat lighter, but

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Milk powder, skimmed, roller process, ¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

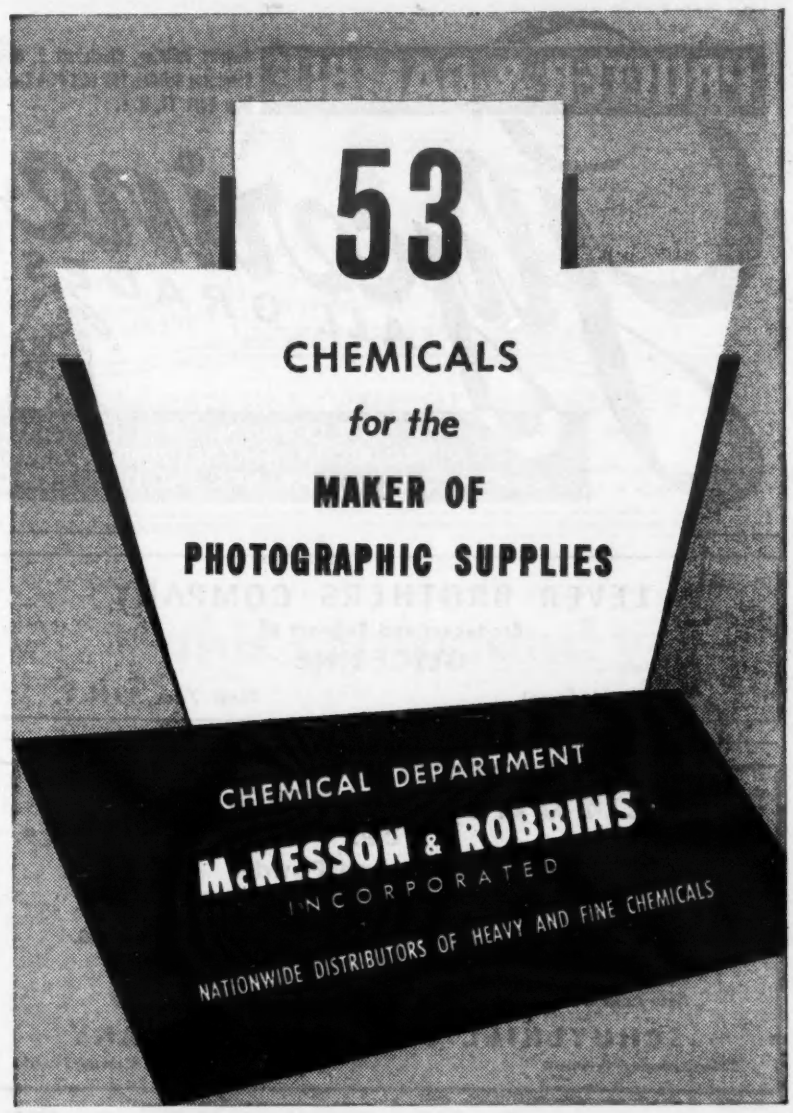
Alcohol, capryl, 85 percent, 2c. per lb., in tanks.
Cocoa butter, 2c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Sept. 29, 1950
260.4	260.4	260.6	255.8	261.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)



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Heyden Salicylamide is a white crystalline powder, odorless and practically tasteless, which has a melting point of 139°-142°C. Its saturated water solution is slightly acid, and it is slightly soluble in water and soluble in alkalies, alcohol and similar solvents.

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ample. Demand for the roller process was moderate while supplies were light. The roller process was upped ¼c. per pound in carlots, bringing the price range from the 14¾c. to 16¾c.

The market was steady to firm on dry whole milk. Demand has shown signs of improvement and supplies were about ample. Prices ranged from 36c. to 42¾c. per pound, in carlots, the wide discrepancy being due to variations in butterfat content. No prices were reported on the roller process, due to an insufficiency of wholesale sales to establish a price pattern.

USDA purchases of spray process nonfat dry milk solids totaled 3,684,074 pounds, no roller process being purchased. This brought the total to date this year to 49,559,939 pounds of the spray process. Sales of spray process nonfat dry milk solids totaled 192,558 pounds bringing the total to date this year to 23,115,845 pounds as compared to the 476,250 pounds sold in the corresponding period of last year.

Nikethamide—Demand for this material continued at high levels with supplies still running behind demand. The shortage of niacin remained the bugaboo in this case and some producers were skeptical of any early improvement in the nikethamide picture. The price schedule remained unchanged, ranging from $7.50 to $7.75 per pound, in carboys.

Pentaerythritol—Producers of this polyhydric alcohol reported that supplies were still tight. The demand for the pentaerythritols for use in alkyd resin formulations was strong while supplies were curtailed by the tightening in formaldehyde, which is necessary in the manufacture of these alcohols.

Production of pentaerythritol in June totaled 3,755,444 pounds as compared to the 4,051,474 pounds produced in May of this year. Figures are from the United States Tariff Commission.

Propyleneglycol — Although supplies were in a better position than they had been for several months, most producers reported that demand still exceeded supply. A lessened consumer demand plus a steady high level of production have resulted in an increased availability of this polyhydric alcohol. Some producers reported that they were capable of filling approximately one hundred percent of the amount called for on individual orders.

Production of propylene glycol totaled 7,169,918 pounds in June as compared to the 7,087,944 pounds produced in May of this year, the Tariff Commission reported.

Saccharin—Producers of this synthetic sweetening agent reported that demand was at seasonal levels and was mostly steady. Supplies were in good shape and were ample for the demand, at present. The soluble, granular material remained at $1.60 per pound, in 1,000 pound lots with the price in smaller lots ranging from $1.70 to $1.80. The powdered material, both soluble and insoluble, was listed at $1.65 per pound in 1,000 pound lots, with smaller lots from $1.75 to $1.95.

Sebacic Acid—Although supplies of this acid were reported to have shown some signs of easing, demand was still somewhat in excess of supply. This material has been on government allocation for some time with the result that if a potential consumer desires some, he must receive priority from the authorized government agency. Producers of the acid report that supplies of raw material, in this case, castor oil, were ample and production was, as a rule, limited only by the manufacturing facilities available at present. It was reported that expansion of facilities for production of sebacic acid was under consideration and in some cases, was under way. The price of the purified acid in drum carlots ranged from 90¾c. to 91½c. per pound while less than carlot drums ranged from 92c. to 92¾c. per pound, at the works.

Silver Nitrate — Demand for this salt was said to be steady and proceeding at seasonal levels although there were some exceptions. Supplies continued in good shape and, in general, this market was without particular feature. Production of silver nitrate in July totaled 4,705,000 ounces as compared to a revised production total of 5,353,000 ounces in June of this year. Production in July of last year totaled 3,927,000 ounces as reported by the Bureau of Census. All figures were based on 100 percent silver nitrate purity.

Sodium Benzoate—The price of this salt of benzoic acid was similarly reduced with the acid for the third time this month. This reduction, however, did not materially alter the price range of the salt. The reduction amounted to 1½c. per pound, for both the technical and USP grades, and was calculated to bring the price of the producer down to a level corresponding to that of last week's reduced price. The price for the technical salt ranged from 35c. to 39c. per pound, for 100 pounds or more, while the USP grade ranged from 42c. to 46c. per pound, on the same basis.

Streptomycin—Despite record production on the part of producers, supplies of this antibiotic continued to run behind demand. However, this situation has been mitigated by the expansion of manufacturing facilities and the shortage was not

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as acute as it had been in the past. Demand for the antibiotics, both domestic and export, has been running at phenomenal levels, and the end was not yet in sight, according to some observers.

Production of streptomycin totaled 1,519,842 grams in June as compared to the 1,598,217 grams in May of this year. In June, production of dihydrostreptomycin reached 10,870,517 grams compared to a total of 9,792,154 grams in May, 1951, the Tariff Commission reported.

Sugar—The United States Department of Agriculture announced that distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the continental United States during the week ended September 8, 1951, totaled 141,130 short tons, raw value as compared to 152,329 tons, same basis, during the corresponding week last year.

Total distribution for civilian and military use from January 1 to date amounted to 5,463,922 tons as compared to the 6,133,495 tons, same basis, in the similar period of last year.

Terramycin—A substantial price reduction in the price of terramycin has been announced. The price cut on the antibiotic ranged from 15 percent on oral capsules to 40 percent on preparations for intravenous injection. New production facilities, research, and process improvements plus a world-wide demand were said to be responsible for the reductions. Terramycin has proved effective against a wide range of bacterial diseases, including the staphyloccocal, streptococcal and spirochaetal infections and also against rickettsial diseases such as typhus and spotted fever.

Sharp & Dohme Building Warehouse in Minneapolis

Construction of a new branch warehouse for Sharp & Dohme, Inc., Philadelphia, is now under way at the corner of Plymouth and Bryant avenues, Minneapolis, Minn. The new building is expected to be completed by March, 1952, and will replace the drug firm's present Minneapolis quarters at 607 Fifth avenue South.

The Minneapolis branch serves doctors, druggists, dentists, hospitals and veterinarians in all of Minnesota, North Dakota, most of South Dakota, the upper peninsula of Michigan, northwest Iowa, northern Wisconsin and eastern Montana. The one-story brick and steel building will contain approximately 18,000 square feet of floor space and is being erected on a site containing more than 20,000 square feet, which allows some room for future expansion.

National Research Process Engineering Post to Vaughan

James L. Vaughan has been appointed director of the process engineering department at National Research Corporation, Cambridge, Mass. Mr. Vaughan comes to National research from Rohm & Hass Company, Philadelphia, where he has been a design and development engineer since 1947. From 1937 to 1943 he was associated with Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), New York, as a chemical engineer. He was later connected with Shell Chemical Corporation as chief technologist at its Dominguez and Martinez plants, leaving Shell to become assistant professor of chemical engineering at Rhode Island State College, Kingston, R. I.

Dr. Moore Joins Vick Co.

Dr. Maurice L. Moore has joined the research staff of Vick Chemical Company, New York, in an advisory capacity. Dr. Moore has been director of research and development for Smith, Kline and French Laboratories, Philadelphia, since 1947. In his new post he will help develop and coordinate Vick's research program.

Metal Can Shipments: July

Total shipments of metal cans during July were 12 percent above June, but 17 percent under July, 1950, according to the Bureau of Census. These figures are based on metal can shipments expressed in terms of weights of steel consumed in the manufacture of the cans shipped. In July, metal can shipments amounted to 346,274 short tons, as compared with 309,213 short tons in June and 396,747 short tons in July, 1950.

Trade Briefs

Dr. Donald F. Kita has joined the biochemical research and production division of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Organon, Inc., Orange, N. J., is making "Stenediol" (methyl androstenediol) in a higher-potency 10-cc vial, each cc containing 50 mg of the steroid.

ECA Announces Additional Procurement Authorizations

Among the new procurement authorizations issued to Marshall Plan countries by the Economic Cooperation during the period September 21 to 27, were the following:—

To China (Formosa)—$1,800,000 for soluble phosphates and $100,000 for industrial chemicals from the United States, Germany, Japan, Netherlands and Belgium.

To France—$93,000 for chemicals from the United States.

To Indochina—$182,000 for pesticides from the United States.

To Netherlands—$200,000 for naval stores from the United States.

To Philippines—$1,350,000 for phosphate fertilizers from the United States, Canada, Belgium, Netherlands, France and Japan.

To Yugoslavia—$717,000 for petroleum from the Middle East.

Desmo Publishes New Catalog

Desmo Chemical Corporation, 565 Fifth avenue, New York 17, has published a new catalog, which is available upon request to the company.

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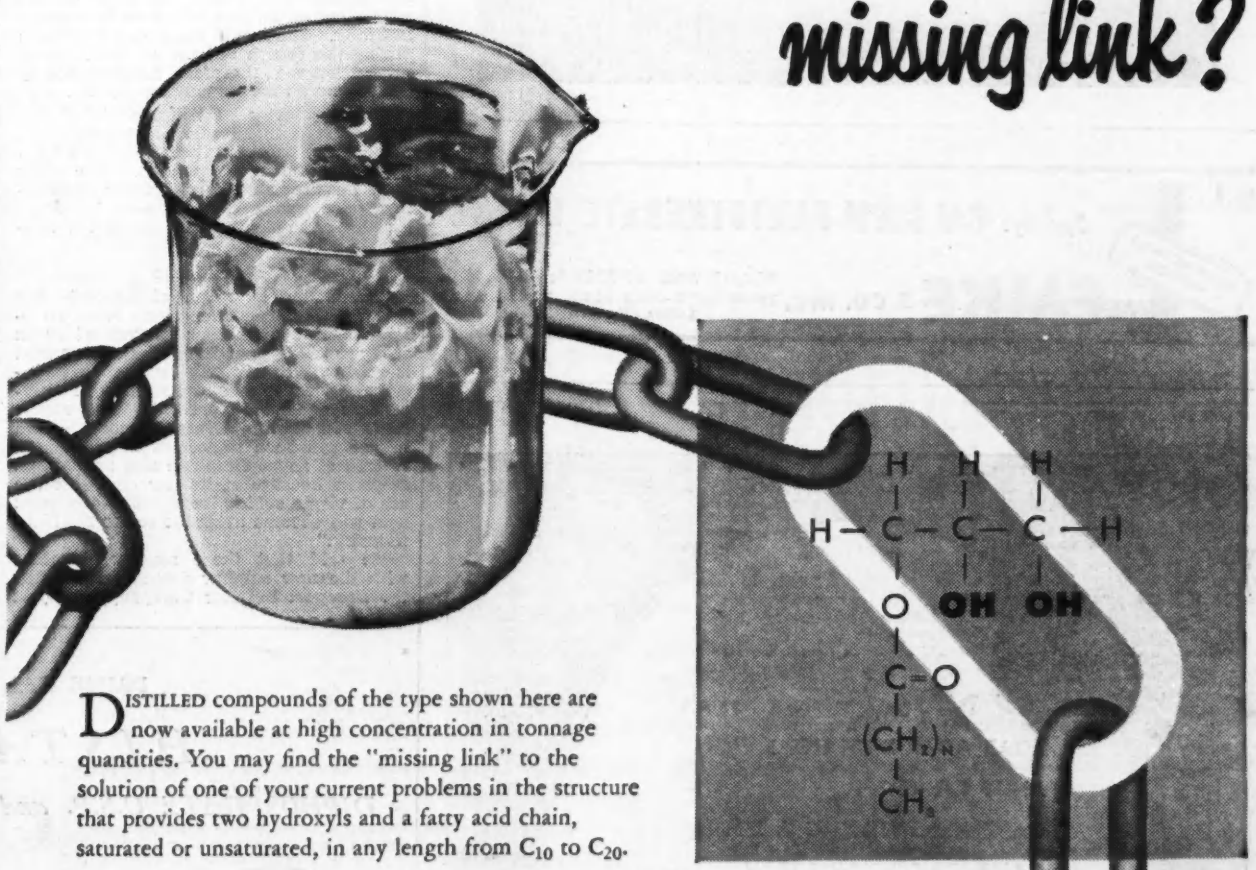

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Sulphur Export Allocation Cut Urged by NPA

—Continued from page 4

of 617 tons was made. However, a major portion of the ammonia requirement was met with steel transferred by the Department of Agriculture. An agreement was reached for the transfer of 6,200 tons of Agriculture's steel, including 2,700 tons of structurals, for use in seven specified ammonia expansion projects."

Sulphur in Fourth Quarter

Mr. Klipstein's testimony was concerned chiefly with the sulphur and sulphuric acid problems. He submitted the following statistical picture on sulphur, in long tons for the fourth quarter:—

Domestic consumption (1950 base adjusted)	1,104,000
Exports proposed by International Materials Conference	257,500
Exports to Canada	83,750
Total	1,445,250
Production	1,338,500
Shortage	106,750

In addition to recommending a reduction in sulphur exports, Mr. Klipstein described some of the other steps being taken by NPA, Petroleum Administration for Defense and the Defense Minerals Administration in encouraging new sources of sulphur as follows:—

"New sources of sulphur include recovery from sour gas for which ten plants are now under construction and which will bring in 253,000 long tons annually. There are eight new plants being installed which will produce sulphuric acid from pyrites and smelter gas, which will result in the equivalent of 213,000 long tons of sulphur annually. Some will come into operation during the fourth quarter of 1951. Total production will, therefore, be increased by 466,000 long tons sulphur equivalent.

"Top priority assistance is being granted such installations and certificates of necessity covering them have also been approved and recommended. . We know that, despite high cost, similar installations are under consideration by other consumers, which will augment the supply still further.

Production by Other Means

"Production by marginal mines in the west and Mexico and recovery from petroleum sludge and other sources of spent acid are being encouraged. Pickling acid is being used more efficiently, in some instances down to a concentration of 12 percent as against 18 percent. This represents a substantial saving. Recovered acid has always been important in the manufacture of superphosphate and ammonium sulphate because of its low cost. As the use of virgin acid is increased, more spent acid will become available to the fertilizer industry."

He said that these sources, together with the new sulphur dome discovery by the Freeport Sulphur Company, will just about meet the goal of 1,000,000 additional tons of sulphur needed annually, but unfortunately it will take time to bring all the new facilities into production and the shortages are certain to continue for the new year and probably not begin to ease until the fourth quarter of 1952.

Changes in Sulphur Order

Mr. Klipstein reviewed the changes proposed to be made in the sulphur order M-69 which will permit sulphur users recovering sulphur from new sources to use up to 150 percent of the 1950 base; reduce permissible use in other cases to less than 100 percent of the 1950 base, and reduce inventories at consuming plants to twenty-five days' supply.

He said that approval has been or is about to be granted by the facilities and construction bureau alloting construction materials to fourteen sulphuric acid projects (principally conversions) and ten ammonia projects. which are the two items most essential to fertilizer production.

The hearings wound-up with the questioning of three representatives from the war department on the leasing of the Morgantown ordnance works to Mathieson Chemical Corporation and part of the Indiana arsenal to Spencer Chemical Company. H. D. Reynolds of the ammunition bureau, ordnance corps, said that the army has arrived at satisfactory terms and conditions of lease with Mathieson for making use of the Morgantown project with its nitrogen capacity of 227,000 tons a year, and the lease terms have been submitted to E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., which has the right of first refusal.

Spencer to Return Arsenal

He confirmed earlier testimony of Kenneth C. Spencer, president of Spencer neth C. Spencer, president of Spencer the return of the facilities at Indiana Arsenal under lease to Spencer because they are needed for production of smokeless powder. While the entire nitric acid production at the arsenal will not be needed in this operation, the operator does not wish to have another operator working out of the plant at the same time.

W. R. Allstetter, deputy director of the office of materials and facilities of the Department of Agriculture, testified briefly on urea as a source of nitrogen for fertilizer. He said that about 50,000 tons of urea compounds is now going into urea fertilizers and approximately 20,000 tons are being used in cattle feed supplements. He said that this material has a number of advantage points over other forms of nitrogen and the department would like to see its use expanded. He said that production would have to be increased to about 300,000 tons to cover the 130,000 additional tons of nitrogen needed by agriculture.

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DCAT Golf Trophy Won by Percy Pyne

Percy R. Pyne, of Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Company, won the DCAT golf tournament held September 22 during the sixty-first annual meeting of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade at Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa. Mr. Pyne, who was first in the low net competition, was awarded the DCAT golf trophy at the banquet that evening by William W. Huisking, of Chas. L. Huisking & Co., chairman of the golf committee.

Other golf prize recipients were the following:—First low gross, F. A. Neuberg, Enco Chemical Corporation; second low net, W. L. Chapman, jr., Medical Economics, Inc.; second low gross, D. B. Stearns, Medical Economics, Inc.; third low net, J. E. Slater, A. H. Robins Company; fourth low net, C. F. Alexander, L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc.; fifth low net, F. J. Hailer, Rexall Drug Company; sixth low net, H. F. Cummings, Vitamerican Oil Corporation; seventh low net, R. A. Malmstrom, N. I. Malmstrom & Co.; eighth low net, R. B. Boyd, Oldbury Electro-Chemical Company, and ninth low net, W. T. Johnson, Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation.

Also tenth low net, E. S. Burke, Benzol Products Company; eleventh low net, G. S. McMillan, Bristol-Myers Company; twelfth low net, H. L. Carlson, Kimble Glass Division, Owens-Illinois Glass Company; thirteenth low net, R. C. Wood, General Dyestuff Corporation, Antara Products Division; fourteenth low net, F. E. Wilson, Becton, Dickinson & Co.; fifteenth low net, I. Gertzog, General Dyestuff Corporation, Antara Products Division; sixteenth low net, F. C. Brown, Schering Corporation; seventeenth low net, E. G. Jacobi, R. W. Greeff & Co.; longest drive, H. Schulman, Washine National Sands; nearest to pin, J. E. Ferris, Niagara Alkali Company, and consolation, J. R. Sims, Kimble Glass Division, Owens-Illinois Glass Company.

Merck Appoints Stokes Northeast Sales Manager

Sydney N. Stokes, manager of the New York branch of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., has been appointed to the new position of sales manager of the northeast region. Mr. Stokes will continue to serve as New York branch manager. As sales manager of the northeast region, Mr. Stokes will direct the activities of Merck representatives in sales to medicinal manufacturing accounts and distributive drug outlets in New England, northern New Jersey, and the New York metropolitan area. Mr. Stokes joined Merck in 1934, and has been New York branch manager since February, 1949.

Gaskill in Army Post

Dr. Harold V. Gaskill, dean of the division of science at Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, has been appointed civilian deputy to chief of research and development, Department of the Army, the army has announced. In this newly-created army position Dr. Gaskill will act as chief scientific adviser to the army's research and development division. Dr. Gaskill, who is also on leave as the Director of the Science Research Institute of Iowa State, was director of war research there from 1939 to 1948.

Canadian Exports: June

Exports of various commodities from Canada in June, as compared with June, 1950, and the first six months of 1951, have been reported as follows:—

	June 1951	June 1950	Jan.-June 1951
Abrasives, artificial, crude	$1,608,000	$1,143,000	$10,309,000
Acids	624,000	351,000	2,951,000
Asbestos and products	6,654,000	5,398,000	40,672,000
Calcium compounds	259,000	144,000	1,456,000
Chemical products, other	4,435,000	4,083,000	26,134,000
Cobalt oxides and salts	50,000	65,000	544,000
Copper and products	6,559,000	9,083,000	38,956,000
Drugs, medicines and pharmaceuticals	488,000	386,000	2,465,000
Fertilizers	3,655,000	3,300,000	18,897,000
Lead and products	2,185,000	3,682,000	20,732,000
Nickel	9,062,000	9,625,000	59,410,000
Paints and varnishes	695,000	199,000	3,158,000
Petroleum and products	169,000	16,000	530,000
Soda and sodium compounds	770,000	446,000	4,868,000
Vegetable fats and oils	185,000	220,000	1,039,000
Zinc and products	7,563,000	5,999,000	34,195,000

Ciba Completes New Building

Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., Summit, N. J., has announced completion of a new production building. The unit, containing more than 100,000 square feet of floor space, is the largest of some twenty buildings constructed by Ciba in Summit since 1937, according to T. F. Davies Haines, president. In addition to modern pharmaceutical production facilities the building will provide a centrally located warehouse area.

Lueders Honors Sroka For 25 Years of Service

George A. Sroka, assistant manager of the Chicago branch of George Lueders & Co., New York, was inducted as the fifty-first member of the company's veterans organization September 26 on the occasion of his twenty-fifth anniversary with the firm. Mr. Sroka received the customary service pin, wrist watch and gifts from the officers, directors and employees of the company.

Navy Awards Contract

The U. S. Navy Ordnance Bureau has awarded a research contract to Fine Organics, Inc., New York, to develop production methods for critical chemicals. The contract is on a cost plus fixed fee basis for an undisclosed sum.

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METHYL DICHLOROACETATE has now a limited use as an organic intermediate. The reactions listed below or merely its formula may suggest new possibilities to the inquiring mind. The two chlorine atoms are easily replaced by a variety of organic groups, thus indicating a large number of possible derivatives. This ester has already been suggested specifically in several organic and pharmaceutical syntheses.

$Cl_2CH\ COOCH_3$

KAY-FRIES..

methyl dichloroacetate

KAY-FRIES SPECIFICATIONS . . .

purity	•99.0% minimum
acidity	•.30% maximum
specific gravity	•1.3759-1.3839 at 20°/20°C
refractive index	•1.4374-1.4474 at 20°/D

• Typical reactions of METHYL DICHLOROACETATE •

$Cl_2CHCOOCH_3$ + $2NaOC_2H_5$ (sodium ethylate) → $(C_2H_5O)_2CHCOOCH_3$ + 2NaCl (methyl diethoxyacetate)

$2Cl_2CHCOOCH_3$ —(catalyst)→ $Cl_2C(CCl_2COOCH_3)COOCH_3 + H_2$ (methyl tetrachlorsuccinate)

$Cl_2CHCOOCH_3$ + C_6H_5CHO (benzaldehyde) —(Mg amalgam)→ $C_6H_5CH_2COCOOCH_3 + Cl_2$ (methyl phenylpyruvate)

$Cl_2CHCOOCH_3$ + $RCH = CH_2$ (subst. ethylene) —(catalyst)→ $RCH_2CH_2CCl_2COOCH_3$ (methyl α-dichloro-γ-subst. butyrate)

$Cl_2CHCOOCH_3$ + $2CH_2(COOCH_3)_2$ (dimethyl malonate) —(Na)→ $CH_3OOCCH[CH(CO_2CH_3)_2]_2$ + 2HCl (α-di-γ-di-β-mono carbomethoxy propane)

For availability and technical information please write or phone.

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Uses and Applications of Chemicals

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Nonylphenol

Chemical—Material for acylation, alkylation, condensation with aldehydes, etherification, esterification, ethylene oxide condensation, nitration, sulphonation, vinylation.

Starting point in making nonylphenoxyacetic acid.

Suggested as material in making antioxidants, nonedible preservatives, nonionic surface-active agents, plasticizers, fungicides, insecticides, lubricating oil additives.

Resin—Suggested as a material for making modified phenolic resins.

Octylphenoxydiethoxyethanol

Chemical—Suggested as intermediate in syntheses of organic compounds.

Miscellaneous—Suggested as solvent for various purposes in industry where low volatility and relatively high viscosity are of interest.

Suggested as stabilizer and thickener for emulsions of various kinds.

Octylphenoxyethanol

Chemical—Suggested as intermediate in syntheses of organic compounds.

Miscellaneous—Suggested as solvent for various purposes in industry where low volatility and relatively high viscosity are of interest.

Suggested as stabilizer and thickener for emulsions of various kinds.

Octylphenoxytetraethoxyethanol

Chemical—Suggested as intermediate in syntheses of organic compounds.

Miscellaneous—Suggested as solvent for various purposes in industry where low volatility and relatively high viscosity are of interest.

Suggested as stabilizer and thickener for emulsions of various kinds.

Paraphenylenedioxydiacetic Acid Alkylesters

Adhesives—Plasticizers (US 2516955) in adhesive compositions containing vinyl resins.

Ceramic—Plasticizers (US 2516955) in compositions, containing vinyl resins, used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic articles.

Electrical—Plasticizers (US 2516955) in insulating compositions, containing vinyl resins, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

Glass—Plasticizers (US 2516955) in compositions, containing vinyl resins, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for decorating and protecting glassware.

Leather — Plasticizers (US 2516955) in compositions, containing vinyl resins, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for decorating and protecting leathers and leather goods.

Metal-Finishing—Plasticizers (US 2516-955) in compositions, containing vinyl resins, used as coatings for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

Miscellaneous—Plasticizers (US 2516955) in coating compositions, containing vinyl resins, used for protecting and decorating articles of various kinds.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Plasticizers (US 2516955) in paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing vinyl resins.

Paper — Plasticizers (US 2516955) in compositions, containing vinyl resins, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for protecting and decorating articles made of paper or pulp.

Plastics—Plasticizers (US 2516955) in making coatings, extrusions, films, laminations, moldings, novelties, sheeting, specialties.

Resin — Plasticizers (US 2516955) for vinyl resins.

Rubber — Plasticizers (US 2516955) in compositions, containing vinyl resins, used as coatings for protecting and decorating rubber goods.

Stone—Plasticizers (US 2516955) in compositions, containing vinyl resins, used as coatings for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

Textile—Plasticizers (US 2516955) in compositions, containing vinyl resins, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

Wood—Plasticizers (US 2516955) in compositions, containing vinyl resins, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork.

2-(Para-tertiary-butylphenoxy)-isopropyl 2-Chloroethylsulphite

('Aramite.')

Pesticide—Nontoxic miticide compatible with ferbam, lead arsenate, nicotine sulphate, "Phygon-XL", toxaphene, wettable powders of DDT, chlordane, benzene hexachloride.

Potassium Fluoride

Metallurgical—Ingredient of fluxes of various kinds and of baths for the soldering and brazing of silver.

Magnesium remover in refining of scrap aluminum.

Potassium-Sodium Pyrophosphate

Soap—Suggested as builder in detergent preparations, soaps, and shampoo preparations.

Suggested as clarifier for liquid soaps and the like.

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NPA Names 4 Jurists Hearing Commissioners

Four jurists have been named hearing commissioners for the National Production Authority. They are the first NPA hearing commissioners to be selected. Others will be announced later.

The commissioners are:—Charles J. Hilkey, of the Lamar School of Law, Emory University; Frederick J. Moreau, dean of the University of Kansas Law School; Stanley H. Johnson, a former law professor and judge, now a practicing attorney, and Harrison W. Ewing, a former judge who now practices law in Cleveland. The commissioners will preside at public hearings held in their regions on charges of violations of NPA orders and regulations.

Mr. Hilkey will be assigned cases from NPA's Atlanta, Ga., regional office. Mr. Moreau will be assigned cases from the regional office in Kansas City, Mo. Assigned to cases from the Denver, Col., regional office will be Mr. Johnson, while Mr. Ewing will be assigned cases from the NPA Cleveland regional office.

Pennsalt Adds Four To Technical Sales

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, has added four new technical sales representatives to its agricultural chemicals department. William T. Debusk has been assigned to the Tennesee territory. O. Harry Blanton has been assigned to sales-service in North and South Carolina. Both men will work out of Pennsalt's Montgomery, Ala., district office.

James E. Murray has been assigned to the midwest territory and will have his headquarters at the company's new district office in Kansas City, Mo. F. O. Swan, jr., has been assigned to the Texas territory and will work out of the Bryan sales office.

India's Peanut Plantings Up

India's peanut plantings for the 1951-52 season may reach 11,000,000 acres according to a preliminary unofficial estimate reported by R. Narayana Iyer, American Consulate General, Madras. This would be a 5 percent increase from the final official estimate of 10,472,000 acres for the 1950 crop. Production is not expected to exceed 3,920,000 short tons of nuts in the shell. The final official estimate placed the 1950 crop at 3,730,720 tons.

Castor bean production during the 1951-52 season is expected to be about the same as last year when 118,720 tons were harvested from 1,255,000 acres. These figures represented decreases of 17 and 14 percent in production and acreage, respectively, from 1949-50. Likewise, sesame acreage and production are expected to remain unchanged from last season's 5,245,000 acres and 471,520 tons.

Hercules Powder Shifts Hellekson to Savannah Unit

Spencer H. Hellekson, superintendent of the Milwaukee, Wis., plant of the paper makers chemical department of Hercules Powder Company, moves today to the department's Savannah, Ga., plant as assistant manager. The Savannah plant is the largest operated by the paper makers chemical division.

E. Marvin Overby, jr., former assistant manager of the Savannah plant, at that time joins the administrative staff at the Hercules naval stores plant at Brunswick, Ga. Keith Martin becomes plant superintendent at the Milwaukee plant, to succeed Mr. Hellekson.

Plax Develops Small Dispenser

A new, unbreakable dispenser-tube of polyethylene, with a capacity of one-eighth of an ounce, has been developed by the Plax Corporation, Hartford, Conn., as a pocket package for small or "emergency" quantities of medicine, cosmetics, or other products.

Trade Briefs

H. S. Brigham, district superintendent of the Western Gulf Oil Company, has left on a two-month tour of duty for the Gulf companies in South America.

Julius Hyman & Co., Denver, Col., has been awarded a certificate of cooperation by the Economic Cooperation Administration.

Dr. Etta M. MacDonald, a member of the University of Texas medical faculty, has been selected by the Department of State as an exchange professor of microbiology at the University of Finland, Helsinki.

gane's

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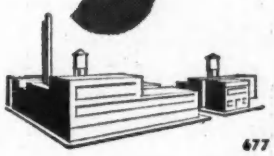
- BARBITAL
- BENZOCAINE
- PENTOBARBITAL SODIUM
- THEOPHYLLINE



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(*Bulletin No. AIC-299 Dated March 1951. Reprints Available on Request.)

Special Products Division

NATIONAL ALFALFA DEHYDRATING & MILLING CO.

Lamar, Colorado

Imports at United States Ports

New York

ALPHATOCOPHEROL—1 crt, Merck Inc, Montevideo
ALUMINUM CHLOROHYDRATE—2 cs, Bristol Meyers Co, London
ANILIN DYES—12 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
16 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Havre
1 dm, Marbletts Corp, Rotterdam
242 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
46 dms, C A Haynes, Rotterdam
ANNATTO SEED—64 bgs, L E Ranson & Co, Vizagapatam
51 bgs, Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Co, Callao
ANTHRAQUINONE POWDER—94 kgs, Liverpool
ANTIMONY ORE—1,235 bgs, C Tennant Sons & Co, Antofagasta
470 bgs, Metal Transport Corp, Arica
ARABIC GUM—250 bgs, National Starch Products Inc, Port Sudan
50 bgs, Innis Speiden & Co, Port Sudan
ARROWROOT—2,300 bgs, Moringstar Nicol, St Vincent
ARSENIC—33 bbls, Tampico
METAL—9 cms, C Tennant Sons & Co, Avonmouth
ASBESTOS FIBER—39 bgs, Asbestos Corp of America, London
3,590 bgs, Brown Bros, Harriman & Co, Lourenco Marques
BARBASCO ROOT—241 bgs, Hecht Levis & Kahn, Callao
BAUXITE ORE—1,416 tons, Alcoa Mining Co, Tembladora
BEESWAX—111 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Talcahuano
20 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Ciudad Trujillo
BENI GUM—218 bls, Boston International Corp, Arica
BERYL ORE—1,250 bgs, S A Minerals & Merchandise Corp, Vitoria
BILE, OX—1 dm, Lo Curto & Funk, Glasgow
BISMUTH—90 bxs, Cerro De Pasco Corp, Callao
BONE—20 bgs, International Packers Commercial Co, Santos
BUTTONLAC—50 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Calcutta
CALCIUM CARBONATE—300 bgs, H J Baker, Liverpool
CARBON—15 cks, L A Salomon & Bros, Rotterdam
POWDER—10 dms, Niebrugge & Day, London
63 bgs, Niebrugge & Day, London
CARNAUBA WAX—62 bgs, Chase National Bank, Bahia
138 bgs, Frank B Ross, Salvador
CASTOR BEANS—5,079 bgs, Chase National Bank, Bahia
3,203 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Salvador
1,657 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Salvador
700 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Mania
8,720 bgs, H Beck & Co, Karachi
OIL—567 cms, Tulex Co, Bombay
CELERY SEED—55 bgs, C T Wilson Co, Marseilles
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—2,600 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
CINCHONA PRODUCTS—30 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
CINNAMON QUILLS—65 bls, Dodwell & Co, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—40 dms, M Garbie, Hong Kong
COCONUT OIL—750 tons, E F Drew & Co, Cebu
280 tons, Zamboanga
CODLIVER OIL—200 dms, Whitmoyer Laboratories, St Johns
50 dms, Nopco Chemical Co, St Johns
225 dms, Squibb & Sons, Hull
COPAL GUM—310 bkts, Internatio-Roterdam, Macassar
265 bkts, O G Innes, Macassar
360 bkts, Macassar
COPPER CYANIDE—20 dms, Eibert & Co, London
COPRA—1,450 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Romblon
CORIANDER SEED—43 bgs, Callao
CORUNDUM ORE—4,173 bgs, C Tennant Sons & Co, Lourenco Marques
CREAM OF TARTAR—100 bbls, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co, Barcelona
CRESYLIC ACID—140 dms, American Cyanamid Co, London
2 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
1 dm, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
200 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Liverpool
100 dms, Wachine National Sands, Hull
CUMIN SEED—221 bgs, E Somekh, Khorramshahr
18 bgs, Khorramshahr
CYANIDE, CUPROUS—20 dms, American Minerals & Mdse Corp, London
PRECIPITATE—7 cs, American Metal Co, Puna
EBONITE DUST—300 bgs, F L Kramer & Co, London
EPSOM SALT—400 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Bremen
FENNEL SEED—83 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Beirut
FISHLIVER OIL—8 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
1 dm, H A Gogarty, Yokohama
FISHMEAL—3,000 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Capetown
FUEL OIL—213,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
93,000 bbls, Mexican Petroleum Corp, Aruba
79,793 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Aruba
12,574 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Curacao
107,239 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
195,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
GALL, OX—1 trc, Wilson & Co, Santos
11 bbls, Wilson & Co, Santos
4 dms, C Hollinshed Co, Montevideo
GARNETLAC—150 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta
GINGER ROOT—50 cs, Gerhard & Hey, Hong Kong
6 cs, E Miltenberg Inc, Hong Kong
34 crts, S Rosen, Havana
12 crts, Tung Seng Co, Havana
6 crts, Cat Cheung Co, Havana
16 crts, Mong Fong Co, Havana
47 crts, La Famosa Tropical Produce Co, Havana
GLANDS—14 bbls, International Packers Commercial Co, Montevideo
GLUE, BONE—400 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Alexandria
GLYCERIN—93 dms, National City Bank, Liverpool
GRAPHITE—500 bgs, C Pettinos, Colombo
1,050 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, London
GYPSUM—9,217 tons, National Gypsum Co, Dingwall
2,430 tons, Newark Plaster Co, Walton
20,597 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
224 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Liverpool
6,649 tons, National Gypsum Co, Little Narrows
IODINE—30 kgs, International Fertilizer Chemical Corp, Yokohama
IPECAC ROOT—10 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Cristobal
KARAYA GUM—32 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
12 bgs, J Hilgers, London
KOLA NUTS—170 bgs, J A Menton Co, Kingston
LAUREL LEAVES—101 bls, Tenth Ave Corp, Piraeus
LICORICE EXTRACT—909 bgs, Public National Bank & Trust Co, Izmir
ROOT—2 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Curacao
LIME OIL—3 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Tampico
LIVERMEAL—649 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Montevideo
LOCUSTBEAN GUM—20 bgs, Innis Speiden, Rotterdam
100 bgs, First National Boston, Liverpool
562 bgs, Genoa
MACE—108 cs, Londes & Balint, Mascecar
55 cs, Catz American Co, Macassar
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—50 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Liverpool
MANGANESE ORE—700 bgs, Union Carbide & Carbon Corp, London
MANGROVE BARK—2,067 bgs, M E Schoen Corp, Bahia
850 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Tumaco
1,362 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Bahia
MENTHOL—251 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Santos
100 cs, Vick Chemical Co, Santos
MOLASSES—908 bbls, American Molasses Co, Bridgetown
MYROBALANS—1,655 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Bombay
512 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Vizagapatam
800 bgs, Getz Bros & Co, Calcutta
NAPHTHALENE—500 bgs, Tar Residuals Inc, Rotterdam
1,523 bgs, Antwerp
NICKEL FORMATE—25 cks, E F Drew & Co, Hamburg
19 kgs, American Firstoline Corp, Bremen
NUTMEGS—440 bgs, Landes & Balint, St George
125 bgs, J D Smith, St George
168 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills, Macassar
OURICURY WAX—297 bgs, Wessel Duval, Salvador
56 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Salvador
222 bgs, D Levin, Salvador
56 bgs, Hans Tobeason, Rio de Janeiro
125 bgs, Bahia
PALMAROSA OIL—1 spot, G J Danco, Bombay
PAPAIN—28 hf chts, C L Huisking & Co, Colombo
PEATMOSS—2,717 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
500 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, Bremen
1,500 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
110 bls, Halfmoon Mfg & Trading Co, Rotterdam
280 bls, C Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
PENICILLIN—2 cs, Gondrand Bros, Antwerp
PEPPER, BLACK—67 bgs, V Panachand & Co, Bombay
240 bgs, B Gopaldas & Co, Bombay
80 bgs, Internatio-Rotterdam, Bombay
WHITE—5 kgs, Mincing Trading Corp, London
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—242,600 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
366,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
68,171 bbls, Cities Service Oil Co, Amuay Bay
POLLACKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
250 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
50 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
125 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
10 dms, H A Gogarty, Yokohama
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—1 ck, Advance Solvents & Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—1,100 dms, Terra Chemicals Inc, Rotterdam
PERMANGANATE—200 dms, Alltransport Inc, Yokohama
SALTS—16 kgs, A Gusmer Inc, London
QUICKSILVER—100 flks, Chase National Bank, Tampico
RADIUM ELEMENT—1 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp
RESIN—2 cs, Brauner & Co, London
RESINOID—2 cs, Bertrand Freres, Marseilles
1 cs, Antoine Chiris Co, Marseilles
SAGE LEAVES—500 bls, Bank of America, Leghorn
SAFFRON—1 cs, Galvanoni & Nevy Bros, Genoa
SARSAPARILLA ROOT—90 bls, Tampico
SEEDLAC—200 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
300 bgs, Haeuser Shellac Co, Calcutta
1,000 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta
320 bgs, Ascher Trading Corp, Calcutta
400 bgs, Dings & Schuster, Calcutta
200 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
300 bgs, MacLac Co, Calcutta
SENNA LEAVES—157 bls, R D Heins, Port Sudan
SHARKLIVER OIL—30 dms, Girard Trust Co, Yokohama
SHELLAC—400 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Calcutta
250 bgs, Flora Lac Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, A Kramer & Co, Calcutta
900 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
450 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta
200 bgs, Ascher Trading Corp, Calcutta
100 bgs, Wm Diehl & Co, Calcutta
SKIPJACKLIVER OIL—20 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
SODIUM CYANIDE—700 dms, Terra Chemicals, Inc, Rotterdam
MONOGLUTAMATE—150 dms, Universal Sales Co, Yokohama
NITRITE—290 dms, Chemical Mfg Co, Hull
TALC—830 bgs, C Mathieu, Inc, Genoa
TAPIOCA—417 bgs, Catz American, Itajai
FLOUR—3,816 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Ambituba
500 bgs, Geismar & Co, Itajai
3,723 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Itajai
TEAWASTE—50 bgs, Tetley Tea Co, London
97 chts, A M Goldstein, London
153 bgs, Citro Chemical Co, Calcutta
THYME LEAVES—111 bgs, Seeke & Kade, Marseille
72 bls, Seeke & Kade, Marseille
TITANIUM ALUMINUM—25 dms, Niagara Falls Smelting & Refining, Liverpool
46 dms, Liverpool
TRAGACANTH GUM—25 cs, Richard Daniel Co, Beirut
10 cs, V Simidian & Co, Beirut
TUNG OIL—100 tons, W R Grace & Co, Buenos Aires
TUNGSTEN TRIOXIDE—165 cs, F Kramarsky Corp, Nagoya
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—100 bbls, Intermaritime Forwarding Co, Rotterdam
50 bbls, Fezandie & Sperrie, Rotterdam
UREA—240 bgs, Terra Chemicals, Inc, Rotterdam
VANADIUM ASH—64 dms, Laudee Iron & Metal Corp, Aruba
VANILLA BEANS—13 cs, J H Schroder, Marseille
WATTLE BARK—553 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
WHITING—900 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, London
160 bgs, C B Chrystal Co, London
WOLFRAM ORE—300 bgs, Metal Transport Corp, Antofagasta
WOOL GREASE—14 dms, Rotterdam
WOOLWAX ALCOHOL—40 dms, N I Malstrom & Co, Hull

Baltimore

BONEMEAL—2,205 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Antwerp
CELERY SEED—66 bgs, Louis Furth, Bombay
83 bgs, W G Scarlett, Bombay
COPRA—2,828 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cebu
IRON OXIDE—1,000 bgs, Mineral Pigments Corp, Rotterdam
MANGANESE ORE—500 tons, Associated Metal & Minerals Corp, Bombay
5,150 tons, U S Steel Co, Vizagapatam
MANGROVE BARK—631 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Bahia
2,710 bgs, Marcel Calvet & Co, Bahia
MYROBALANS—686 bgs, W G Scarlett, Bombay
234 bgs, Buskey Importing Co, Bombay
NIGER SEED—54 bgs, W G Scarlett, Bombay
PEATMOSS—400 bls, Trans Sphere Shipping Co, Bremen
625 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—11,059 bgs, First National Chicago, Buenos Aires
WATTLE BARK—555 bls, Olson Sales Agency, Durban

Boston

CASEIN—500 bgs, P A Dunkel & Co, Hamburg
CRESYLIC ACID—200 dms, Rotterdam
DICYANDIAMIDE—150 cks, Henley & Co, Bremen
GLUE—100 bgs, First National Boston, Antwerp
HOOFMEAL—672 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Rio Grande
NAPHTHALENE—193 bgs, American Union Transport, Rotterdam
OSSEIN—2,000 bgs, J Corbett, Antwerp
6,292 bgs, General Foods, Antwerp
336 bgs, Eastman Gelatine Corp, Antwerp
PEATMOSS—400 bls, Atkins & Dubrow, Bremen
700 bls, Bruco Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
713 bls, Premier Peatmoss, Bremen
POLYVINYL ACETATE RESIN—67 bbls, Chemical Export Co, Hamburg
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,710 bgs, Geismar & Co, Santos
WHITING—1,600 bgs, Pluess Stauffer, Antwerp

Los Angeles

AMMONIUM PHOSPHATE—1,000 bgs, Daniel M Hicks, Inc, Naples
COPRA CAKE—6,720 bgs, Procter & Gamble, Manila
BULK—1,000 long tons, Vegetable Oil Products Co, Inc, Tabaco
DICALCIUM PHOSPHATE—2,204 bgs, Woodward & Dickerson, Inc, Antwerp
FISHLIVER OIL—50 dms, Transocean Commerce, Inc, Yokohama
NUTMEGS—50 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Port of Spain
PAPRIKA—50 bgs, Hismoco America Co, Valparaiso
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—112,567 bbls, Union Oil Co of California, Puerto La Cruz
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,527 bgs, Harold Schulter, Buenos Aires

Norfolk

FERTILIZER—667 bgs, Hollinghurst Co, London
MANGANESE ORE—4,400 tons, Philipp Bros, Bombay
PEATMOSS—450 bls, Halfmoon Mfg & Trading Co, Rotterdam

Philadelphia

ANIMAL WAX—481 cs, Rohm & Hass, Oslo
ASBESTOS FIBER—1,240 bgs, Commercial National Bank, Lourenco
341 bgs, Narco Co, Durban
8,400 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Beira
3,760 bgs, Keasby & Mattison, Lourenco
BONEMEAL—485 tons, Phila National Bank, Buenos Aires
CARAWAY SEED—225 bgs, Phila Carawayseed Co, Rotterdam
CHINA CLAY—5,535 tons, Fowey
CHROME ORE—4,000 tons, E J Lavino, Beira
1,996 tons, Storage Transport, Lourenco
4,000 tons, Lavino Shipping Co, Masinloc
CRYOLITE—2,550 tons, Pennsylvania Salt Co, Ivigtut
FLUORSPAR—82 tons, Phila National Bank, Durban
1,500 tons, Bremen
IRON PERSULPHATE—10 bbls, Glasgow
MANGANESE ORE—9,500 tons, E J Lavino, Takoradi
PEATMOSS—900 bls, Phila National Bank, Bremen
800 bls, Dunwoody Corp, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—115,000 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
167,591 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
102,554 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
112,674 bbls, The Texas Co, Las Piedras
109,754 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Las Piedras
106,985 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
419,488 bbls, The Texas Co, Sidon
190,400 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena al Ahmadi
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,209 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
SHELLAC WAX—28 bgs, Chase National Bank, Calcutta
WATTLE BARK—559 bls, American Dyewood Co, Durban
555 bgs, First National Cincinnati, Durban
EXTRACT—2,758 bgs, Chase National Bank, Durban
WHITING—2,460 tons, Phila National Bank, London

San Francisco

BLEACHING POWDER—285 dms, C M C Chemicals, Inc, London
BONEMEAL—2,000 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Antwerp
CASTOR OIL—50 dms, London
COPAL GUM—63 bkts, H W Peabody & Co, Djarkarta
120 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Manila
COPRA CAKE, MEAL—224 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Cebu
DICALCIUM PHOSPHATE—2,204 bgs, Woodward & Dickerson, Antwerp
GYPSUM—9,183 tons, Kaiser Gypsum Co, San Marcos
LIVERMEAL—590 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Montevideo
MACE—41 cs, Catz American, Djarkarta
MILK POWDER—36 tons, Derley International Co, Rotterdam
MUSTARD—198 ctns, Atlantis Sales Corp, London
OURICURY WAX—51 bgs, J W Hanson Co, Rio de Janeiro
PALM NUTS—60 bgs, L Albaun, Cristobal
PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, American Commerce Co, Bombay
240 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
PETROLEUM CRUDE—14,036 tons, Standard Oil Co, Miri
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—900 bgs, International Products Corp, Montevideo
250 bgs, S F Pellas Co, Paranagua
500 bgs, Bunge Corp, Paranagua
SODIUM BICARBONATE—307 tons, C M C Chemicals Inc, London
UREA—500 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, London

Parke, Davis Names Rames Chain Store Sales Manager

Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., has appointed H. B. Rames manager of its chain store sales division. Mr. Rames joined the company as a medical detail man at Denver, Col., in 1944. Later he received a retail and hospital assignment and was appointed field manager there in 1949.

Sharp & Dohme Post to Rodriguez

Efrain Rodriguez has been appointed sales manager of the Puerto Rican branch of Sharp & Dohme Inter-American Corporation, according to an announcement by W. B. Wimpenney, president. Mr. Rodriguez has been a territorial sales representative for Sharp & Dohme since 1945.

Trade Briefs

Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., Summit, N. J., recently held a two-week advanced training and refresher course for forty-eight of its representatives at the Robert Treat hotel, Newark, N. J.

Dr. W. E. Holmes, consultant for the World Health Organization, will make a four-month survey of conditions and health standards in Iraq for that government.

Bristol Labs Opens Colombian Subsidiary

Bristol Laboratories, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y., has opened a new subsidiary company, Bristol Laboratories of Colombia, Inc., in Bogota. Alberto Bayon & Cia., a Colombian firm, will participate in Bristol's new subsidiary, and sales will be made through trade channels. Officers of the Colombia firm are:—Albert J. Vermeulen, president; Frederic N. Schwartz, vice-president; John R. Torrens, vice-president; Robert C. Gasen, treasurer; Donald L. Sanders, secretary, and Richard W. Cooney, assistant secretary.

Current Prices

—Continued from page 37

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000 lbs., works	lb.	.35	—
1,000 lbs. to 36,000 lbs., works	lb.	.37	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.40	—
Zinc acetate tech. bbls. dms. works	lb.	.28	.30
NF VIII, dms	lb.	.53	—
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.18½	—
l.c.l., dlvd E	lb.	.19½	—
Carbonate purified powd., dms.	lb.	.26	—
tech., rubbermakers bgs. works.	lb.	.10¾	.11¼
precipitated powd. dms	lb.	.26	—
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.70	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.10	—
gran., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.45	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.85	—
solution 50%, dms. c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.75	—
t.c.l. works	100 lbs.	5.35	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	4.10	—
NF, gran., dms	lb.	.42	—
Chromate (see Yellow zinc).			
Cyanide kgs works	lb.	.457	.477
Dust, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.22	—
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.40	—
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.20¾	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.21¼	—
Iodide, NF jars	lb.	4.92	—
Laurate bbls	lb.	.45	.46
Metal, slabs, E St. Louis	lb.	.17½	—
Naphthenate liquid, 8% Zn, frt. alld	lb.	.24	—
10% Zn dms. trt. alld	lb.	.29¼	—
Oleate fused bbls	lb.	.36	—
Oxide, pigments, dom., acicular, hgs., c.l. dlvd	lb.	.16	—
t.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.17	—
American process, com'l, lead free hgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	—
t.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.17	—
leaded 5% hgs. c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.16	—
t.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.17	—
35%. hgs. c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16¾	—
t.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.17¾	—
50%. hgs. c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16¾	—
t.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.17¾	—
French process, com'l, green seal, hgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17¾	—
t.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.18¾	—
red seal, hgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17¼	—
t.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.18¼	—
white seal hgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18¼	—
t.c.l. dlvd	lb.	.19¼	—
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19¼	—
t.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20¼	—
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c higher than hgs			
Phenolsulphonate, NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.39	—
powd., dms.	lb.	.42	—
Resinate, precip. dms. frt. alld.	lb.	.26	—
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.12	—
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.41	—
ton lots	lb.	.42	—
less ton lots	lb.	.43	—
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, hgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	6.85	—
t.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	7.25	9.75
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works, dlvd.	100 lbs.	6.05	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs	6.45	8.95
powdered, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd., same basis	100 lbs.	9.25	9.75
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	10.00	10.50
Zinc sulphate in bbls 40c higher			
USP, gran. dms	lb.	.20	—
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.24	—
fluorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	1.10	1.90
phosphorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	1.85	2.50
Thionosulphonate NF gran. bbls., dms	lb.	.33	.34
powd. bbls	lb	.36	.37
Undecylenate, dms	lb.	2.25	—
Yellow (see Yellow zinc)			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.50	—
t.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.00	11.50
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	2.10	2.90
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1180	.1360
t.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1220	.1400
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, basic, dms., c.l	lb.	.24½	—
t.c.l.	lb.	.25	—
normal, dms., t.c.l., works	lb.	.52	—
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate.			
Zirconium acetate 13% sol ZrO_2, bbls., works	lb.	.26½	—
Carbonate basic cake, bbls., works	lb.	30½	—
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.00	8.00
Nitrate, dms., works	lb.	2.10	—
Oxide, 98½-99% white, grd., bbls. or hgs. works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric-fused, hgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.44½	—
1 ton or less works	lb.	.45	.48
98½-99% white, milled, electri-fused, hgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.59½	—
1 ton or less works	lb.	.60	.63
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works	lb.	.35½	—
Silicate, granular hgs. c.l., works.	lb.	.03½	.03¾
10 tons, works	lb.	.03½	.04
5 tons, works	lb.	.04	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.04¼	.04¾
milled hgs. c.l. works	lb.	.04½	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.05¼	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.05¾	.06¾
refined hgs. c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.12½	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.13	.19

Obituaries

Victor A. Ryan

Victor A. Ryan, research director of Crown Cork & Seal Company, Baltimore, Md., died September 20.

Recognized as an authority in paper technology and lubrication, Mr. Ryan joined the research staff of Crown Cork in 1936 as paper technologist. In 1939, in addition to his work with paper, he became chief lubrication engineer for the company. In 1940 he was made director of research.

Before coming into the Crown Cork organization he was associated with E. F. Houghton Oil Company, Philadelphia, and Marden, Orth & Hastings, Chicago. From 1920 to 1930 he was research and technical director of Irvington Varnish & Insulator Company, Irvington, N. J. From 1930 to 1933 he was director of research for Durium Products Company, and for the past three years he was in business as a consulting chemical engineer.

Eugene C. Brokmeyer, long-time Washington representative of the National Association of Retail Druggists and other organizations, died September 21 in that city. He was eighty-one years old.

Frank W. Duryea, a member of the farm products division of the Borden Company, New York, for fifty years prior to his retirement in 1948, died September 24 at his home in Madison, N. J. He was sixty-seven.

Luigi Langeli, the Pope's pharmacist, died September 23 in Rome, Italy. He was seventy-four. The store operated by Mr. Langeli in Rome's Corso Vittoria had been known as the Pope's pharmacy since 1700. It enjoyed Vatican extra-territorial rights until 1929, when the Lateran treaties regulating relations between the Vatican and Italy were signed.

John A. Schake, who was responsible for the sales strategy for "Oxydol" and "Lava" soaps when he was associated with the William Waltke Company, St. Louis, Mo., died September 18 in Rochester, N. Y. He was eighty-one. Mr. Schake was later associated with the Lambert Pharmacal Company.

George W. Shannon, former vice-president and director of Robert Gair Company, New York, died September 25 in Brooklyn, N. Y. He was eighty. Mr. Shannon started as a salesman for Gair in 1903.

SAACI Seeks Talent

Vincent Rebak of Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York, director of the 1951 show of the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, is issuing a plea for talented members of the organization to volunteer their services for this year's extravaganza. Singers, dancers, musicians, actors, etc., are needed. Rehearsals take place every Monday and Thursday at 5:45 p.m. in the Henry Hudson hotel, West Fifty-seventh street, New York. The show will be presented at that hotel October 17.

Searle Moves in East

The eastern branch of G. D. Searle & Co. has moved into new quarters at a recently-constructed building at 120 Park avenue, Lyndhurst, N. J. The new building will house Searle's New York branch office and shipping depot, formerly located at 111 Eighth avenue. A. C. Jolley is office manager of Searle's eastern branch.

Oatfield Joins Pfizer

Harold Oatfield has joined Chas. Pfizer & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., as literature research chemist in the chemical research and development department. He was formerly professional associate in the division of medical sciences of the National Research Council.

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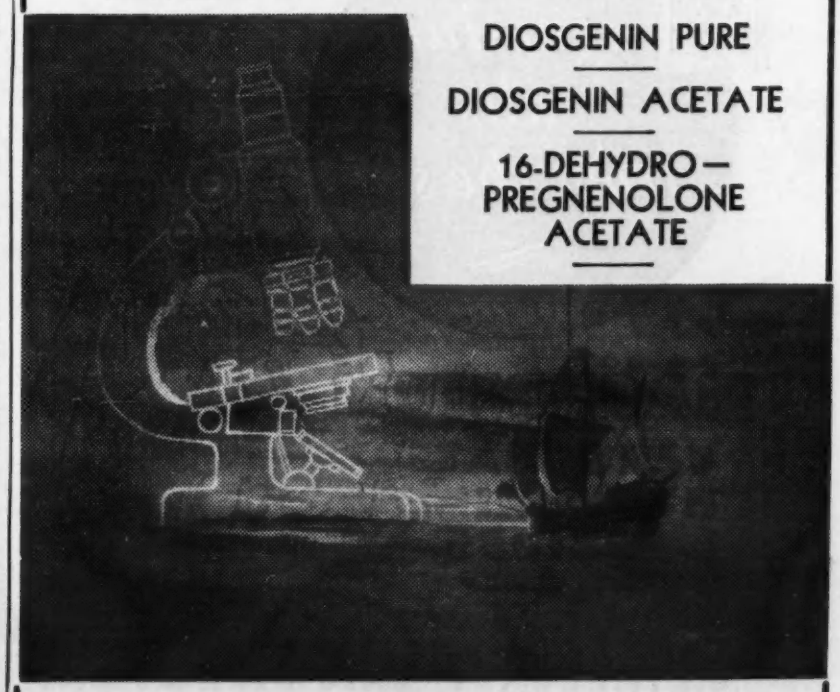
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Write for Brochure

Sharp & Dohme Operations Position to E.L. Kuryloski

Eugene L. Kuryloski, general manager of Sharp & Dohme (Canada), Ltd., Toronto, has been named assistant to the director of field operations of Sharp & Dohme, Inc., Philadelphia, it has been announced by John G. Bill, vice-president of the parent company. T. J. Midkiff, products marketing supervisor, will succeed Mr. Kuryloski as general manager of the Canadian subsidiary.

Mr. Kuryloski, who has been operating head of the Sharp & Dohme Canadian company for the past seven years, will make his new headquarters at the parent company's general office in Philadelphia. Mr, Midkiff, whose headquarters have been at the Philadelphia general offices, will move to Toronto to assume direction of the subsidiary. Mr. Kuryloski joined Sharp & Dohme in 1937, while Mr. Midkiff came into the organization in 1946.

Prentiss Drug Names Abbot West Coast Representative

S. L. Abbot Company, of San Francisco and Los Angeles, Calif., has been appointed west coast representative for Prentiss Drug & Chemical Company, New York. Abbot, which has offices at 135 King street, San Francisco, and 800 Santa Fe avenue, Los Angeles, as well as its own plant and warehouse in the former city, will represent Prentiss on the company's entire line of botanicals, drugs (whole and milled), pesticides and chemicals. It will carry stocks of Prentiss products in both cities.

Cron Joins Bristol

Dr. Martin J. Cron has joined the staff of Bristol Laboratories, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y., as a member of the firm's biochemical research department. Dr. Cron, who received his doctorate this year from Ohio State University, was previously with the Texas Company as a chemist for five years.

AMA Accepts Robins Product

The Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association has announced acceptance of "Robalate" tablets, the antacid-demulcent recently introduced by the A. H. Robins Company, of Richmond, Va., for admission to new and nonofficial remedies. The council report appeared in the *Journal* of the American Medical Association for September 1.

US Revenue Returns Increased During July

Collections of internal revenue during July totaled $2,844,878,997.61, as compared with $2,263,499,437.45 in the corresponding month of 1950, according to the Bureau of Internal Revenue of the Treasury Department. Among the collections reported by the bureau were the following:—

	July 1951	July 1950
Coconut and other vegetable oils processed	$1,352,271.99	$1,451,993.87
Distilled spirits, domestic, excise tax	81,393,010.85	134,697,062.92
Distilled spirits, imported, excise tax	13,071,199.27	15,421,152.42
Gasoline	47,769,146.13	46,576,322.73
Lubricating oils	5,833,862.09	6,095,915.12
Matches	637,214.76	649,674.15
Narcotics, including marihuana and special taxes	175,814.01	154,915.79
Oleomargarine, including special taxes	*	10,459.30
Silver bullion sales or transfers, stamp tax	21,599.17	2,200.28
Sugar	10,618,354.75	6,826,751.19
Toilet preparations, excise tax	8,901,311.26	7,974,801.37
Transportation of oil by pipeline	2,133,840.82	1,709,107.79

* Included in an overall classification titled, "all other, including repealed taxes not listed above," which for July was reported at $29,095.72.

Verley Names Sales Agent

Albert Verley & Co., Chicago, has appointed Rupert C. Watson sales representative for the New York metropolitan district, Philadelphia, Boston and New England. Mr. Watson, a veteran of twenty years' experience in the aromatic materials field, is a specialist in the sale of perfume compounds and bases. Verley, which has a plant at Newark, N. J., maintains a New York office under the direction of Edward Strobl.

Trade Briefs

Henri Robert, director of the de Laire Division of Dodge & Olcott, Inc., New York, recently returned from a three-month visit to Paris, France.

Professor Gerhard Domagk, winner of the 1939 Nobel Prize for his work on sulphonamides, was honored at a luncheon held recently at Schenley Laboratories, Inc., Lawrenceburg, Ind., plant.

Books that rate "A" with Chemists

STATISTICAL QUALITY CONTROL — Schrock..... 5.00

This book is the first attempt to present, in a brief, clear-cut manner the principles of statistical methods of controlling product quality in industry. In simple, non-technical language the author analyzes the problems and indicates the techniques to be used to assure adequate control of output quality. This treatment of the subject will be of the greatest interest to product engineers, supervisors, and management officials in all types of industry, including chemical products, metal products, textiles, automobile assemblies, electrical products, and numerous others of a similar nature.

INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY (5th edition) — Riegel..... 7.50

This nationally established textbook covering 50 major industries is especially designed for students and for all who wish a handy cross-section presentation of the chemical and process industries. Ideal for those planning to specialize in industrial or chemical research. Replete with production figures, tables, charts, illustrations and diagrams of equipment. Over 1,020 pages packed with condensed information.

THE GENIUS OF INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH — Killeffer..... 5.00

How are great scientific discoveries made? Are they merely accidental, or the product of years of thought and effort? How is scientific research conducted? What are its objectives and methods? . . . All these questions and many similar ones are answered in this intriguing and provocative book.

ACETYLENE AND CARBON MONOXIDE CHEMISTRY— Copenhaver & Bigelow..... 11.00

This is the first complete, critical treatment of the chemistry of acetylene under pressure. It describes in detail all major chemical processes based on acetylene with particular reference to the newer developments in Germany, in this country and elsewhere. Available information up to 1949 has been included.

SILICONES AND OTHER ORGANIC SILICON COMPOUNDS—Post 6.00

The purpose of this book is to organize and correlate the great mass of material now in the chemical literature relating to silicone resins and other aspects of the organic chemistry of silicon. This is the first critical summary of the subject of silicone plastics and will be welcomed by all organic chemists, plastics and high polymer research workers and technical librarians.

NATURAL PRODUCTS RELATED TO PHENANTHRENE (3rd edition) (ACS)..... 10.00

This book is addressed not only to chemists, biochemists, and medical investigators directly interested in this specialized field, but also to workers in other fields, who now have easy access to a wealth of new techniques of experimentation, new schemes of synthesis, and new theoretical concepts that have resulted from the spectacular advances in the chemistry of the steroids and related products.

OUTLINES OF FOOD TECHNOLOGY (2nd edition)—von Loesecke. 7.50

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AATCC Meeting Program

—Continued from page 7

J. Robert Bonner, vice-president of AATCC, will preside at the symposium.

Auxiliaries and Testing Group

The auxiliaries and testing group and the finishing group will hold meetings during the morning of the nineteenth. The former, which will meet in the Keystone Room, will hear the following papers:—

"A New Engineering Approach to Woolen Fiber Lubrication," Paul J. Martin, Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Boston, Mass.

"Quantitative Data on the Absorption of a Detergent by Cotton Sheeting under Textile Processing Condition," L. H. Flett (speaker), L. F. Hoyt and J. Walter, National Aniline Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York.

"Textile Wetting and Rewetting Test Methods," Dr. Leonard Shapiro, Synthron, Inc., Ashton, R. I.

"Sequestering Agents in Textile Applications," Dr. J. J. Singer (speaker) and F. C. Bersworth, Bersworth Chemical Company, Framingham, Mass.

"Skin Irritation Tests for the Textile Industry," Dr. Louis C. Barail, United States Testing Company, Hoboken, N. J.

Papers to be presented at the finishing group meeting to be held in the Sky Top, are the following:—

"Static Problems and Their Control in the Textile Industry," J. H. Hewson, The John Hewson Company, New York, and Joseph A. Lopez, Kanmak Mills, Kulpmont, Pa.

"Textile Applications of Brighteners," Opal L. Sherburne (speaker), Antara Technical Division, General Dyestuff Corporation, New York, and Dr. J. Beiswanger, central research laboratory, General Aniline, Easton, Pa.

"Advances in Theoretical and Practical Studies of Gas Fading," W. J. Myles (speaker), W. G. Paist and V. S. Salvin, Celanese Corporation, New York.

"A Critical Study of Modern Continuous Peroxide Systems," T. E. Bell (speaker) and N. J. Stalter, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.

Annual Banquet

The annual banquet and business meeting of the association will be held at 7 p.m. on the nineteenth. Guest speaker will be Harold G. Hoffman, former governor of New Jersey. C. Norris Rabold, president of AATCC, will also speak. Introducing the Olney Medal winner will be Elliott Broadbent, Glenlyon Print Works, Phillipsdale, R. I., and Dr. W. George Parks, Rhode Island State College, Kingston, R. I. Mr. Broadbent's talk is entitled "The Medalist, The Man," while Dr. Parks will discuss "The Medalist, The Scientist." Raymond W. Jacoby, Ciba Company, Providence, R. I., and winner of the award, will present the medalist's address.

Canadian Imports: June

Imports of specified commodities into Canada during June have been published by the dominion's Department of Trade and Commerce. Among the listings for June, compared with June, 1950, and the January-June period of 1951, are the following products:—

	June		Jan.-June
	1951	1950	1951
Acids	$664,000	$481,000	$4,129,000
Animal oils, fats, greases	596,000	416,000	7,803,000
Cellulose products	618,000	502,000	3,880,000
Chemical products, other	4,180,000	4,175,000	26,429,000
Coal products	2,221,000	1,104,000	10,341,000
Drugs, medicines and pharmaceuticals	1,710,000	1,980,000	13,093,000
Dyeing and tanning materials	1,125,000	927,000	8,631,000
Fertilizers	639,000	491,000	4,505,000
Gums and resins	550,000	430,000	3,901,000
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.	2,457,000	2,548,000	13,201,000
Paints and varnishes	1,808,000	1,546,000	11,454,000
Petroleum, crude	18,770,000	18,743,000	108,853,000
Petroleum products, n.o.p.	11,441,000	10,400,000	51,839,000
Rubber and products	7,954,000	2,790,000	54,053,000
Synthetic resins and products	2,263,000	1,810,000	16,396,000
Tin and products	825,000	903,000	9,668,000
Vegetable oils	3,848,000	3,438,000	29,341,000
Wax, mineral and vegetable	180,000	131,000	1,595,000

Bausch & Lomb Promotes Mossien

Bausch & Lomb Optical Company, Rochester, N. Y., has named Herbert J. Mossien head of the analytical instrument sales department. He succeeds Kenneth E. Reynolds, who has been appointed head of the company's defense contract department. William R. Saunder has been named to take over Mr. Mossien's previous post as assistant head of Bausch & Lomb's educational sales department.

Armour Labs Adds 2 Physicians

Armour Laboratories, Chicago, has added two more physicians to its medical staff. Dr. Marvin C. Ziporyn has been named assistant medical director, while Dr. Emil A. Fullgrabe has been appointed regional medical director for the southwestern region, with offices in Armour's Dallas, Tex., office.

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EXTRACTS · SYRUPS · COMPOUNDS · TINCTURES · RESINS

Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Imported botanical drugs will remain under price control, according to the Office of Price Stabilization in a statement given to this paper last week, together with the declaration that OPS will exercise its control mainly by regulating the price margin between botanical importers' costs and selling price. This statement followed closely on the decontrol of domestic botanical drug prices by an OPS order made effective September 17. The abandonment of domestic drug price controls was accompanied last week by nothing but price declines in domestic items, save for an advance in senega root. It appeared that new crop and quiet trade influenced domestic drug prices more than did the freedom from price control. The local price declines were not followed by all dealers but there was little disagreement with respect to the changes that some dealers made. The market index dropped 0.2 point to 217.9.

While most of the botanic drug price declines came in domestic materials, foreign goods were not absent from the down movement of quotations. Roman chamomile, cubebs, galangal, red rose petals, and red poppy flowers were all cheaper—though not in all quarters. Among stronger foreign drugs were ipecac root and papain, which were held at higher price levels. Gingers were also noted for strength in a moderately rising market. The leading reductions in domestic drugs came in belladonna, lobelia herb, mandrake, passion flower herb, and witch hazel leaves. In condimental botanicals, advances were 50 percent more in number than declines.

From now on and through an indefinite future, botanical drug prices will be half controlled and half free of regulation. And to paraphrase Mr. Lincoln, some dealers found it difficult to see how botanical drugs can benefit half price-controlled and half price-control free. It was recalled that the World War No. 2 Office of Price Administration decontrolled botanical drug prices piecemeal. OPA first removed its ceiling prices on domestic botanicals and completed its task much later by removing all ceilings from imported botanics. It was felt that OPS also might eventually take the final step to complete price decontrol.

However, the Office of Price Stabilization said last week that it had laid aside removal of ceilings on imported botanical drugs for the time being, at least. Which leaves the individual botanicals which are both imported and collected in this country in a twilight area of uncertainty.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Ginger root, African, ½c. per lb.
Jamaica, No. 3, 1c. per lb.
Nigerian, 1c. per lb.
Ipecac root, whole, 25c. per lb.
powdered, 25c. per lb.
Papain, African, 75c. per lb.
Ceylon, 75c. per lb.
Senega root, 10c. per lb.

Other Articles

Anise, Mexican, 1c. per lb.
Turkish, ½c. per lb.
Caraway seed, ¼c. per lb.
Cardamom, green, 20c. per lb.
Cassia, Canton rolls, select, 1c. per lb.
broken, ½c. per lb.
Saigon, broken, 1c. per lb.
Cassia, buds, 1c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, 3c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Indian, ½c. per lb.
Laurel leaves, Portuguese, afloat, ¼c. per lb.
Paprika, Algerian, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, red, hontaker's, 3c. per lb.
Turkish, 1c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Argentine, ½c. per lb.
Czech, ½c. per lb.
Dutch, ¼c. per lb.
Polish, ¾c. per lb.
Turkish, ½c. per lb.
Turmeric root, Madras, ¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Belladonna leaves, 5c. per lb.
Blackberry, root bark, 3c. per lb.
Butternut bark, 2c. per lb.
Chamomile flowers, Roman, 5c. per lb.
Cinchona bark, broken, red, 2c. per lb.
yellow, 2c. per lb.
Cramp bark, NF, 5c. per lb.
Cubeb berries, 10c. per lb.
Galangal root, 2c. per lb.
Gum, benzoin, 2c. per lb.
Locustbean, 7c. per lb.
Hellebore root, green, domestic, 10c. per lb.
Lobelia herb, 5c. per lb.
Mandrake root, 2c. per lb.
Passion flower herb, 4c. per lb.
Poppy flowers, 15c. per lb.
Witch hazel leaves, 2c. per lb.

Other Articles

Cassia, Saigon, thin, 2c. per lb.
Mace, Siauw No. 1, 1c. per lb.
Marjoram, Bohemian, 2c. per lb.
Peruvian, 2c. per lb.
Mustard seed, English yellow, 1½c. per lb.
Montana brown, 1¼c. per lb.
oriental, ½c. per lb.
yellow, ½c. per lb.
Nutmeg, East Indian, splits, 1c. per lb.
Paprika, Czech, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, black, spot, 4c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Sept. 29, 1950
217.9	218.1	217.0	181.9	212.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Barks

Blackberry—Root bark was lower at 25c. to 30c. per pound as the result of new crop offerings obtained at prices permitting moderate price competition for the little business current on spot now.

Butternut—The conspicuous lack of even moderately sized jobbing demand, plus the cost of new crop bark at the origin, led to a decline in spot quotations to the basis of 23c. to 25c. per pound.

Cinchona—Quotations were a shade lower at 28c. to 30c. per pound, a price which prevailed on both red and yellow NF bark in broken condition.

Cramp—Not all dealers have a supply; in fact, considerable trading between local dealers has prevailed. Quotations named in one quarter were down to the basis of 80c. to 90c. per pound for strictly NF quality bark.

Wild Cherry—One quarter on spot suggested that the price quoted on natural thin green bark might be shaded if orders were in hand. The probable needs of consumers were believed to be protected by collections obtained during the past Summer.

Beans

Vanilla—Quotations lacked further development but local sentiment revealed that most dealers take a much firmer view on spot quotations and more often than not appeared to be thinking in terms of higher prices. All foreign markets supported the local position. Local importers had little luck in submitting bids to foreign shippers; the latter maintained their price views with considerable strength and, apparently, had sufficient European consuming requirements to support their ideas on beans offered for export to the United States. In practically all ways, the vanilla bean market has improved greatly in the past month.

Berries

Cubeb—One quarter took a considerably easier view on spot prices; at least to the extent of reducing quotations on whole XX quality berries to 45c. to 50c. per pound and making powdered material 55c. to 60c. The consumption outlet has been very narrow for some time past except for those instances where imports are made direct from the origin by those who process the article into oil or oleoresin.

Raspberries—Reports indicated on easing of the market at the origin and the offerings of well dried berries at prices permitting spot quotations on the basis of $1.25 to $1.30 per pound.

Flowers

Clover — Domestic red clover flowers showed an easing tendency that some said would probably be reflected locally in moderately lower quotations in the not too distant future. The domestic item is now free from price control but imported goods were still subject to the Office of Price Stabilization price mandate.

Malva—There appeared to be few offerings of blue malva and the item was most often described as being in nominal position here. Black flowers remained on the basis of 90c. to $1.10 per pound and appeared to be available in quantities to meet current calls.

Poppy—Red poppy flowers were down rather sharply to the basis of 65c. to 70c. per pound in one quarter. Other directions said the goods could not be imported for that, mentioned around 90c. per pound in

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended Sept. 21
New York

Cumin seed, 82 bags: filthy.
Ginger root, 2 lots, 57 bags: filthy.
Nutmegs, 4 lots, 274 packages: filthy.
Paprika, 200 bags: filthy.

Baltimore

Coriander seed, 3 lots, 246 bags: filthy.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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some instances and went as high as suggesting $1.50 as being warranted by the amount of material consumed.

Rose — Red petals eased backward in price to the basis of $2.25 to $2.50 per pound as a competitive situation suggested by the low volume of sales prevailing for some time. Pale flowers remained at 35c. to 40c. and seemed to be mainly steady.

Gums

Arabic—The market remained steady to firm in most directions but a modicum of spot competition still remained as a deterrent of additional price advances at this time. The market prevailed at 16½c. to 17c. per pound, depending on seller and quantity.

Benzoin—Considerable quantities of Sumatra gum were reported in spot stocks but occasional criticism of some qualities was heard last week. However, reliable sellers made 40c. per pound minimum in some instances and, in others, named 45c. as inside with tyme.

Locustbean—Competition was keen. One of the largest importers quoted good quality gum as low as 32c. per pound and as high as 39c. had been suggested for quality material by another importer during the previous week. The fact was that lack of demand plus ample stocks have virtually disrupted the spot market for the time being at least.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna—Domestic leaves were firmly held at a minimum of 50c. per pound so far as the spot market was concerned. Imported leaves were available at 45c. per pound, which made the local quotations 5c. per pound below levels prevailing in the previous trading period. The advantageousness of any belladonna quotation depends on what the leaves test.

Laurel—Portuguese leaves went into the "afloat" position last week and prices were ¼c. higher at 10c. to 10½c. per pound than the levels prevailing when the goods were merely offered for shipment from the source. Other varieties showed no quotable change.

Lobelia—Herb was reduced to 45c. per pound in one quarter and the market ranged to 50c. depending on dealer and quantity. New crop goods have been priced at fairly attractive prices at the source. Leaves remained in low supply at 75c. to 80c.

Marjoram—Bohemian herb recently offered for shipment became available on spot last week at 32c. to 33c. per pound, a 2c. drop from previously quoted replacement prices. Peruvian merchandise was shaded to 24c. to 25c. Other kinds lacked change in price.

Passion Flower — Replenishment of stocks through the purchase of new crop material has been made at a price permitting spot dealers to name somewhat lower spot quotations. Last week, the market was down to 26c. to 28c. per pound, depending on seller and quantity.

Witch Hazel — Local quotations were down to the basis of 20c. to 22c. per pound. This reflected the fact that dealers have replenished their rather small remainder of 1950 collection with new crop merchandise bought at a price permitting a lowering of local levels.

Miscellaneous

Ergot—Apparently a substantial difference in sellers' price views exists on the spot. Spot quotations last week ranged from a low of $7.50 to $7.75 per pound to a high of $8 to $8.50. Futures ranged $7.25 to $7.70 as to seller. Postings from foreign origins failed to show this writer any material change in European quotations during the past fortnight.

Grains of Paradise—Use of this item has dropped sharply since the Food and Drug Administration found it present in what were alleged to be pure black peppercorns. Hence, stocks of paradise grains on spot were loosely held at 33c. to 34c. per pound.

Papain—The spot market has worked higher to $6.50 to $7 per pound for African and $5 to $3.50 for Ceylon material. Furthermore, the minimum of local quotations appeared to be virtually nominal as most of the goods so quoted were under engagement to manufacturing consumers for future delivery. It would not surprise if the maximum of spot prices would have to be paid in many if not most instances of new orders. Some importers said they would, at this time, reject new orders because of primary market uncertainty.

Roots

Galangal—Though some quarters refused to take less than 25c. per pound, this because of the difficulty in getting replacement stocks in any foreign market. One quarter quoted the spot market lower at 18c. per pound during the past week. The article is still subject to OPS price control. Also, direct import from China is barred.

Hellebore—Domestic green hellebore root was down to 65c. in one quarter although in other directions around 75c. was still found to be a minimum quotation. Foreign root remained substantially firm in all instances.

Ipecac—Scarcity abounded and practically any quotation covering spot goods would be made only on a nominal basis and always subject to confirmation. The strength here stems from the inability to buy normal quantities at satisfactory primary market prices. Therefore, on a nominal basis, whole was $7 per pound and powder was $7.25.

Mandrake—At the lower price of 43c. to 45c. per pound, local quotations appeared to be very close to those prevailing in the domestic primary market where a firmer undertone has been under development. The profit margin on goods at 43c. was quite small; too small, according to some local sellers.

Senega—The spot market was upped to the basis of $2.10 to $2.20 per pound and the gain in local strength reflected the improvement in primary market asking prices over the past fortnight or two. Not much spot demand was reported last week.

Turmeric—The sole change in quotations was that in Madras root, upon which article a higher price of 14c. to 14½c. per pound was set under moderate consuming demand.

Seeds

Anise—Mexican and Turkish seed was held at higher prices last week. The former was quoted 16c. to 16½c per pound; the latter at 15½c. to 16c.

Caraway—At last came a fractional increase in spot quotations:—the market went to 12¼c. to 12½c. per pound last week and the upmovement corresponded with the firmer market in Holland.

Cardamom—In place of the usually available quality described usually as bold, bleached cardamom, a variety called "bleached A was quoted firm at $4.60 per pound last week, which restored prices where none had prevailed of late. Higher prices on green cardamom put Alleppey and Ceylon seed up to $2.70.

Cumin—Indian seed went up to 22½c. to 23c. per pound and Iranian tended to rise from its level of 22c. to 22½c. Both dvelopments reflected the recent gain in export interest. Some goods from Morocco were also offered, being set at 22½c. to 23c. per pound.

Mustard—Domestic seed grown in Montana became lower at the source. Brown seed was priced at 8¼c. per pound; yellow, 11½c.; and oriental, 7½c. Also, English yellow was lower at 16c. to 16½c. per pound and firm prices on German yellow disappeared,

Poppy—Prices continued to rise in response to the steady strengthening of all views in foreign parts. The new prices set last week were:—Argentine seed, 14c. to 14½c. per pound; Czech, 15c. to 15½c.; Dutch, 16¼c. to 16½c.; Polish, 15¼c. to 15½c.; and Turkish, 14c. to 14¼c.

Spices

Cassia—China cassia continued to gain in price in ratio to the decrease in spot stocks. Canton rolls went to 16½c. to 17c. per pound and the extra select but broken variety of the same material became 15½c. to 16c. All medium Saigon was priced at 33c. to 34c.; all thin, 50c. to 51c.; broken 27c. to 29c. Honan and Yunnan cassia were in decreasing supply.

Cinnamon—Ceylon No. 2 was sharply higher at 30c. per pound and sellers were disposed toward reserve in accepting new business even at this higher price which conformed to replacement costs and shrunken spot supply.

Ginger—African root was raised to 33½c. to 34c. per pound. Jamaica No. 3 was held at the higher level of 61c. to 62c. And Nigerian split root became 32c. to 33c. The entire ginger root market was one of considerable strength based on replacement prices and the available stock of spot goods.

Mace—No. 1 Siauw was shaded to $1.14 to $1.15 per pound. Prices on the other varieties of mace lacked change.

Nutmegs—East Indian splits were lower at 50c. to 51c. per pound. Whole East Indian and West Indian material did not change.

Paprika—Algerian material was slightly higher at 26c. to 27c. per pound while Czech was shaded to 26c. to 27c. Spanish and Moroccan goods did not change. A considerable gain in buyers' interest has come with new crop becoming available.

Pepper—The spot market was easier much of the time last week and business

—Continued on page 69

Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Last week began with a spurt of activity in the essential oils and aromatic chemicals market. Dealers took a bright view of the situation as replacements came to market for many of the recently tight materials and prices leveled off a bit from the excessively high rates of the past few months. It appeared, in many instances, that primary sellers were now more anxious to release their materials at prices which were in line with the price ceilings in effect. Thirteen oils experienced reductions in price. Of these, the domestic oils, cedarwood, hemlock, sassafras, spruce and wormwood, reflected the influence of successful crops. Formosan citronella oil dropped to a new low, and some suppliers of Italian lemon oil could offer it at a much lower price. French lavender flower and lavandin, as well as the Spanish spike lavender oils were all more favorably priced. The various citronella oil derivatives, including geraniol, geranyl acetate, citronellol and hydroxycitronellal, were all sharply reduced. The few advances reflected strong shipping markets. Most notable was the rather acute increase in the price of spearmint oil. This promises to be one of the strongest items this season, according to observers. The great number of price declines made for a drop of 6.0 points in the price index, placing it at 222.6.

Dealers were presently awaiting news of the wormseed and wormwood oil markets. Distillation was now almost complete, and there were hopes of a much improved price and supply situation. Domestic citrous oils were building up to a comfortable state. Orange oil was offered quite freely and many supplies have reduced their quotations for the material. Lemon oil gave promise of being in a better position of supply in the near future. The lull in business during the past two months allowed handlers to restock on the many materials which had grown quite scarce. This was also evident in the aromatics industry, where producers took advantage of the low priced citronella oil to create a large supply of its derivatives at very favorable prices.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Birchtar oil, crude, 10c. per lb.
rectified, 20c. per lb.
Nutmeg oil, East Indian, 20c. per lb.
Rosemary oil, USP, 5c. per lb.
Spearmint oil, 25c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Cedarwood oil, 5c. per lb.
Citronella oil, Java-type, 20c. per lb.
Citronellol, 10c. per lb.
Geraniol, extra, 30c. per lb.
standard, 30c. per lb.
Geranium oil, Bourbon, $1.50 per lb.
Algerian, $1.50 per lb.
Geranyl acetate, 30c. per lb.
Hemlock oil, 30c. per lb.
Hydroxycitronellal, 20c. per lb.
Lavandin oil, 75c. per lb.
Lavender flower oil, 30-32%, 25c. per lb.
spike, 50c. per lb.
Lemon oil, Messina, 20c. per lb.
Lemongrass oil, 5c. per lb.
Sassafras oil, natural, 20c. per lb.
Spruce oil, 30c. per lb.
Wormwood oil, 15c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Sept. 29, 1950
222.6	228.6	227.7	132.7	189.9

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Abies Siberica—There was a report of a large shipment nearby this market. It was not known whether the material would be unloaded. If it should be, it was said, there might be a reduction in the spot quotation. Despite the fact that this material was offered at a very reasonable price, there was little interest in it, since the risk of its not being landed was too great, and there seemed to be a general reluctance to deal with Russian materials.

Bergamot—Spot prices have reached a new high at $15 per pound. One dealer still held a small amount of oil at the ceiling price of $8.75, but this was not offered too freely, being kept mainly for contract customers. It has been reported that there were some offers out of Italy. But the cost of such material was far too high for most dealers to consider. The interest of consumers has begun to wane in the face of the ever-rising costs.

Birchtar—A stiffening of prices at the origin has been reported, although there was no apparent cause for the advanced costs. This has resulted in a slightly higher spot price. The crude grade was up 10c. a pound at $1.45 and the rectified item was advanced 20c. to $3.90 a pound.

Caraway—Dealers reported that new material for import costs about the same amount as the present minimum resale price of $4.05 a pound. With consumer interest only mild and stocks fairly large, the problem of pricing has not actually bothered the trade as yet.

Cassia—There has been a noticeable increase in the trading of this oil and, thus far, stocks have been large enough to meet the demand. However, this material was actually limited in supply, since replacements were not likely to be obtainable if the troubled situation in the Far East continues. Prices have been quite stable, standing mainly at $5 per pound, but ranging as high as $7 in some quarters.

Cedarwood—One supplier was in a position to offer this material at 55c. per pound, a drop of 5c. from the previous minimum quotation. Throughout the market, prices held more steadily at 60c. to 65c. a pound. Production has been active and there was no supply problem at this time. Buying has picked up somewhat.

Citronella — A further break in the price of the Formosan oil was reported last week at the minimum quotation dropped to a new low of $1.05 per pound. This was 20c. lower than the last previous minimum, and was lower than any prices since the war. Elsewhere in the market, this Java-type oil was priced a bit higher at $1.10 to $2.25. Oil from Ceylon has maintained a bit more stability, although it might also be considered rather easy. Quotations stood at $1.50 to $2.40 per pound. Offers from the source were held a bit more firmly, and importers were not jumping at the chance to buy. Stocks on the spot market were quite ample and sales normal.

Eucalyptus—While the outlook for supply of this material was toward firmness, there seemed to be no great problem on the spot market as yet. Supplies purchased several months ago have allowed for a steady market at unchanged prices. However, there have been few offers from the important sources and those have been at very high costs. Sales have been quite active, as might be expected at this time of year.

Fennel—With new crop in and supplies in a comfortable position, this market has been without special feature. Prices have been steady at recently reduced levels, ranging from $2.30 to $3.25 a pound. The call for this oil was small but normal.

Geranium—One dealer could offer both the Bourbon and Algerian varieties at the reduced price of $24.50 a pound. For the most part, however, prices were steady at slightly higher levels. The extremely high prices of the past year have tended to encourage production and it was hoped that the next crop, which is due in January, would yield more oil for the market. Because of the costliness of the oil, consumers have been exercising much caution in their purchases or have turned to alternate materials. An easing of the market might woo back some of the interest of the users. Some small quantities of oil have come from Algeria in the recent past, after a long period of silence from that source.

Ginger—No real change has been observed in this market, since ceilings have kept prices from moving higher. Quotations stood at $21 to $23.50 a pound. Stocks were limited, but seemed to be adequate to meet the needs of users.

Lavandin—As was predicted by the trade, the influence of the new crop has resulted in a marked decline in the price of this French oil. It was reduced by 75c. a pound to prices of $3.50 to $5 per pound. The market was felt to be rather weak at present, and it was expected to remain favorable to the purchaser. Observers believed that the easy prices and abundance of material may bring wider interest in the material.

Lavender—Spike oil was available at the more reasonable price of $2.25 per pound, a drop of 50c. from the previous level. Supplies were plentiful and replacements could be had without trouble. French flower oil prices were reduced in some quarters although it had been indicated that new crop oil would be firmer at the origin. The 30-32 percent ester grade was available at $4.50 to $5.50 a pound, 38-40 percent grade at $6.25 to $7.10 and 40-42 percent grade at $7.15 to $8.10 a pound. Spot stocks were adequate and, with replacements soon to come, should make for a comfortable market.

Lemon—It was possible to obtain Italian

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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oil for as low as $3.80 per pound. More generally, the market held at $4.15 to $8.20 per pound. There was much questionable material offered from abroad and some has been rejected by the Food and Drug Administration. Many dealers were buying with caution from Italian shippers, taking small quantities at a time. Californian oil was steady in price and still far from plentiful. However, the situation looked hopeful. Prices held at $4.85 to $5 per pound, depending upon producer.

Lemongrass—Available at $3.60 to $4.25 per pound, this material was presently in good supply. It was said that shipping prices in India have risen, but observers did not believe that such an increase would be borne by buyers. They felt that the primary market would be forced back down by lack of sales at the higher level.

Lime—This has become one of the tightest spots in the market. There was hardly any oil to be had from the West Indies and costs there were moving constantly higher. On spot, the distilled oil stood at $8.05 to $9.25 a pound, while the expressed oil reached as high as $10. Mexican oil was similarly tight and high-priced. It was quoted at $8.10 to $8.60 a pound. The end of the heavy consuming season and the extremely high prices have discouraged buying to a large extent.

Nutmeg—The large quantities of low-priced oil having been sold, quotations for the East Indian variety climbed to $4.45 per pound at the low end of the scale last week. Elsewhere in the market prices ranged to $5.75 a pound. West Indian oil was steady, though stocks were limited. It could be had at $4 to $4.75 a pound.

Ocotea Cymbarum—On spot, this remained a steady item at 75c. to $1.10 a pound. However, according to observers, based on replacements, it would be difficult to sell the material at the minimum quotation. The Brazilian government has been enforcing its price floor regulation with firmness.

Orange — A weakening tendency has been seen in this market, according to the trade. It was reported that shippers were quite anxious to do business and were willing to offer oil at a more reasonable price at this time. On the local market prices were unchanged, with the Californian variety holding at $2.35 to $2.75 per pound, according to brand, and Floridian oil at the same level.

Patchouli—This oil remained in a slump and there seemed to be no means of bringing it up at this time. There were large quantities offered very freely and it was said that the low price of $13 per pound was being shaded. Still, there was little interest in the material.

Peppermint—There was a tendency toward weakness in the primary market. Production has been quite ample this year and a large carryover has made for a market which should be more favorable to the buyer in the near future. For the present, the spot prices were unchanged and sales to consumers were light.

Petitgrain—A soft tone was displayed by this material last week. Prices were steady at $3.20 to $3.75 a pound, most offers being at the low end of the range. Despite the price floor set by the Paraguayan government, there seemed to be large quantities offered from the source at more reasonable prices.

Pimento—Attributed to the recent hurricane was the strength displayed by this oil at the source. There was material to be had both at primary and local markets but prices were firm. Spot quotations for berry oil stood at $4.60 to $5.75 a pound and leaf oil could be bought at $2.35 to $2.80 a pound.

Rosemary—The refusal of the Spanish government to grant export licenses to exporters who wanted to sell this oil below the price floor has made for a slightly stronger spot market. The USP quality oil was higher by 5c. per pound at 95c. to $1.30 a pound. Technical grade held firm at 85c. to $1.10 a pound.

Sassafras—The influence of the new crop has resulted in a more favorable price for the natural oil. It was reduced 20c. per pound and could now be had at $1.75 to $2.20 a pound. Supplies were good and were expected to remain so.

Spearmint—Still gaining strength, this oil was advanced by 25c. a pound last week. It was quoted from $6.25 to as high as $6.75 a pound. Some observers believed that prices might move still higher. However, it was reported that there was some reluctance on the part of buyers to pay the advanced costs.

Spruce—There seemed to have been some softening of this oil under the influence of the new crop. It was now offered at the reduced price of $2.20 per pound, a decline of 30c. a pound. Supplies were good and were expected to continue so, as offers came from the country at a steady rate.

Wormseed—Observers were hopeful that next week would bring some relief in this extremely tight market. New material was in preparation for market and there was some easing in the bids made by distillers.

Wormwood—It was possible to get this oil at $6.60 per pound. This was 15c. lower than the previous minimum. It was still a bit too early for a clear picture of the new crop, but dealers were hopeful of an improvement in both supply and pricing.

Aromatic Chemicals

Citral—Good quantities of lemongrass oil have been arriving from time to time and have resulted in a much improved supply situation for this important derivative. Producers could now offer it quite freely at prices ranging from $7.75 to $8.30 per pound.

Citronellol—The weakness of the citronella oil market has been reflected in the pricing and supply of this derivative. It was reduced by 10c. per pound last week, making for a range of $3.20 to $3.25 per pound. Stocks have been built up to a very comfortable size, and there was no difficulty in getting all that was needed.

Geraniol—Based on the weakness of citronella oil, these aromatics were reduced sharply last week by 30c. per pound. The extra grade was freely available at $2.70 to $2.75 per pound. The standard grade could be had from $1.50 to $2.60 a pound, according to producer. The large quantities of oil which have come to the market added to the lull in trading during the summer months allowed manufacturers to build up sizable stocks and the future seemed to promise a continued easy market.

Geranyl Acetate—Like geraniol, this derivative of citronella oil has eased to a considerable degree with a resulting decline of 30c. per pound in the market price. It was quoted at $2.70 to $2.75 per pound and could be had in any quantity needed, since supplies were ample.

Hydroxycitronellal—A reduction of 20c. per pound was reported in this market last week, placing the item at $8.10 to $8.25 per pound. Supplies were plentiful with the basic raw materials freely available at very favorable prices. A renewal of consumer interest was seen as toilet goods manufacturers began their preparations for the holiday season.

Vanillin—Lignin vanillin remained unchanged in price, now being the lowest-priced variety at $3 to $3.15 per pound. Supplies were limited and, while contract commitments were being fully met, there was little left for general sale. The guaiacol derivative was steady at the recently advanced level of $3.25 to $3.40 a pound. Material prepared from eugenol was in an especially difficult position because of the scarcity and high cost of clove buds. One producer claimed that relief from the price limitations may be sought in order that production may be continued without loss to the manufacturer.

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Protective Coatings Materials

The protective coatings market last week showed no considerable changes, although there were evidences here and there of some increases in the demand for materials that had eased up in recent months. Lead and zinc pigments showed no material change, reflecting the tightness in their metals. One producer announced that it would advance the price of polystyrene crystals 1c. and colors 2c. today.

Synthetic resins were reported to be up a little on demand with expectations of October being a better sales month than was September. Urea-formaldehydes were ample for the consumer inquiry but the slow-up in industrial business was reported to have had an effect on demand. Melamines were also reported to have felt the lag in industrial business. The supply was ample for the market but was not excessive. The government purchasing of alkyds was said to be at a good level and was balancing the easing that had been observed in trade and industrial sales. Supply was up to the market. The demand for maleics from the furniture industry was easier, it was said, but the picture as a whole appeared a little brighter.

The market for natural resins was said to be showing no change from its quiet position of recent weeks. The absence of heavy purchasing during the summer, it was said, had probably caused consumer inventories to be reduced to a point where replenishing would soon be necessary. Supply in this country was at high enough levels for the current inquiry. Prices were holding here and firmness prevailed at the source.

The market for shellac continued uneventful. Supply here and at the source held ample for present business. It had been said, however, that there might be a tightening in some grades here if the demand should intensify. One importer felt that a break might be coming in the price of Argentine casein because of competition from European material, although there was nothing definite to indicate this as yet. One source pointed out that domestic casein was improved on demand, largely as a result of the slowness of recent purchasing which had probably caused considerable lessening of inventories.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Rosin, gum, New York, B, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, M, N, 5c. per 100 lbs.
WG, WW, X, 25c. per 100 lbs.
Turpentine, gum, Savannah, 3½c. per gal.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Sept. 29, 1950
212.8	212.8	212.8	173.7	206.6

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Prime Pigments

Black, Carbon—Production of furnace blacks in August increased 5 percent over July and contact black decreased one per cent. Shipments of furnace black declined 144,000 pounds and contact black 3,701,000 pounds. Stocks of furnace and contact black each increased approximately 10 million pounds. Total exports in July changed little from June; furnace black increased 16 percent and contact black decreased 7 percent.

Production

	Furnace	Contact	Total
August, 1951..	94,842,000	54,707,000	149,549,000
July, 1951....	90,316,000	55,421,000	145,737,000
August, 1950 .	72,016,000	52,601,000	124,617,000
Jan.-Aug. 1951.	660,647,000	432,292,000	1,092,939,000
Jan.-Aug. 1950.	469,117,000	398,663,000	867,780,000

Shipments

	Furnace	Contact	Total
August, 1951..	85,358,000	45,823,000	131,181,000
July, 1951....	85,502,000	49,524,000	135,026,000
August, 1950 .	78,415,000	63,896,000	142,311,000
Jan.-Aug. 1951.	643,005,000	410,148,000	1,053,153
Jan.-Aug. 1950.	535,791,000	444,000,000	979,791,000

Stocks

	Furnace	Contact	Total
August, 1951..	39,493,000	87,458,000	126,951,000
July, 1951 ...	30,009,000	78,574,000	108,583,000
August, 1950 .	28,192,000	72,235,000	100,427,000
Jan.-Aug. 1951.	39,493,000	87,458,000	126,951,000
Jan.-Aug. 1950.	28,192,000	72,235,000	100,427,000

Exports

	Furnace	Contact	Total
August, 1951..	[2]	[2]	[2] .....
July, 1951....	13,295,000	23,194,000	36,489,000
August, 1950 .	8,832,000	18,211,000	27,043,000
Jan.-July 1951.	91,449,000	177,952,000	269,401
Jan.-July 1950.	[3]77,045,000	[3]151,499,000	228,544,000

[1] From records of Department of Commerce.
[2] Not available.
[3] Revised.

Green, Chrome—The report from the Bureau of Census indicates that the CP was produced in the amount of 480 short tons during the month of July of this year. This was a lesser amount than the 699 short tons of the previous month and also lower than the 645 short tons produced during the month of July of 1950.

Lead Pigments—The market position of this material last week was at pretty much unchanged levels as the tightness in lead metal continued to have its effect on the pigments situation. There was still tightness in supply and the demand continued strong. Prices showed no change.

Orange, Chrome, Molybdate—The Bureau of Census reported that 387 short tons of this material were produced during the month of July of this year. This was higher than the previous month's figure of 310 short tons and considerably higher than the output of 281 short tons that was recorded for July of last year.

Yellow and Orange, Chrome—The production of the CP during July of this year, according to the Bureau of Census, amounted to 3,548 short tons. This exceeded the previous month's figure of 3,184 short tons and was well above the 2,073 short tons that were reported for July of 1930.

Yellow, Zinc—Production of the CP amounted to 752 short tons during July of this year, according to the Bureau of Census. This exceeded the previous month's figure of 625 short tons and was well above the 380 short tons figure for July of last year.

Zinc Pigments—The continuing tightness in the metal had its effect on the market for the pigments. The demand for them held at high levels and the supply continued as tight as it had been. Prices were at unchanged levels.

Synthetic Resins

Business, it was said, was showing some improvement last week. It was not sharply higher but the expectation was that October will be a better month than September as far as sales are concerned. The tone of business seemed to be healthier and the principal reason for this, it was reported, was the fact that inventories in the hands of consumers had probably been worked down to a point where re-ordering was more essential than it had been when stocks were high.

The urea-formaldehydes were available in sufficient amounts to accommodate the consumer inquiry. The demand was not at the highest levels, however, because of the slow-up in industrial business. There was enough of the melamines to take care of the market but there was no excess. The lag in industrial business was being felt here, too, from a demand point of view. Although trade and industrial sales were not at a high level, the government purchasing of alkyds was holding up well enough to maintain the demand at a good level. There was enough available for the market although it could not be said that the supply was strong. There were some signs of a better market for the maleics although there was still room for improvement, it was said. The furniture industry, for one, was not consuming very much.

Natural Resins

The market continued on the quiet side during the past week and although there were no immediate signs that business would increase it was thought that the gums would start moving in a better volume before long. It was pointed out that sales had not been considerable lately and for that reason the inventories in the hands of consumers were not at high leve's and would probably require replenishing before long. The end of the vacation shutdowns and the coming of the cool weather, it was thought, would also have their effect on the market. There was enough material on the market to accommodate the purchasing at the present rate although it had been said that there might be tightness in some grades if the demand should increase sharply. The prices at the source were reported to be continuing firm. Importers here found it hard to tell what the trend there would be, however, in the days ahead. The rubber and tin industries were utilizing considerable labor and this had its effect on the gums.

Shellac—The price structure was reported to be holding unchanged last week

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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and the overall picture of supply and demand was about what it had been during the previous period. The demand was on the quiet side, although there was some spottiness to it. It had been reported for several weeks past that it held to an up-and-down trend, with some weeks better than others and even some day-to-day fluctuations apparent. Although there was no concrete evidence that there would be any considerable increase in demand at this time, the thought was that such an increase was about due. It was pointed out that the close of the summer vacation period of plant shutdowns was over and that the cool weather should bring with it an increased interest. Inventories in the hands of consumers, it was said, were probably at a pretty low point at this time since there had not been a great amount of buying done in the recent past and the purchasing that had taken place recently was not on a much more than hand-to-mouth basis.

There was reportedly sufficient material in the hands of producers here to accommodate the current inquiry, although it had been pointed out several times in the past that if the rate of ordering should increase sharply there might be some shortages among some grades. The supply in India held at good levels and the market there appeared firm, reflecting the recent good crop in that country. The Indian producers reportedly were selling in good amounts to purchasers in other countries and those sales were having their influence in keeping the Indian market firm.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—The price structure last week held at the previously established levels for the domestic and the Argentine. One prediction heard last week was that a break would come in the Argentine prices, which at present are under a government floor price control. One source pointed out that European material is being offered at attractive prices and the Argentine figure will probably have to come down if it is to meet competition. This source also pointed out that purchasers who ordinarily prefer Argentine material are showing little interest in it at the present time. The price of the material, it was said, was the principal reason for this situation. This source said that it felt the Argentine producers would have to sell at lower prices if they were to hold their trade. The Argentine producers, however, are aware that this country is at present approaching its season of lowest production at the same time that the Argentine producers are approaching their flush period. French material, it was said, was not available in large amounts because the French had recently sold heavily. Although European business has been on the quiet side it was thought that it was about to pick up and the expectation was that French producers would probably have to increase their prices.

The domestic, it was reported, was moving in a better volume than it had and it was also said that the price picture appeared to be a little firmer. The additional interest in purchasing, it was said, was the result of the slowness in purchasing that had been evident recently. Consumer inventories, it was thought, were at a low point. Supply was at satisfactory levels.

Lecithin—The demand for this material last week continued at good levels and the supply was at a sufficiently high level to accommodate it without pinch. There were no changes reported in the price situation.

Naval Stores

August production of turpentine at central gum stills was reported at 31,040 barrels and rosin 84,680 drums, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This was less than production in July and also less than for August a year ago. For the first five months of this season, turpentine production at central stills was down about 16,000 barrels from the same period last year, while rosin output was down nearly 48,000 drums. Sulphate turpentine production increased during August and nearly offset the decline from the previous month in steam and destructively distilled turpentine production. Steam distilled rosin production has declined steadily since May, with August production down to 107,280 drums. On August 31, 1951, gum turpentine stocks at points covered by this report totaled 47,410 barrels, up nearly 11,000 barrels during the month. Gum

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turpentine stocks controlled by CCC increased during the month and accounted for 13,888 barrels of the total on hand. Wood turpentine stocks declined about 3,000 barrels during August. Gum rosin stocks were reported at 405,270 drums with CCC controlling 289,626 drums of this total. Wood rosin on hand was reported at 119,800 drums, up 22,000 drums from a month ago.

The record of the gum naval stores markets during the week ended September 28 was as follows:—

Gum Rosin

Price per 100 lbs.

	Savannah Exchange (Low of range)					New York c.l., l.c.l., f.o.b. ex N. Y. whse.
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Friday
B	$7.00	$7.00	$7.00	$7.00	$7.00	$9.85 $10.60
D	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	9.85 10.60
E	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	9.85 10.60
F	8.41	8.41	8.41	8.41	8.41	9.85 10.60
G	8.80	8.80	8.80	8.80	8.80	9.85 10.60
H	8.80	8.80	8.80	8.80	8.80	9.85 10.60
I	8.80	8.80	8.80	8.80	8.80	9.85 10.60
K	8.80	8.80	8.80	8.80	8.80	9.85 10.60
M	8.80	8.80	8.80	8.80	8.80	9.85 10.60
N	8.80	8.80	8.80	8.80	8.80	9.85 10.60
WG	8.80	8.80	8.80	8.80	8.80	10.20 10.95
WW	8.80	8.80	8.80	8.80	8.80	10.25 11.00
X	8.80	8.80	8.80	8.80	8.80	10.25 11.00

Drums

Sales	...	...	...	...	...
Receipts	678	87	46	45	116
Shipments	140	...	5,544	...	...
Stocks	25,549	25,635	20,138	20,183	20,299

Gum Turpentine

New York, Fri., tankcars, f.o.b. ... gal. (7 lbs.). .88
ret. dms., l.c.l., ex whse .... gal. (7 lbs.). 1.00

	Savannah Exchange, Bulk				
	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Per gal.	.76½	.80	.80	.80	.80
Sales, dms	...	80	...	...	...
Receipts, dms	...	359	195	481	716
Shipments, dms	6	104	63	161	132
Stocks, dms	10,453	10,708	10,840	11,160	11,744

Phila.-Wilmington Color Group to Meet October 9

The Philadelphia-Wilmington Color Group will meet October 9 at 8:15 p.m. at the Philadelphia Textile Institute, Henry avenue and School House lane, Philadelphia. Speaker of the evening will be Henry E. Millson, assistant director of the application research laboratories, Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Company, Bound Brook, N. J., who will discuss "Fluorescence, Phosphorescence and Chemiluminescence."

George B. Heckel Paint Industry Awards Set Up

Establishment of the George B. Heckel Paint Industry Awards has been announced by George B. Heckel, jr., editor of *Paint Industry Magazine*. Two awards will be given annually, one to the individual who, in the opinion of a special award committee, has contributed most to the industry in the preceding year and the other for meritorious achievement over a ten-year period.

The award committee each year will be made up of the presidents of five organizations within the paint industry. The award will consist of a commemorative medal, together with a certificate of achievement to be presented at the annual meeting of the National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association. This year's committee is headed by Joseph F. Battley, president of NPVLA. Robert D. Bonney, president of the Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Club, will serve as secretary. Other members of the committee are Elmer J. Dreckman, president of the National Paint Salesmen's Association; Hugh J. Anderson, president of the Retail Paint and Wallpaper Distributors of America, and J. W. Zucker, president of the Painting and Decorating Contractors of America.

Nominations for the 1951 award must be in the committee's hands not later than October 15. Any member of the paint industry is eligible. Names can be forwarded by individuals, firms, or through an organization. Nominations must be accompanied by a biographical sketch, a complete account of the nominee's paint industry achievements and a photo.

Trade Briefs

Borden Company's chemical division has changed the name of its polyvinyl resin household glue from "Cascorez" to "Elmer's Glue-All."

Mac-Lac Company employees at its Rahway, N. J., plant recently honored Charles F. O'Malley, an officer, director and general manager of production, in recognition of his thirty-five years in the shellac industry.

Ben F. Robertson, president of Reliance Varnish Company, Louisville, Ky., chief sponsor of a new boys school in that city, has completed formation of the program and the new school is already in operation.

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LOUISVILLE — Deeks, Sprinkel & Miller, Inc.
MONTREAL, CAN. — Wm. J. Michaud Co., Ltd.
NEW ORLEANS — Russell Chemical Co.
PHILADELPHIA — Lees & Dilworth, Inc.
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Naval Stores Breakfast Scheduled for October 30

The 1951 naval stores breakfast will be held October 30 at 8:15 a.m. in the Rutland Room of the Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., during the proceedings of the annual National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association meeting in that city. The affair this year will be sponsored by the New York PVLA.

A survey of conditions in the wood rosin and steam-distilled market will be presented by Ernest Holdman, Newport Industries, Inc., New York. The gum rosin and turpentine situation will be reported on by Charles F. Guignon, Guignon & Green, New York. A discussion period will follow.

Members of the industry interested in attending the naval stores breakfast are requested to make reservations with George Senn, George Senn, Inc., 2200 East Westmoreland street, Philadelphia.

Monsanto Sells Merrimac's Surface Coatings Business

Monsanto Chemical Company and Raffi & Swanson, Inc., have announced the sale to the latter of the surface coatings business of Monsanto's Merrimac Division at Everett, Mass. C. H. Sommer, Merrimac general manager, said the decision to sell the coatings line was made in order to intensify the division's emphasis on production and development of industrial chemicals.

Under the terms of the agreement, acquisition of the manufacturing equipment and other physical assets has been arranged to enable Raffi & Swanson to maintain an uninterrupted supply of finishes to Monsanto customers. Charles L. Raffi is president of the company. Martin S. Swanson, a former Monsanto employee, is treasurer.

Concord Has Synthetic Japan Wax Substitute

Concord Chemical Company, Moorestown, N. J., has developed a new self-emulsifying synthetic wax, which the concern claims is designed to duplicate Japan wax in all essential characteristics. Called "Aquawax," the new product is said to provide a lasting emulsion by melting the wax and adding hot water. The company states that "Aquawax" is currently being shipped at prices under 40 cents per pound.

Wax Importers Elect

The American Wax Importers & Refiners Association has elected Rudolph E. Sievert, head of Frank B. Ross Company, New York, president of the organization. Charles S. Bullock, of Strahl & Pitsch, New York, has been elected vice-president. Directors of the association, in addition to Messrs. Sievert and Bullock, are:—Fred W. Steadman, Alfred F. Drucklieb and Robert Freund.

India Sets Export Quotas On Castor, Linseed Oils

The Indian government has announced that it will allow the export of castor oil and linseed oil during the year July 1951-June 1952, on the established shippers system. Crushers who are not established shippers will be eligible to apply as newcomers.

The quota for linseed oil has been fixed at 30 percent for the quarter July-September 1951, and that for castor oil has been fixed at 20 percent for the period October-December 1951. Applications, both from established shippers and newcomers, should be addressed to the Export Trade Controllers at the ports.

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Cyanamid Co. Has New Non-Castor Styrene-Alkyd

American Cyanamid Company's coating resins department has developed a new non-castor styrene-alkyd resin. Called "Cycopol S 202-5," the new resin, which is fast-drying, is offered by Cyanamid to paint manufacturers who have been hampered by the shortage of castor oil. Cyanamid states that the product's characteristics and film properties are comparable to those of "Cycopol S 102-5." However, it notes that compatibility of "Cycopol S 202-5" with amino resins is limited and advises checking in specific formulations. A data sheet giving the specifications of the new resins has been prepared by the company.

Monsanto Plastics Sales Mgr. Assigned to Special Project

James R. Turnbull, general sales manager of Monsanto Chemical Company's plastics division, Springfield, Mass., has been given a temporary leave of absence to work on special polymer marketing problems for the company's executive committee. During Mr. Turnbull's absence, Charles Lichtenberg, assistant general sales manager, will be responsible for the division's sales activities.

Two new assistant general sales managers have also been named by the division. They are Edwin L. Hobson, thermoplastic molding materials sales manager, and R. C. Evans, sales manager of "Vuepak" and sheets. David Guarnaccia, assistant sales manager of thermoplastic molding materials, will succeed Mr. Hobson, and Edwin V. Hellyar has been named assistant sales manager of sheet materials.

Louisville Paint Technicians Hear M.H. Bard on Resins

M. H. Bard, of General Electric Company's alkyd products engineering section, was guest speaker at the first fall meeting of the Louisville Paint and Varnish Production Club, held September 19 at the Seelbach hotel in that city. In discussing "Silicones and New Developments in Alkyd Resin," Mr. Bard explained the use of silicone-alkyd resin blends, particularly with regard to pigmentation and possibilities of gel formation.

Standard Varnish Renamed

The corporate title of the Standard Varnish Works, Staten Island, N. Y., has been changed to Standard-Toch Chemicals, Inc. Standard Varnish Works, Toch Brothers, Inc., and their subsidiaries have become divisions of Standard-Toch Chemicals.

N.Y. Paint Club to Meet

The New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will hold its first fall meeting October 18 at the Biltmore hotel, New York. Refreshments will be served at 6:30 p.m., with dinner following one-half hour later.

Trade Briefs

M. E. Powley has been named manager of Cities Service Oil Company's New Jersey turnpike district.

Velvray Corporation has named Irving Birken sales manager of its plastics division.

Illinois Soy Products Company, a subsidiary of Iowa Milling Company, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, has purchased the Springfield, Ill., soybean processing plant owned by Cargill, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn.

Wolfe Paint & Varnish Company, Louisville, Ky., received honorable mention in the small, outlying industrial plants class of the program of the Beautification League of Louisville and Jefferson County.

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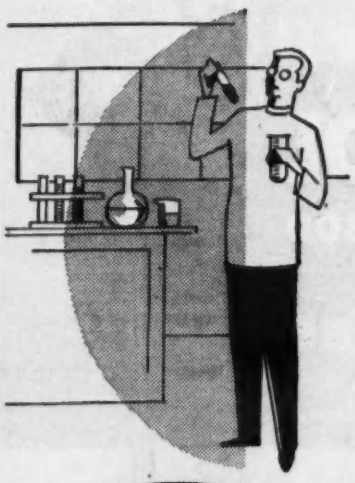

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Trading in oils and fats was spotty last week as consumers continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner. Crude vegetable oils developed a steadier tone and were lifted fractionally, while tallow and grease were easier and lower. Coconut oil and copra were unsettled and lower. Price index advanced 1.3 points.

Interest in crude cottonseed oil improved, light sales taking place at a fractional advance. This was reflected in corn, peanut and soybean oils.

Sharp advances of flaxseed, due to light receipts at western terminals, resulted in an advance of more than 1 cent per pound in linseed oil. Despite the higher price, consumers continued to show little interest in covering future requirements.

Strength of crude fish oils, stiffened refined grades and quotations were lifted ½ cent per pound. Oiticica oil was cut sharply in one quarter and business was booked at a reduction of 1 cent per pound. Supplies for prompt delivery were liberal and the market was weakened by the continued lack of consuming demand. Buying interest for tung oil slackened, but the market remained steady.

Increased offerings due to reduced export demand for tallow and grease caused prices to drop ½ cent per pound. This resulted in declines of ½ to 2 cents in red oil, stearic acid, coconut, cottonseed, peanut, soybean and tallow fatty acids.

Trend of carnauba wax market continued downward as consumers limited demand to immediate needs. Offerings for spot delivery were quite liberal and round lot business, it was reported, could have shaded asking prices. Crude African wax was weaker and lower. Ouricury wax also was unsteady.

Export allocations for palm oil were discontinued, effective October 1 by Office of International Trade and it was placed under general license. The agency also stated that no limits have been placed on total quantity of medicinal castor, oiticica and coconut oils, which may be licensed for export during October-December. However individual export licenses will be required and applications screened to prevent shipment of unreasonable quantities.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
Corn oil, ⅛c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, ¼c. per lb.
Fish oil, refined, ½c. per lb.
Linseed oil, 1.4c. per lb.
fatty acid, 1.4c. per lb.
Oleo oil, ½c. per lb.
stearine, ½c. per lb.
Peanut oil, ⅝c. per lb.
Soybean oil, ⅝c. per lb.

Prices Reduced
Beeswax, African, crude, 2c. per lb.
Carnauba wax, N. C. No. 3, crude, 1c. per lb.
refined, 1c. per lb.
Yellow No. 1, 2c. per lb.
Coconut fatty acid, ½c. per lb.
oil, ¼c. per lb.
Copra, $2.50 per ton.
Cottonseed fatty acid, 2c. per lb.
Greases, ½c. per lb.
Oiticica oil, 1c. per lb.
Ouricury wax, 1c. per lb.
Soybean fatty acid, 1c. per lb.
Tallow, ½c. per lb.
fatty acid, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Sept. 29, 1950
168.3	167.0	163.7	117.3	157.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Cottonseed Oil

Strength in crude cottonseed oil, soybeans and lard was reflected in bleachable cottonseed oil futures last week. Trading was active. Price fluctuations were narrow and the market remained on a steady basis. Speculative demand was active with the trade hedging in good volume in deferred positions. Lard was firmer and competing vegetable oils also scored fractional gains. Consuming demand continued spotty, lacking volume. Disappearance of refined oil in August was above expectations, totaling 1,490 tankcars, against 1,192 in July and 2,464, August last year. Visible supply at the end of August was estimated at 4,181 tankcars, compared with 3,654 a year ago. Crude cottonseed oil was steadier at 14¾c. per pound, tankcars, mills, Southeast and Valley, and 14½c., Texas.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Sept. 28 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
October	227	17.32	16.90	16.92S
December	604	17.48	17.05	17.10S
January	12	17.47	17.20	17.10@17.20
March	306	17.52	17.10	17.18S
May	767	17.52	17.06	17.19S
July	120	17.51	17.11	17.19S
September	17	17.00	16.50	16.60@16.75
1952				
October	3	16.40	16.40	16.45@16.75

Total sales, 2,056 tankcars, including switches.

Memphis.—Crude soybean oil sales took place at 14c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Market firm. Crude cottonseed oil offered at 15c., same basis. Trading scattered, chiefly for southern buying. Seed not yet moving in volume. Cottonseed meal, 41 percent, held at $73.50 per ton, sacked, Memphis, immediate or prompt shipment. Soybean meal, 41 or 44 percent, bulk, quoted at $70 per ton, Decatur, October. Cottonseed hulls inactive and quoted at $17 per ton, bulk, Memphis.

Linseed Oil

This market was stronger, reflecting the sharp advance of flaxseed last week. Seed receipts were light and trading was fairly active at steadily advancing prices. Raw oil was boosted 1.4c. per pound to 18.70c. per pound, tankcars, zone 3, and firmly maintained thereat. Consuming inquiry was more active, but trading continued slow, as buyers were reluctant to follow the market upward. Deliveries were fairly active against former contracts.

Minneapolis. — Leading flaxseed crushers boosted the asking price of raw linseed oil several times the past week, hiking the price in zone 1 to 17.8c. per pound, in tankcar lots, on Sept. 26. The advances followed sharp increases in the price of cash flaxseed at the Minneapolis market—with flax going well above the $4-a-bushel mark. There were additional oil bookings at lower levels—with users buying for an average—but, on the whole, individual sales were not large. Shipping directions were at about the same pace as in the preceding week.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1951-52	1950-51
Past week	9,840,000	9,960,000
Since Sept. 1	31,740,000	37,080,000

Flaxseed—Prices sharply higher under active trading for spot and forward delivery.

Minneapolis.—Flaxseed marketings continued at a stepped-up rate in both the spot and to-arrive cash markets here last week. Activity was brisk in the futures market, also, and the open interest on the December contract (on which the cash flaxseed price is based) was well over a million bushels. Purchases of cash flaxseed in the spot market included 284 cars, 5 trucks and 26,810 bushels of broken lots. Bookings on a to-arrive basis totaled 161 cars, 33 trucks and 248,970 bushels of broken lots of flaxseed.

Receipts and shipment of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts 1951-52	Receipts 1950-51	Shipments 1951-52	Shipments 1950-51
Past week	2,157,300	1,052,300	249,900	188,700
Since Sept. 1	5,060,700	5,007,400	872,100	785,400

Other Vegetable Oils

Coconut—An easier tone developed last week and quotations dropped ¼c. per pound. Crude oil was quoted at 13¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, and 14¾c., New York. Trading was quiet.

Copra—Market was irregular and shipments were steady at $187.50 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast, a loss of $2.50 per ton for the week.

Corn—Crude oil steadier, and light trading was reported at 15⅛c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, up ⅛c. per pound. Refined oil was firmer at 18.60c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Oiticica—Prices were dropped 1c. per pound, and sales took place at 23½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery, in one quarter, while other sellers were asking ½c. more. Consuming inquiry was spotty. Drums were quoted at 25c. to 25½c. per pound, carlots, according to seller.

Peanut—This market was firmer with competing oils and advanced ⅝c. per pound. Sales of crude oil were reported up to 17¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, and offerings were maintained thereat. Refined oil was firmer at 19¾c. per pound, tankcars. Government released peanuts for 11 tankcars of oil last week. New crop peanuts should become available in good volume during the month.

Soybean—Crude oil was stronger with beans and competing vegetable oils. Sales were made at 13⅞c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, and advanced to 14c. October through June. Refined salad oil was higher at 17c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Sales and prices of prime crude soybean oil (Contract "W" on the N. Y. Produce Exchange

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

In tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended Sept. 28 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
October	36	14.10	13.75	13.80@13.85
November	1	13.82	13.82	13.82S
December	42	14.06	13.55	13.82S
January	6	14.00	13.80	13.80@13.85
March	75	14.00	13.55	13.80@13.82
May	31	14.05	13.68	13.80S
July	24	14.00	13.75	13.80S

Total sales, 215 tankcars and switches.

Tung — Consuming inquiry slackened and the market ranged from 36¼c. to 36½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, for nearby delivery, depending upon seller.

Late October delivery was quoted at 36c., same basis. Drums were held at 38c. to 38½c. per pound, depending upon quantity. Export allocations of 90,000 pounds of tung oil and 100,000 pounds of commercial or sulphonated castor oil were announced for the fourth quarter of the year by the Office of International Trade.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Market was easier and quotations dropped ½c. per pound for all grades. Fair volume of business took place at the decline, chiefly for domestic account. Export inquiry was reported light. Yellow was sold at 7½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works. Choice white was quoted at 9½c., and house, 6⅜c., same basis.

Lard—Trading was fairly active. Prices were stronger and up 1c. per pound last week, reflecting stronger vegetable oils and good demand. Cash lard, loose, was 17½c. bid, Chicago.

Tallow—Fair volume of business was reported at a decline of ½c. per pound for domestic account. Export business was slow and the market was weakened by reduced inquiry from abroad. Soapers took moderate quantities of fancy at 9⅜c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works, and extra at 9⅛c. Special was quoted at 8⅛c., same basis.

Animal Oils

Edible grades were firmer, reflecting the strength of lard. Oleo oil was lifted to 23c. per pound, drums, as a result of steady demand and limited supplies. Oleo stearine also was higher at 17c. per pound, barrels. Grease oils continued in slow demand and were more or less nominal, due to lower grease and tallow. Neatsfoot oil was scarce and firm. Acidless tallow oil was quiet and quotably unchanged.

Fish Oils

Trading in refined oil was quiet, but prices were well held owing to the scar-

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city and strength of crude oils. Light pressed oil was advanced to 15½c. per pound, tankcars, New York and alkali refined 1½c. more. Crude menhaden oil was in light supply and held at 11½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Baltimore, against bids of ½c. less. Crude sardine was firm and sold at 11¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast.

Los Angeles.—Trading was relatively quiet in crude sardine oil with offerings at 11.75c. per pound. Fishing conditions at Monterey and San Francisco continue extremely poor with only 300 to 400 tons landed since the recent light-of-the-moon period. Crude tuna oil traded at 8c. per pound, f.o.b. San Pedro. Mackerel oil quoted 9c. per pound, same basis. No offerings of mixed tuna-mackerel were reported.

Fatty Acids

Market was weaker. Prices declined 1c. per pound for red oil, stearic acid, soybean and tallow fatty acids. Cottonseed fatty acid dropped 2c., and coconut ½c. per pound.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—This market continued strong but demand was spotty. Export business was light and domestic buying mostly hand-to-mouth. Supplies of meal seem to be ample. Forty-one percent loose slab cake was offered at $65.50 per ton, Mississippi Valley points and forty-one percent meal sacked at $72 per ton Memphis; $69 Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina mills, October shipment. Cottonseed moved to the mills in good volume.

Linseed Meal—Market remained steady at former levels. Offerings more liberal.

Minneapolis.—Linseed meal prices held generally steady with a week ago despite the sharp advance in cash flaxseed costs. Supplies became more plentiful as crushers began to acquire more flaxseed. Extracted linseed meal for prompt shipment was quoted around $63 a ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis. November-March extracted meal was priced around $62.50. Expeller meal was quoted around $64.50 a ton for spot shipment and 50c. a ton lower for November-March. Shipping directions last week were the best since mid-July and best of any week in September.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:

	1951-52	1950-51
Past week	15,700,000	19,740,000
Since Sept. 1	50,120,000	67,580,000

Peanut Meal—Supply of peanuts for crushing continued limited and as a result, stocks were scarce. Last week the government released peanuts to produce approximately 400 tons of meal. The nominal market is $73 per ton Georgia points, October shipment. New crop peanuts will become available in fairly good volume starting in early October, provided weather conditions remain favorable.

Soybean Meal—The squeeze is still on old crop meal with trading at the ceiling price of $74 bulk basis Decatur for shipment through first half October. New crop was traded at $66.50 to $68.50 per ton last half October shipment, Decatur. Offerings on southeastern production meal are still scarce but occasional trades have been made at $78 to $80 per ton sacked, Mississippi Valley points, October shipment.

Waxes

Beeswax—While crude African was lower, off 2c. per pound, for spot stocks, refined grades were unchanged and steady. Crude African ranged from 62c. to 64c. per pound, as to quantity.

Carnauba—Consuming demand was restricted to actual needs. The spot market continued unsettled and was lower. No. 3 crude was easy and quoted at $1.05 to $1.06 per pound, and refined, $1.09 to $1.11 per pound, spot as to quantity. Yellow also was easier and No. 1 was quoted at $1.21 to $1.23 per pound, and No. 2, $1.19 to $1.21, depending upon quantity.

Ouricury—Business was slow. Refined was easy and ranged from 82c. to 84c. per pound, on spot as to quantity.

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Kent Three Roll Roller Mills, 12" x 30" and 16" x 40" sizes.
Houchin Aiken & N.E. Soap Mills.
S. & S. Model A Transwrap
Triangle Package G2C, G2S and A6CA Elec-Tri-Pak Fillers.
Stokes and Smith G1 and G2 Auger Powder Fillers.
S. & S. HG88 Duplex Auger Filler.
Triangle SHA Filler & Cartoner.
F. J. Stokes 90D Automatic Tube Filler and Closer.
Horix S.S. Rotary Fillers.
Colton No. 1 Auto. "O" Capsule Filler
Colton Rotary Tablet Machines.
Stokes 2C Tube Filler and Closer.
Filler and Elgin 2, 4 and 8 head S. S. Piston Fillers.
Ceco and Jones Auto. Cartoners.
Knapp No. 429 Carton Sealer.
Pony ML and MX Duplex Labelrites; Ermold, World Semi and Fully Automatic Labelers.
Alsop, Sweetland, Vallez, Sperry, Shriver and Ertel Filters.
Package Machy. DF, FA, FAQ, FA2Q Wrappers.
Hayssen 3-7, Scandia and Miller Cellophane Auto. Wrappers.

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The MARKET REPORTS These Items SCARCE. But FMC HAS Them in New York Stock.

NEW Stainless Steel Kettles and Tanks in most wanted sizes.

NEW and Used Dry Powder Mixers up to 5000 lbs.

Good Used Filter Presses, most sizes in stock.

Lined Pebble Mills up to 5′ x 6′ some with motors.

Roiler Mills, water cooled (3 rolls) 12″ x 30″ and 16″ x 40″.

Heavy Duty Double Arm Jacketed Mixers, up to 150 gal.

Pulverizers and Hammer Mills with motors up to 60 HP.

Vertical Reduction Drives, etc.

Use FMC as your equipment trading post. Your old, idle, surplus equipment can help you pay for the machines you DO need, and may be sorely needed elsewhere for defense production.

COMPLETE PLANTS FOR SALE

Offered at location or to be removed to YOUR location. When inquiring state process or product.

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Sharples Stainless Steel Super Centrifuge Misco type; 3 HP.

Bird Young Rotary Vacuum Filters; 4′ x 4′; 4′ x 2′.

Struthers Wells Stainless Steel Heat Exchanger; 1,000 sq. ft.

Louisville Counter Current Monel Lined Dryer, 38″ x 16′ long.

Steel Jacketed Dryer or Cooler, with agitator, 54″ x 18′ long.

Procter & Schwartz Continuous Apron Conveyor Type Dryer; 44′.

Stainless Drying or Flaking Rolls, from 32″ x 50″ to 60″ x 120″.

SPECIAL

Swenson Quadruple Effect Steel Evaporator with one extra spare body; heating surfaces are 5029 - 4400 - 3820 - 3000 sq. ft. long tube vertical film type; heating elements are 1½″ 12 gauge steel tubes, 24′ long; included are flash heaters, catchalls, flash tanks.

Day Roball Sifters; 40″ x 120″; single or double screens.

Sweetland No. 2 Pressure type Filters.

Industrial Tank Type Filters with 17 screens from 12″ x 30″ to 30″ x 30″.

Williams Ring Roll Mill, ring 10″ x 3″ having three rolls 4″ x 3″ complete with cyclone, dust collector, and vacuum separator.

Raymond IMP Mills with grind chambers 9″ x 18″ and 10″ x 30″.

Raymond No. "00" Automatic Pulverizer.

Robinson Double Runner 26″ Attrition Mill with two 10 H.P. motors.

French Oil Mill Curb Press, 24″ x 36″ with two posts 10″ sq. 450 ton pressure complete with hydraulic press.

Piston Fillers by Elgin, Filler Machine Co., etc., from one to eleven pistons; with non corrosive contact parts.

Baker Perkins (W. & P.) type heavy duty jacketed Mixers; jacketed; double arm; geared both sides; sizes from 15 gal. to 3,500 gal.

2 Haveg Reactors, 225 gal. and 250 gal. capacity.

Pfaudler made 5,000 gal. Vertical Jacketed Steel Tank; 9′6″ x 9′10½″.

4 Tanks fabricated of Type 316 Stainless Steel, 200 gal., 250 gal., three with agitators.

G.E. Turbine Generator 375 KVA complete with Switchboard and accessories.

Philadelphia 2 Speed Reduction Drives; Ratio 20.1:1; Output 87/29; H.P. 2/.67; RPM 1150/560.

Manton Gaulin Nickel Homogenizer Type 400 with 20 HP motor.

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Linseed Oil - Paint Plant

Silex Lined Pebble Mills
Lehman Roller Mills
Hydraulic Presses
Accumulators
Bucket Elevators
Screw Conveyors
5 Roll High 48" Mill
Lead-lined Tanks
Big Steel Tanks
Filter Presses
LOCATION, N. Y. C.

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157 HUDSON ST. WOrth 4-5900 NEW YORK 13, N. Y

EQUIPMENT for CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

2—Swenson - Walker Stainless Steel Type 316 Crystallizers with drives, each section 40′.

1—Tolhurst Stainless Steel 40″ Suspended Type Centrifuge, Imperforated Basket.

2—Sharples Stainless Steel Centrifuges, Model 16Y.

2—Mikro Stainless Steel Atomizers, #5 & #6.

1—Shriver 42″ x 42″ Everdur #1000 Plate & Frame Filter Press, closed delivery 4 eye, 41 chambers.

4—Shriver Skeletons, 56″.

1—Shriver 36″ x 36″ Jacketed Cast Iron Filter Press, 48 Chambers.

1—Sperry 42″ x 42″ Plate & Frame Wooden Filter Press, closed delivery, 54 chambers.

3—Shriver 36″ x 36″ Cast Iron Filter Press, closed delivery, 25, 26 & 35 chambers.

1—C. E. Rogers 6′ Stainless Steel Vacuum Pan.

2—Sperry Aluminum Plate & Frame Filter Presses, 18″ x 18″, 9 & 22 chambers.

1—Sperry 18″ x 18″ Bronze Plate & Frame Filter Press, closed delivery, 21 chambers.

1—J. P. Devine Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 9 shelves.

2—Buflovak Vacuum Drum Dryers, 24″ x 20″.

1—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryer, 6′ x 50′.

8—Dowington Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers, 500 sq. ft. each.

4—Richmond Engr. Heat Exchangers, 800 sq. ft. each.

4—Ingersoll Rand Brass Heat Exchangers, 580 sq. ft. each.

1—Mikro Stainless Steel Pulverizer, #2TH.

1—Mikro Pulverizer, #1SH.

2—Orville Simpson Rotex Screens, #41.

R. GELB & SONS, INC.

UNION, N. J. Est. 1886 Unionville 2-4900

FOR SALE

1—Baker-Perkins 150 Gal. S.S. Mixer, double-arm, sigma blades, motor driven.
1—Baker-Perkins 100 Gal. S.S. Mixer, double-arm, sigma blades, motor driven.
1—Day ±2 75 Gal. Brighton Mixer.
5—Pebble Mills, 40 to 500 Gal.
10—Pony Mixers, 8, 15, and 40 Gal.
1—Read Lab S.S. Motor Driven Dough Mixer, sigma blades.
HIGH SPEED Roller Mills, 9″x24″ to 16″x40″.
3—8″ Premier Colloid Mills, watercooled.

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1000 Skids—Wood/Steel construct. 36″ x 60″ x 11″.
Mills Pebble, 36 x 40, 48 x 60, 54 x 48.
Mills Hardinge, 5′ x 22″, 7′ x 48″, 8′ x 22″, 10′ x 36″, w/motor drives.
Centrifugal pumps—20 GPM to 650 GPM—New from Stock.
Pulverizers, Bradley Hercules Jr.—Sturtevant Ring Roll #1.
Fork Lift-Ross 19 HT—7500# cap-pneu. tires.
Mixers—Stokes 13 gal., Day 13 gal. ribbon, Link Belt, 16 cu. ft.—dry.
Filter Press, 24″, 36″, 42″, in Stock.
New Stainless Steel equipment to order.
Dust Collector—Dracco 4 Compart-Perfecto AA.

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STEEL STORAGE TANKS

Railroad Tank Car Tanks, 6,500 to 12,000 Gal. Cap., Coiled and Non-Coiled, Cleaned-Painted - Tested, Heavier - Safer - Cheaper. Other Tanks, Too.

Also—Complete Tank Cars
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FOR SALE

Steel Still—500 gal. vacuum, jacketed, agitated—with 21″ bubble cap column, 20 plates.
Sieve plate column—stainless steel—18″ x 18′, 16 plates.
Filterpress—36″—bronze—36 plates.
Vacuum Still—stainless steel—100 gal. agitated, jacketed.
Extractor—26″ Monel Basket underdriven.

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ARTHUR PROCESS EQUIPMENT CO.

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NEW AND GOOD-AS-NEW EQUIPMENT

Stainless Steel Tanks, new, 100 and 200 gal., dished bottoms with stands.
1—Stainless Tank No. 439, Chrome, vert. 7′ dia., 10′ deep, dished bottom, ¾ plate.
20—Steam Jacketed Kettles, Stainless Steel, Copper & Aluminum, 5 to 250 gals.
1—Copper Evaporator, steam jacketed, 9′1″ x 3′9″.
60—New Pressure Cookers, 18″ x 18″ & 24″ x 28″.
50—Pumps, steam and electric.
1—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pump, 160 gpm at 40′.
1—Buflovak Impregnating Tank, 42″ x 52″, steam jacketed, used one week.
1—Ribbon type Mixer, steam jacketed.
1—Steel Tank, 67,500 gals.
3—New Drum Rollers.
1—150 gal. Jacketed Glass-Lined Tank with agitator.
1—Sweetland Filter, No. 5, 15 leaves.
1—Sperry Filter, 18 x 18, 24 plate.
2—Plate & Frame Filters, 25″, open del.
4—Tanks, 100,000 gals. each.
1—300 gal. Steam Jacketed Double Arm Mixer.
4—Stokes Rotary Tablet Machines RD4.
10—New Sharples Oil Purifiers.
6—New Cleven Can Filling Machines.

SPECIAL: 6—Stainless Steel Steam Jacketed Filters with Stainless Steel Screens—used one month—like new.
1—Allbright-Nell Chill Roll or Drum Dryer, 4′ x 8′.

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We Recommend for Immediate Service

Lehman 5 Roll Refiner, 12" x 35", water cooled, with drive & motor.
Vol-U-Meter Can Filler, bronze, gal. size, with bronze pump and seamer.
9 Powder Mixers, 50# to 1000#.
Stainless Steel Rotary Blender 5' x 5'.
Mikro Pulverizers, Bantam & 1SH.
3 Fitzpatrick Mills, 5 & 7½ HP.
Cast Iron Filter Presses, 12", 24", 30".
2 Louisville Dryers 6' x 50'.
Abbe Pebble Mills, Belgian Block Lined, 5'x 6', 54"x60", 30"x36".
2 Abbe Jar Mills, single & double jar.
2 Haines Vertical Mixers, 1000#.
8 S.S. Jktd. Kettles to 250 gals., one agitated.

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289-10th ST., BKLYN 15, N. Y.

OFFERINGS FROM STOCK

DRYERS AND KILNS

2—Proctor & Schwartz 6 fan automatic conveyor Dryers; 2 Roll Chilling Unit, 48" & 14" dia.
3—Allbr.-Nell 4'x9' Atmos. Drum Dryers.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20". Also Rotary Vac. Dryers & Vac. Shelf Dryers.
12—Steam, gas & elect. Dryers. Tray Truck & conveyor Types.
8—Rotary Dryers. Direct & Indirect. Also Jacketed & Steam Tube.
New Rotary Dryers, Kilns and Coolers built to order.
1—Ruggles Coles 70" x 45' Rotary Dryer.

CENTRIFUGALS AND CENTRIFUGES

6—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals. Bottom Discharge.
8—Centrifugals, 20", 26", 30", 40" & 48", Steel, Copper. Stainless & Rubber.
11—Sharples No. 5A Stainless Centrifuges, 2 HP, also No. 6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers, 300 & 301.

FILTERS

4—SPERRY 36" CORNER FEED IRON FILTER PRESSES.
10—Sperry and Shriver 12", 18", 24", 30", 32" & 36" iron and wood filter presses.
1—12" Bronze Filter Press.
Extra 36" Iron Sperry Plates & Frames. Sweetland & Oliver Vac. Filters.
4—Vallez type 49RS, 41 Stainless covered, Leaf Rotating Filters.

KETTLES AND TANKS

Devine 1,000 gal. closed Jack.-Steel Kettle.
1—500 gal. Closed Jack Steel Kettle.
8—Jack Kettles, 50 to 1,000 gals.
1—Struthers-Wells 10 gal. Jack. Agit. Autoclave 5 HP motor.
1—250 gal. Lead lined Kettle.
Aluminum, Copper, Glass Lined Lead Lined Kettles and Tanks.
New Stainless Tanks, 50 to 5,000 gals.
Copper Varnish Kettles, 150 to 300 gals.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS

Ball & Jewel #0 Rotary Cutter, 3 HP.
1—Leominster #0 Rotary Cutter, 1 HP.
1#00 Raymond Mill 30 H.P., complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills.
Hammer Mills & Pulverizers, to 50 HP.
1—Sturtevant 42" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Robinson 22" B.B. Attrition Mill.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 8"x22", 9"x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
1—Monarch 9"x36" Double Roll Steel Roller Mill. Also 9" x 24", 3 pr. high.
1—9"x24" 1 Pr. High Steel Roller Mill.
3—Abbe Pebble Mills, 6'x8', 3'x3½' & 24"x30".
8—Abbe Jar Mills Lab to 13 gal. sizes.
Rotary Cutters, Mikro Pulverizers & Fitzpatrick Comminuting machines.

MIXERS—ALL TYPES

Baker Perkins Double Arm Mixers, 200 & 9 gals. Also Single Arm Mixers.
1—Century 2 HP, 4 speed Vert. Mixer.
1—Master Drum type 1000# Blender.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 2,500 lbs.
6—Pony Mixers, 2½ to 40 gals.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 2 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers, to 150 gals.

SCREENS AND SIFTERS

1—Tyler 33 Jr. Hammer Screens, 20"x60".
1—Jeffrey 1 deck 18"x48" conveyor screen.
1—Rotex Sifter, 20"x64", 4 Surface.

MISC. AND SPECIALS

4—Stokes & Colton Rotary and Single Punch Tablet Machines, ½ to 3".
4—French Oil 400 Ton Linseed & Cottonseed Hydr. Presses.
6—French Oil Motor Driven Expellers. Impreg. Units, Lab or Pilot plant and up.
2—Stokes 2E Paste Fillers.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
1—Standard Samco Jr. Vac. Filler. Filling Machines, liquid paste, powder.
2—Revolving Pans, 30" x 36".
10—Stokes Vertical High Vac. Pumps.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
6—Devine & Buffalo Vac. Pumps.
Houchin 5000# Soap Crutcher.
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, etc. Centrif., Rotary, Duplex & Triplex Pumps, Conveyors & Elevators.

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2—Tanks, s/s clad, 2000 gallons, 2 HP turbine agitators 160 RPM.
1—Eimco 3'x2' s/s type 316 continuous filter, factory rebuilt with variable speed drive.
1—Worthington 210 ton refrigeration unit, 428 HP, complete 1000' Pyrex pipe, 2", U's and T's.
1—Stokes 625 gallon s/s vac pan or still, jacketed.
1—Patterson Lab 12 gal inconel jacketed vessel, Dowtherm heating, with condenser, receiver, complete.
2—Allis Chalmers 9" x 36" crushing rolls, 3 pair high.
1—Louisville 4'6"x25' tubular dryer, complete.
5—Blaw Knox resin kettles, 1500 gallons, stainless steel.
5—Olivite centrifugal pumps, 2" to 4".
17—Tablet Presses, Colton & Stokes, ¼" up to 2", single punch and rotary.
1—Theo. Walters nickel 350 gal still, complete with column and condenser, jacketed.
6—Stokes vac shelf dryers, can handle 17 shelves.

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1—Illinois Water Treating System, 500 GPH flow-rate, complete with Zeolite tank, etc.
1—Davenport Rotary Grains Press #3A.
1—Glass-Lined Kettle, jktd., agit., cover, 50 gal.
2—Stainless Steel Tub. Condensers, 39 sq. ft., 200 sq. ft.
6—Stainless Steel Kettles, Jktd. & Agit., 2700 gal. & 950 gal.
2—Kux Rotary Pellet Presses, model 25, 21 & 25 punch.
8—Stokes Rotary Tablet Presses, B-2, D-3, D-4; 16-punch.
4—Selectro Vibrating Screens, 2' x 7', enclosed, stainless steel, two deck.
1—Rotex Screen #21, 40" x 84" single deck.
1—Fitzpatrick Comminuting machine, Stainless Steel, Model D.
1—Mikro Pulverizer: #2-SI.
1—Williams Hammer Mill, Size A, Type AK, Stainless Steel.
1—Autoclave, Type 347 Stainless Steel, 100 gal., 250# pr., Elec. heated, 850°F.
5—Aluminum Tanks, 745 gal. to 1485 gal.
50—Stainless Clad Jacketed Kettles, 10 gal., 15 gal., 20 gal., 40 gal., 60 gal., 80 gal., 100 gal., 150 gal.
8—C. I. Filter Presses, 12" to 36".
1—Feinc Rotary Vacuum Filter, 4'6" dia. x 6' face, string discharge, aluminum.
1—Rotary Vacuum Filter, 8' x 8', acid proof, precoat.
2—Sweetland Filters, #2 & #5.
4—Industrial F & P Mfg. Co. Pressure Leaf Filters, size 18 x 48 (68 sq. ft.) type R8-2 (rubber lined tank, bronze leaves) with slurry tank, pump & motor.
1—Stokes Vacuum Rotary Dryer, No. 59A with pump and condenser.
7—Horiz. Ribbon Type Powder Mixers—50 lb., 100 lb., 200 lb., 400 lb., 600 lb., 2000 lb.
1—Broughton Powder Mixer Double Arm, 2400#.
1—Heavy Duty Jacketed Dual Worm Mixer, 75 gal.
18—Distillation columns, bubble cap and beer still, copper, aluminum, steel, etc.

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Former ALCOHOL PLANT

Capacity 1200 W.G. of 190 Proof Alcohol per Day
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Paint Mills: Day, Lehman, etc., solid rolls.
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Mixers: sgl. or dbl. arm, pl., jktd.
Fillers: powder, liquid, paste.
Kettles: stainless, steel—jktd., plain.
Labelers: spot, can—auto. semi.
Baker Perkins Mixers, Style VIH, jktd., tilting, 100 gal. working capacity.

Highest class reconditioning—done in our own shops. We also purchase entire plants or single items.

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3-roll Mills: Day 12x32" and 5x12".
Dryer: 36x80" double drum atmospheric.
Vacuum Pans: 6' stain. steel, 5' copper.
Colloid Mill: Charlotte M-15, stain. steel.
Reactors: 250 gal. stainless steel.
Filter: Sparkler 14-M-8 stainless steel.
Tablet Machines: Colton No. 4 single punch.
Kettles: Stainless steel—20 to 300 gal.
Hammer Mills: Prater, Raymond, JayBee.
Mixer: W&P 2-gal. jacketed.
Clarifier: De Laval #600 multiple
Oil Purifier: De Laval No. 600, 2 hp. motor.
Autoclave: 10 gal. Buflovak, cast iron.
Centrifugal: Fletcher 17" perf. stain. steel.
Powder Fillers: Stokes & Smith, Stokes, Triangle, Gump, Day, Howes.
Filter Press: 24" Shriver plate and frame.
Colloid Mill: Premier 3" stain. steel, 7½ hp.

LOEB EQUIPMENT SUPPLY CO.
1925 W. North Ave. Chicago 22, Ill.

FOR EQUIPMENT

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AGITATORS
Patterson 5 HP 82 RPM Type M40.
Patterson 7½ HP 82 RPM Type M40.
Patterson 3 HP 15 RPM vert.

AUTOCLAVES
2,000 gal., steel, jack'td., 200 PSI (6).
75 gal. steel jack'td., 300 PSI int. 75 PSI jacket.

BLENDERS
Copper, conical, 2.7 cu. ft. (3).

CENTRIFUGES
Bird 40"x60" solid bowl, rubber lined, cont.
Bird 24" continuous Type CH.

CLASSIFIERS
Flight Classifier 14'9" cc. 23 blades on 2 chains.
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COLUMNS
6'x44'x2¼" shell 5" heads 225 PSI.
6'x43'x⅜" shell 9/16" heads 19 bubble cap trays.
6'x29'8" Stainless Steel Type 347, 50 PSI, 21 bubble cap trays, 40 caps per tray.

CONVEYORS
Apron 36"x34' cc.
Belt Troughing 10"x104' cc.
Belt Troughing 18"x475' cc. (2).
Belt Troughing 30"x96' cc.
Belt Troughing 42"x50' cc.
(Write for Complete List of Conveyors)

CRUSHERS
Two-Roll Traylor, 40"x14".
Traylor, Bulldog, Jaw, 18"x36".
Bartlett & Snow, spiked, 14"x16".

DRYERS
Turbulaire N2 with filter.
Stokes 59AB with condenser, dust collector & motor.
Spray 3'x6' Laboratory, sta. steel, elec. heated.
Vacuum Shelf #11 Devine, 170 sq. ft. surface.
Vacuum Buflovak 24"x20" SS drum cast aluminum casing.
(FOR ROTARY DRYERS, SEE KILNS)

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78' cc. 12"x7" buckets steel cased.
70' cc. 8"x5" buckets steel cased.
60' cc. 8"x6" buckets steel cased.
40' cc. 6"x4" buckets steel cased.
34' cc. 10"x6" buckets steel cased.
23' cc. 8"x5" buckets steel cased.

FILTERS
30' Sperry, Type 47, 26 frames hydraul. closure.
8'x12' Feinc, all steel.
8'x10' Oliver, wood & steel (3).
11'6"x18' Oliver, all steel.
#7 Sweetland, 2" spacing, 19 leaves.

KETTLES
40 gal. SS Clad 40 PSI jack't. (6).

KILNS
8'x125'x¾" Bethlehem Fdry.
8'x100'x¾" Bethlehem Fdry.
8'x80'x¾" Bethlehem Fdry.
7'x60'x½" with lifters.
6'x60'x⅜" with lifters.
6'x14'x9/16" Struthers-Wells (2—NEW).
5'x67'x⅜" with lifters.
4'x34'x5/16" Struthers-Wells.
4'x25'x5/16" brick-lined.
4'x16'x⅜" Iowa with burner & stack.
3'x25'x⅜" brick lined.

KOMBINATOR
Flow Master K Model 200, 7½ HP drive.

MAGNETIC BELTS
30"x7'5" cc. with magnet box (5).
20"x36", 110 volt (NEW).

MILLS
6'x8' Patterson, Pebble.
6'x8' Abbe Style GPH, Pebble.
16"x40" Day, 3-roll, Ink.
22"x12" Abbe, 4-cage.
Abbe Size B Grinding.
36" Stedman 4-row cage.
#3 Williams Hammer Mill.

MIXERS
Binks Type TM-60, 100 gal. (2).
Blystone 500 gal. cap. heavy duty (2).
Champion 110 gal. Type E, Size 2.
Super Ajax #3, 173 gal.
Double Shaft Paddle, 1,050 gal. (NEW).
Readco 1½SA 88 gals.

PRESSES—TABLET
Colton, Type 200 RP (3).
Colton, Type 2RP (2).
Colton, Type 3DT (9).

PROPANE PLANT
Complete plant vaporizing & mixing equipment including 18,000 gal. storage capacity in 3—6,000 gal. tanks, ASME U69, 200 PSI working pressure.

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Allis Chalmers Size 1 with automatic feeder.
Jeffrey 30"x24" Type A2.
Jeffrey 36"x24" Type A2.

TANKS
15,300 gal. 9'x32'x3/16".
13,500 gal. 10'x21'6"x1".
10,500 gal. 9'x23'x7/8" 150 PSI.
8,200 gal. 6'x40'x2" 390 PSI.
3,500 gal. 5'x23'x¾" 200 PSI.
1,100 gal. 5'x7'8"x½".
480 gal. 4'x5' wood (NEW).

TANKS—STAINLESS STEEL
3,000 gal. 5'x21'6"x¼" Type A30.
2,300 gal. 5'x16'x¼" Type 304.

TANK CAR TANKS
6,500 gal. 76"x26'7" shell 11/16" & 5/16", dome top, ladder inside (30 avail.).

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For sale prosperous wholesale Drug Company with private label Pharmaceutical products and intravenous solutions. Biological products Chemicals, Surgical Supplies, Specialty items. Reasonably priced at $60,000.00. Monthly rental $100.00. All Agency's direct. Business located in Pittsburgh area. OPD 101.

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Dryers—3'x20', 4'x30', 5'x40', 5½'x40' and 6'x50'. Can be lengthened to suit customer. W. P. Heineken, 50 Church St., N. Y. Tel. Wh. 4-4236.

Troemner Laboratory Balances, New! Export Cases—Style 289—Capacity 4.5 kilos, sensitivity 0.3 gm.—9" pans; chromed brass weights blocked 10 mg. to 1000 gm. Value $81.00—Closeout Special $30.00 each. OPD 107.

Stokes High Vacuum Pumps – 212C, watercooled, 100 cfm; V-drive; used 3 months. Satisfaction guaranteed. Quantity available, some unused. Price very reasonable, inspect. American Sales Co. 67 E. 8th St., New York, N. Y. GRamercy 3-1465.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Wanted—Stokes BB-2, preferably with 7/32" punches, in very good condition. State price, condition and location. OPD 108.

Wanted—One Rotary Vacuum Filter, either Oliver 1'x1' or Swenson 12"x6" of stainless steel construction. Wire reply—Chromatic Chemicals, Inc., 821 Kishwaukee Street, Rockford, Illinois.

Wanted—Two (2) Oliver Precoat Filters about 8 x 10 the specifications—asking price—where located—replies to OPD 987.

FACILITIES OFFERED

Custom grinding to micron sizes--Pharmaceuticals, food products, abrasives, chemicals, minerals, waxes, and resins. Avoid capital expenditures and royalties while developing new products sales. Use our experienced technical staff—micronizing equipment—mixing, packaging and shipping facilities. OPD 955.

FACILITIES WANTED

Modern, progressive, well-financed manufacturer of organic chemicals, intermediates, and pharmaceuticals desirous of expanding operations either by consolidation with or purchase of other chemical facilities. Strictly confidential, write OPD 999.

Milling Facilities wanted—Chemical manufacturer requires services milling or grinding machinery to produce powdered natural products which are harmless and practically odorless. Fee or rental basis under contract. Mills to produce 150/200 mesh material without dehydration. Maximum moisture crude products 19%. Write fully. OPD 996.

MATERIALS OFFERED

Dope: Cellulose Acetate Butyrate. Intermediate blue, non-specular. 2600 gallons, manufactured by the Glidden Corp. and packed in steel cans, individually boxed. Sabin Metal Corp., 40 Lispenard St., N. Y. 13. WAlker 5-6583.

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MATERIALS WANTED

Do not wait until conditions further limit prospects of disposing of top-heavy inventories; will purchase surplus unshipped commodities, all kinds. Particularly interested in pigments, chemicals, dyes, colors, waxes, drugs, pharmaceuticals, etc. OPD 103.

PLANTS WANTED

Wanted—Complete plants; also machinery. Large engineering firm wishes to acquire several complete plants through purchase of (1) capital stock; (2) assets; (3) machinery and equipment whole or in part Personnel retained where possible Strictest confidence. Box 694 1474 Broadway New York 18 N Y

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Carbon paper manufacturing company located in Chicago desires a qualified chemist experienced in the formulation of carbon paper ink. The job will also include handling some production responsibilities. All replies will be treated confidentially. Please send details to OPD 104.

Salesman—Experienced in selling synthetic detergents to industry. Splendid opportunity for future with basic producer. Salary plus. Some travel entailed. Write giving full resume to OPD 992.

POSITIONS WANTED

Chemist, graduate, specialist lacquers, paints, seeks employment with progressive concern. Willing to go out of New York. OPD 105.

Industrial finishes—Chemist B.S.; 5 years experience. Have done the following work for a paint and lacquer firm: supervision of manufacturing processes; administrative duties; control and development work in the laboratory. OPD 106.

German Synthetic Resins Technical Data Offered

Research Information Service, New York, has published a bulletin listing a number of recent German developments in the field of plastics and synthetic resins. The bulletin, "Synthetic Resins" No. 56, lists English translations of patent applications filed by German chemical manufacturers, and includes postwar data.

Section 1 of the bulletin deals with "General Manufacturing and Testing Processes." Section 2 concerns "Vinyl and Ethylene Compounds," while sections 3 and 4 are devoted to "Polyamides and Polyurethans" and "Aldehydes Compounds," respectively. Section 5 is entitled, "Miscellaneous Resins and Compounding Aids." The eleven-page research bulletin may be obtained without charge upon request on company letterhead to Research Information Service, 509 Fifth avenue, New York 17.

Botanical Drugs

—Continued from page 68

was proposed on the basis of $1.70 per pound for black pepper on spot; October delivery, $1.68; November delivery, $1.67 and December delivery, $1.65. Cables from India were not only lower but holders there seemed more inclined to seek orders than they had been recently. Possibly the fact that new crop influences were at work had something to do with the entire situation. The spot holds no surplus stock; certainly not more than probable need can handle. The future of values appeared to depend on the coming developments in India.

Red peppers continued to show real strength under good demand and moderate supply. Hontakas were higher at 33c. to 34c. per pound; Louisiana longs were not offered. Turkish peppers went up to 25c. to 28c. depending on quality.

Friday quotations on black pepper were as follows:—Spot, $1.71 per pound; October delivery, $1.70; November delivery, $1.68; and December delivery, $1.66.

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other commitments. The revival of Korean peace talks is generating more caution.

Specific Commodity Changes

The trend to price leveling in September is supported by the small number of price movements reported. Quoted higher were automobiles, butanol, cellophane, cement, cornstarch, batteries, fuels, machine tools, mercury, vegetable oils, phenol, polystyrene, resins and turpentine. On the down side were fatty acids, containers, juices, dried fruits, shortenings, work gloves, hides, lumber, scrap paper, rubber, soap, stearates and textiles.

Canada

Reports from Canada on general industrial business show production declining; orders holding up better than in the United States; prices increasing; inventories holding even, and industrial employment slightly off. Defense orders are slow in coming. Credit restrictions are slowing retail sales. Canadian purchasing agents are not too optimistic about forecasting fourth-quarter conditions.

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